

22501733265

WELLCOME
LIBRARY
HI ser
/EAS

Wellcome Library
for the History
and Understanding
of Medicine

THE
EAST ANGLIAN.
VOL. II.

PRINTED BY SAMUEL TYMMS,
60, HIGH STREET, LOWESTOFT.

THE
EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

Notes and Queries

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

EDITED BY SAMUEL TYMMS, F.S.A., F.G.H.S.,

HONORARY SECRETARY AND TREASURER TO THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, &C.

VOL. II.


LOWESTOFT:

SAMUEL TYMMS, 60, HIGH STREET.

LONDON:

WHITTAKER AND CO., AVE MARIA LANE.

1866.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2021 with funding from
Wellcome Library

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JANUARY, 1864.

THE HERALDIC VISITATION OF SUFFOLK.

The Publisher desires to express his deep regret that he has been unable to complete his arrangements in time for issuing the first part of the Heraldic Visitation of Suffolk with this No. of the East Anglian, and to beg the kind indulgence of the Subscribers, for postponing its appearance till the first of March.

NOTES.

GARANTRE AND GERNETRE (vol. I., pp. 418, 438).

I am inclined to think that both Mr. Charnock and myself have missed the true explanation of this curious local name. Of course, my supposition that it was derived from the pomegranate, implied the further supposition that, like the graintree, the pomegranate was an armorial bearing of some person connected with the weir. It was an heraldic bearing; and as many of our landed gentry had, or at least claimed to have, a South European origin, they might very naturally bear it as a crest.

But I cannot trace any family to that neighbourhood who carried it.

As regards "gwern," the Welsh for alder, besides the improbability of a Welsh word remaining as a name of a weir, so far east: I think that in Herefordshire and Salop, where several places retain names from the Welsh, "gwern" has invariably been Anglicised to "wern."

In Danish and Swedish, "gern;" and in Dutch, "garen" (the English "yarn," A.S. "gearn"), are used in the secondary sense of "net." So Yarmouth fishermen call old net "lint." I now suggest that "gerntre" or "garentre," was a tree on which *nets* were hung to dry.—E. G. R.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

The extracts you have lately published from the Churchwardens' Accounts of Bungay, communicated by Mr. G. B. Baker, contain many entries of very considerable interest, more particularly those which relate to book-binding, and the changes in religion; but there are several words in them the explanation of which would render them more useful. As a contribution to that object, may I beg you to accept the following remarks.

P. 375. *iiij laddys surplyce.* I understand this as "three lads' surplices,"—the surplices of three boys, either choristers, or the youthful attendants on the priests.

It'm. payde to Rob'it Man for makyng of A stok for y^e sacryng belle iiijd. Should not 'Rob'it' and 'Rob'it Hunne,' afterwards, be Robert? The 'stok' of the sacring bell was its handle. 'Pateyn nayle,' qu. what kind of nails?

P. 376. *Y^e supp'oresse.*—Of course, the sub-prioress of the priory of Bungay, though as printed it may not strike every reader. *A fyrl syrplesse,* what is 'fyrl'?

P. 423. *It'm payd on to Fyschepond for mendyng the feayers on the porche and other reparacions in the cherche, xjd.*—This small sum, one would think, would do very little for finials or stone figures in niches, which are suggested in the note. Fishpond's name occurs again in p. 425, as mending the cross that stood in the churchyard: so he seems to have been a mason; or, was he a plumber? 'Feayers,' must be read as feathers: and possibly that term might be applied to pinnacles or finials of a feathery appearance. *Cloffers for the books*—covers? *To herry Rop ffor Ekyn of a Belroppe*—read Harry Roper, a man going by the name of his trade.

P. 424. The *correkyn* of the service of Thomas Becket, is to be read "correcting," and understood it may be presumed as altogether cancelling; and the *transposing* of the stained cloths, upon which the murder of Becket was represented, was perhaps turning them, so as to offer to view their reversed surface.

It. to Will'm Allgor ffor xxvj yerds off lokeram p'a (?) y^e yard vjd. ijd. abatyd in y^e sum xijs. xd. This I can explain. The lockram was a cloth generally described as something not very different from buckram. The next word should be printed "p'c." denoting its price by the yard; and the meaning of the rest is, that twenty-six yards at 6d. would have amounted to 13s.; but, as 2d. was abated, the sum was only 12s. 10d.

Mendyng y^e coffyns for y^e berys. The *berys* are probably the biers, as in the extracts from the churchwardens' books of Weybread (p. 411)—"for mending the bere or herse." In the year 1539, the date of the Bungay entry, I imagine that it was still the common practice to bury in a shroud, without a coffin; but the biers or stands prepared for the carriage of the dead, would have coffins fixed upon them, to receive the bodies, during their transit to the grave.

It. to bo't mi for hallff A hundryd plank, ijs. vjd. : It' for viij ffoote in A noy plank and ffor x ffoote of hokyn bord ffor the mendyng off the berys, viijd.

These items appear to be in continuation of the expenses belonging to the same piece of work. *Bot'mi* is the surname of a person who might possibly be further identified by some other entry. The wood, in the shape of planks, was sold by the foot, at 5s. for a hundred feet. The half-hundred or fifty feet did not prove quite sufficient for renewing the coffins of the biers—which appear also to have been lined with the lockram first mentioned—and so *another* plank of eight feet length was purchased (that is the meaning of *A noy*, when the contraction, which has been overlooked, is supplied), together with ten feet of *hokyn board*, a term which is repeated in the next page, where Mistress Throkmorton was paid 21*d.* for fifty-nine feet of *hokynng borde*. This was probably such thin board as would bear to be fixed round a curved surface, from its taking the same appearance as the *hook* with which corn was cut or wood hewn. In the *Promptorium Parvulorum* (edit. Way) a hook for the latter purpose, or *schryddynge*, i.e. forming into shreds, is translated by *sirculus* (possibly for *circulus*, in reference to its shape, and perhaps the original of “sickle,”) as supplied from the old Latin Dictionary entitled *Campus Florum*; and also by *sarculus*, which is usually translated “a hoe.” It may therefore be concluded that hooking-board was bending-board—now, I believe, called scantling.

The next two entries are also interesting, as denoting the difference in 1539 between a bier and a hearse, which in 1617, the date of the Weybread entry, had come to be sometimes synonymous. The bellman, on announcing the feast of All Souls to the town's folk of Bungay, was paid one penny, and four pence was paid to the parish priest for the lights then burning about the *herse*. This herse was still, as it had been for centuries, a mere frame-work for tapers, such as is even now seen in the churches of the Roman communion.

For takyn mesure of ye chyrche wyndows for chynnglyn, ijd. *Chynnglyn* requires explanation.

For iiij oz yumalls, xvjd. I should certainly prefer the reading *iiij* or *gimmalls*, suggested in the note. They were probably four large gimmel-rings of brass, required for “the curtain-hangings before the high altar,” mentioned in the preceding entry.

Towards the end of the entries in p. 425, there seems to be an omission, where they are printed:—

Itm. payd to Robt pu'ffrett to helpe to onlade ye led aftsed when they war wasched

Itm. payd to the same Wrot for iij come charekole

jd.
ijs.

Is not the first composed of the confused parts of two entries? The lead required for new leading the south aisle had been the subject of two preceding items; so perhaps *aftsed* is to be interpreted “aforesaid”: but the rest seems to refer to the operation of washing something else, and so does the money paid “the *same* Wrot,” who is not before mentioned in the extracts, for three coomb of charcoal.

Perhaps Mr. Baker will kindly take the trouble to look again at these items; and by the assurance that his researches are appreciated, be induced

to pursue them, which will. I have no doubt, gratify many other of your readers, as well as your's faithfully,—J. G. N.

P.S. I would suggest that Richard Jones, who went about in 1623, gathering subscriptions for the ransom of thirty prisoners who had been taken captive by the Turks, and received *vjd.* from the Churchwardens of Weybread (p. 411), was "permitted to pass" from parish to parish, "by warrant with the king's arms,"—not *irons* as printed; whether a document at all different from the ordinary brief, I cannot say.—J. G. N.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 6.

Weybread, Suffolk, 1587—1738.

1624	Itm. received for the old iron coffer in the steeple chamber, and for an old coffer in the steeple, and an old skinner, a gridiron and a grate	vis. viij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. for drawing of flaggs, carryinge of them and makeinge of the Butte	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
1626	Item. received for Mr. Thomas Heigham's buriall in the church	<i>x<i>s.</i></i>
	Pd for two littel prayer books	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
	Pd for Ann Maymans absolution	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
1627	Imprimis, paid to Mr. Martyn collector for the subsidies or lone moneys lent to the King for the Town land	<i>xxv<i>s.</i></i>
1629	Itm. received of Mr. Tostood for the buryall of his wife in the church	vis. viij <i>d.</i>
	Imprimis laid out for a carpet for the Comm ⁿ table	<i>xiiij<i>s.</i></i> vid.
1630	Item. for the Pulpitt	<i>iiij<i>l.</i></i>
1633	Itm. rec of James Meene the your for the buryall of his brother in the church	<i>v<i>s.</i></i> viij <i>d.</i>
1634	Item. to the coroner about the man that was found dead in the Towne	<i>v<i>s.</i></i>
	Itm. for eleven yards and halfe of holland cloth at <i>iijs. iij<i>d.</i></i> a yard for a Surplice and Communion cloth	37 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
	Item. laid out for making of them	<i>v<i>s.</i></i>
1635	It. received of John Hobart, Esquire, for the buriall of his child in the church	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
	It. received of Gregorie Meene for the head of the old pulpit	<i>ijs.</i> iij <i>d.</i>
	Item. for the prayer for the Queene, her safe deliverance	2 <i>d.</i>
	Item. for writing the sentences upon the church walls, being fourteen yards and a half, at two shillings a yard	29 <i>s.</i>

1636	Itm. received of John Hobart, Esquire, for breaking the pavement in the church for the interring of his child	vis. viij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. received of John Tuthill for his wife's burial in the church	vis. viij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. for a boke for strange ministers to subscribe their names	viii <i>d.</i>
	Itm. for the King's Arms, with the frame and the table p'hibiting marriage	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd for the poore man's box	vis. ij <i>d.</i>
1637	Imprimus received for the burial of Mr. John Tostood in the church	vis. viii <i>d.</i>
1638	Item. in fees for neglect of providing an hood and a surplice, and for excusing our appearance at Yoxforth court	ijs. vj <i>d.</i>
	Item. for a board & to the carpenter for stopping up the passage unto Sr Daniell Deligne, his seat, and for a lock to the other dore	iijs. ij <i>d.</i>
	Item. for a Patten for the bread at the Comm	vid.
	Item. for taking away a toome stone in the church yard defaced	vid.
	Item. for half a yard of holland cloth to sett the bread vpon	xvd.
	Itm. laid out for the Towne Corslet a sword and a pike	iijs. li.
	Item. to Joseph Rising, appointed to goe in the said armor by the command of the Captain of our band	vli.
	Itm. for a Knapsake for the said Rising to carry with him	xvid.
	Item. his presse money, a horse for him to Mellis, two dayes and his dinner	iijs.
1639	Item. received of Mr. John Hobart, for the burial of his child in the church	vis. viii <i>d.</i>
1640	[The like entry]	
	Item. to a pore distracted minister	is.
1641	Rec. of John Hobart, Esq., for the burial of three children in the church	£1
	It. to Rochester for taking down scandalous pictures in the Church windows and new glaseing the same	xvis.
1642	Item. for our charges at Laxfield when we received instruction concerning the weekly collection for ye poor	ijs.
1643	Item. paid to Willm Bakeman, of Mendham, being authorised collector thereof taxed for use of Parliament	
	[Various sums amounting to	16s. 2 <i>d.</i>

1643	Item. to Captain Poe for dragoneers and souldiers			vij <i>d</i> .
	Item. for a sheete of Parchment and for wrighting the covenant in it			ij <i>s</i> . vid.
	Itm. to Mr. Verdon for demolishing and taking away onlawful things upon our church windows, and in other parts about our church being authorised hereunto by the Earle of Manchester			v <i>s</i> .
1647	It. for our expences going the bounds of the town		2 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>d</i> .
1648	Itm. payed to the rate for Coulchester Alarms		3 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
	Itm. bought 5 comes of wheat at 7 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 9 <i>d</i> ., and 5 comes of rye 5 <i>l</i> . ix <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> ., and charges 5 <i>s</i> . and lost in it by agreeet in selling it to ye poore	2 <i>l</i> .	5 <i>s</i> .	5 <i>d</i> .
1650	It. for my expences for giving in the value of the church livinge at Eye			ii <i>j</i> <i>s</i> .
1651	Itm. payed to Brande the bellfounder for casting the great bell, wth some charges spent with him	£3	2 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	Itm. for taking downe the belle and sheeres Pd Parliament charges and the rate for Woster		1 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>d</i> .
	[Delivered to the new Churchwardens	i. a.]	13 <i>s</i> .	7 <i>d</i> .
	Two brasses wth ii <i>j</i> <i>s</i> . v <i>j</i> <i>d</i> ., and also for the littel bell in the chist wh was then sould		v <i>s</i> .	vid.
1652	It. laid out to take of an indictment upon the Towne for Catlins Pits	£1	3 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
	Distributed to the poore of Waybred, twenty shillings wch was levied for tiplinge upon a day of Humiliation			

JOHN CALVER.

(To be Continued.)

RHYMING WILLS.

The following is transcribed from a common place book, of about the year 1740. The date of Ray's *Philosophical Letters* (from which it was copied) is not given, but some idea may be formed of its date, from the mention of Sir Edward Walpole.—Z.

From Mr. Ray's Philosophical Letters, p. 102.

Sr Phil. Shippon to Mr. Ray.—An humorsome Rhythming Will of one More, who died not long since, about Mershland, in Norfolk, and gave his Estate to his Grand-daughter, now married to one Mr. Shelton, a Gentleman of this County, that hath a good estate near Bury.

In the Name of God Amen. I Thomas More
The 4th Year of my Age above Threescore
Revoking all the Wills I made before,

Making this my last, and First I do implore
 Almighty God into his hand to take
 My Soul, which not alone himself did make,
 But did redeem it with the precious Blood
 Of his dear Son ; that Title still holds good.
 I next bequeath my Body to the Dust,
 From whence it came, which is most just,
 Desireing yet that I be laid close by
 My eldest Daughter, tho' I know not why.
 I leave my Grand-child, Martha, her full Due,
 My Lands, and all my Cattle, save a few,
 You shall hereafter in this Schedule find
 To piety or Charity design'd,
 Whom I my sole Executrix invest,
 To pay my debts, and so take all the rest,
 But since that she is under Age, I pray
 Sir Edward Walpole, and her Father, may
 The Supervisors be of this my Will,
 Provided that my Cousin Colvil Still
 And Major Spensly her assistants be ;
 Four honest men are more than two or three.
 Then I shall not care how soon I die,
 If they'll accept it, and I'll tell you why,
 There's not a Man of them but is so just,
 With whom almost my Soul I dare to trust.
 Provided she do make her Son
 Heir to my House at least, and half my Land.
 If she hath such, and when she hath so done,
 She be a Means to let him understand
 It is my Will his name be written thus
 I. *A. B. C. or D. Moore, alias*

EPITAPH.

Here lies in this cold monument,
 As appears by his last Will & Testament.
 He was very rich, his name was More,
 Who never knew Poet die rich before?
 But to speak Truth, his Verses do shew it ;
 He liv'd a rich Man, but dy'd a poor poet.

Coats of Arms.—Your correspondent “ L's ” enquiries respecting an escutcheon in which 2 and 3 are a chev. between 3 mullets Sa. He does not describe the *field* ; but the following description may perhaps help him. In the pedigree of Machell of Crackenthorp, Westmoreland, occurs this shield : Sa., three greyhounds courant Arg., for Machell, impaling, Arg., a chev. between 3 mullets *pierced* Sa., for Crackenthorp, Alan Machell having married Anabella, daughter of Wm. de Crackenthorp, temp. Ed. II.—W. M. H. C., *Hunstanton*.

EARTHQUAKE OF OCTOBER 6TH, 1863 (vol. i., p. 430).

I did not feel it myself; but I have had communications from several persons in East Norfolk who did. One of these is so interesting, as well as precise, that I feel I cannot do better than avail myself of the writer's kind permission to publish it. After stating that two or three others in the neighbourhood felt it, he proceeds:—

“In my own case, I was not asleep at the time, and was startled by a rushing noise, which I could only compare to the rumbling of waggons in the room beneath me. I instantly rose up in bed, and heard a second and a third similar noise; the second was the loudest of the three, and both the windows of my room were then much shaken. The intervals were only just perceptible, as I do not think that from the beginning to the end of the noises more than four seconds elapsed. I distinctly noticed that the second sound seemed to commence under my bed, and go from the north-west to the south-east. I opened a window and found it was very calm; it was then half-past three, but my clock was about five minutes faster than Norwich time. I did not think of an earthquake, and concluded that the end of the house must have settled, but the next morning I could see no proof of it. If you wish to make any use of this communication pray do so.—SAMUEL C. COOKE, *Horstead Mills, Coltishall.*”

I have had conversations with, and letters from, persons residing at Herringby and at Acle. Five persons residing in three houses in the latter place, distinctly heard and felt it. But beyond confirming the fact of its being felt in East Norfolk, they add no particulars to occupy your space.

EDWARD GILLET, *Vicarage, Runham, near Filby.*

On that morning I was much disturbed by my dog crying in a manner he has never done before or since, and I was obliged to open the window to quiet him. It was quite calm and cold. My brother, who lives about a quarter of a mile distant from me, on the Southtown road, stated to me that he was awakened by the door of his bedroom and the window blind, shaking in a very peculiar manner. This is all I can learn respecting it.—L. B., *Yarmouth.*

SAXON COINS FOUND AT IPSWICH.

On Saturday 24th October, 1863, a workman employed making excavations, at the corner of Old Butter Market and White Hart Lane, Ipswich, found a quantity of Saxon pennies, of Æthelred II. (with the hand of Providence on the reverse), adhering together in a roundish mass; but all, excepting those in the centre of the mass, were completely destroyed by oxide. There probably were five hundred in all. There were a great variety of Moneyers names, and names of towns: of the latter there were Bath, Batha, Bedaf, Caent, Caentwa, Eforwic, Gip, Gipes, Gypes, Gypec, Gipeswic, Grant, Ham, Lima, Lun, Lundo, Lundoni, Lundonia, Northwic, Norwic, Rofe, Sud, Theotfor, Theotford, and Winc. They were in fine condition, and from their appearance I should think they had not been in circulation. Portions of pottery were found at the same spot, and I should imagine had been disturbed on some former occasion, as the coins were found in the midst of rubbish, that had evidently been shot down to fill up some hole.—R. S. F., *Ipswich.*

THE BISHOP OF NORWICH'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE KING.

I send you the following, transcribed from the M.S. collections of Anthony Harrison, of Catfield, as appropriate to the present time of year.—A.

The Bps. New Year's Guifte.

New Year's Guifte to ye K's Matie.

Md I did see a Note in the Jeweller's Booke extracted from the Booke of the Ld High Chamberlain of England, of the New Years Guifts given by the Prelates of this Land yearly to ye King's Matie on New Years daye, viz.—

	li.		li.
The Lod Arch Bp. of		Norwich	20
Canterbury gives	40	Worcester	20
yearly		Bath and Wells ..	20
Yorke	30	Salisburie	20
Duresme	30	Litchfeilde and Coventrie	13 6 8
Winchester	30	The rest of the Bp's of	} 10
Ely	30	England, every one	
London	20	St. David's onely in Wales	10
Lincoln	20		

The Manner of paying it.

First buie a Purse of Cloth of gold or silver, put the xxli. in Gold into it, and deliver it on New Years day to the Lord Chamberlaine, who standeth in ye Chamber of p'sence for ye receipt of it att a Side Table, which being payd His Secretary will giue you a Note to ye Keepers of ye King's Thre'ry, who will giue the bringer of this p'sent xxs. for his Labour, then goe wth a Note to the Jewellers, wch you shall receive there, and they will give you a piece of Plate for my Ld worth Commonly xli.

The Charge of this amounts yearly to, viz.—

The p'snt of gold	xxli.
The purse to put it in	ijs.
Door-keepers of the Treasury and Box	ijs. vjd.
The fee to ye box and doore keepers at ye Jewell house	ijs. vjd.
To ye King's Jewellers a Reward	xls.
Tot. xxij <i>l</i> . vijs. Besides the Exchange of Gold, if you have none but white Money.	

Memorand. If this be paid in before Candlemas Day it is well enough. For J did never but once pay it on New Year's day.

QUERIES.

Dedication of Kirkley Church, Suffolk.—In the *Notes on the Churehes of Suffolk*, published by Messrs. Parker, Kirkley church, near Lowestoft, is said to be dedicated to All Saints; but when I visited the church a short time since, I was told that it was to St. Peter. Can any of your readers inform me which is correct?—L.

Admiral Reynolds.—Can any of the readers of the *East Anglian* furnish any particulars of John Reynolds, Esq., Admiral of the White, who died Feb., 1788? He is supposed to have come from Norfolk. Was he a son of James and Martha Reynolds, who lived at Trunch, from 1713 to 1740?—R. S. F.

Family of Bardolph.—There is a village in Oxfordshire, called Cesterton, *alias*, Castleton Bardolph. I am informed that Bardolph is a Saxon name, originally Bertulph; but Bloomfield, in his *History of Norfolk*, says that Bardolph was a Norman, who came in with the Conqueror. There was a Bardulfus de Cesterton about temp. Henry I. I shall be obliged by any information to shew whether, and how the Norfolk Bardolphs were connected with Bardulphus de Cesterton.—D. R.

The Jermyn Family.—Can any of your correspondents give any information as to the descendants of John Jermyn, of Depden, son of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook, by Ann, daughter of Sir R. Drury, of Hawstead. In Depden church there is a brass to her memory, dated 1572. John Jermyn married Mary, daughter of Ll. Talmash, and had five sons. Where did those sons settle? Did any remain at Depden? There were Jermyns at Hessett, were they from that branch? Any information will oblige—B.

Lawrence of Brokedish.—Robert Lawrence, ancestor of the Lawrences of Brokedish, died 1597.—Wanted, the names of his children and grandchildren. In the year 1630, John Lawrence emigrated to America, sailing from Yarmouth. In 1635, another John Lawrence, aged 17, William Lawrence, aged 12 or 13, and Mary or Maria, aged 9, also emigrated to America, accompanied by *servants*, and seem to have been of good family. Were they the children of John who emigrated in 1630, and what relation, if any, were *he* and *they* to Robert, who died 1597? Also, was the maiden name of the mother of John, who emigrated 1630, Townley?—W. M. H. CHURCH.

Removal of Gravestones in Churches.—I have lately observed in some of the provincial newspapers, accounts of the restoration (?) of several parish churches, which state that the floors have been *entirely* paved with encaustic tiles. Now the floors of most churches have been partially covered with black slabs, in memory of bygone generations of squires, incumbents, and parish worthies. The privilege of burying in these churches, and laying down the stones, was probably obtained by fees paid to the former incumbents, some of who now repose in their own chancels, under similar monuments. Is there any legal mode of stopping the present generation from ignoring their predecessors, or how can I prevent the burial of my grandfather's gravestone? Surely all genealogists are interested in the preservation of these "memorials of departed worth"—A NORFOLK GENEALOGIST.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

FEBRUARY, 1864.

NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 7.

St. Mary the Less, Cambridgs.

Begins 1558.

“Baptismata, Matrimonia, et Sepulturæ ab initio regni Augustissimæ Elizabethæ, quæ in veteribus Registris reperinatus.”

1558. Johannes Newell, Sacerdos, *mortem oppetiit* 6^{to} Maii.

1558. Elizabetha Hunter, *naturæ concessit* 29^o Julii.

1558. Franciseus Ludborrowe, *ex hac vita migravit* 30^{die} Julii.

1558. Richardus Saye, Filius Richardi Saye, *animam efflavit* 15^o Aug.

1558. Johannes Andrewe, *lumina liquit* 9^o Septembr.

1558. Anna Paupercula quædam *hac tuce privabatur* 26^o Octob.

1558. Elizabetha Renowe *hanc lucem reliquit* 16^o Novembr.

[I have given the preceding seven entries chiefly for the purpose of showing the ingenuity of the registrar—most likely the officiating minister—in varying the phraseology.]

1558. Johannes Akinson, Sacerdos, Artium M. et Socius Collegii Sancti Petri, 23^o Novembris mortuus est et sepultus.

1559. Antonius Mahew, A.M., et Aulæ Pembrockiæ Socius, moriebatur 19^o Octobuis et 21^o die ejusdem mensis in templo minori Divæ Mariæ sacro sepultus est et jacet juxta Pulpitum ex parte Australi.

1562. Octobris sepultus est William, Claudus, who leg was cut off.

1563. William Garland and Agnes Hodilowe mard 28 Nov.

1563. Thomas Tunsdall sepultur est 13^o Septembr.

1568. Alexr Hatton burd 16 Sept. This man dyed sodenlye in the Streete late at night and was buryed by the good devotion of good and godlye men.

1582. Christophorus Perne, filius J. Perne, sepultus fuit 29^o Aug.

1584. Andrew Gerye ye sonne of Mr. Gerye Xtened 14 July.
 1585. Water Burton, Gent., buried May 25.
 1585. Master Thomas Dixie, Bachelor of Divinitye, burd Sept. 25.
 1590. Robert Cooke, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, bur. March 26.
 1590. Mr. Hobbes, Fellow Commoner of Pembroke Hall, bur.
 March 14.
 1591. A wench that is not known bur. Aprill 1.
 1595. Sr Graye, Bachelor of Artes, Scholler of Pembroke Hall, bur.
 Maye 20.
 1595. Mr. Wattes, M. of Artes and Scholler of Pembroke Hall, bur.
 Aug. 14.
 1596. Mr. Frenell was buryed March 6.
 1597. Joane Dod buried Aprill 25.

[At the foot of every page, to the end of Aug., 1598, are the signatures of "Richard Francklin, Minister; Robert Exon and William Whiskins, Churchwardens": and on the last of the above leaves, is added the signature of "Richard Pettewarde, writer." Up to this date the register is as usual, a copy of previous registers, and signed by those in office at the time of its transcription.]

1599. Willm Brown, Scholar of Peterhouse, bur. Sepr. 27.
 1601. John Jhonson a Londiner dying at the Catherin Wheel, bur.
 Apr. 25.
 1601. Samuel Mathew, ye sonne of Toby Bishop of Duresme, bur.
 Jany 17.
 1601. Edward Pickard a Schollr of Pembroke Hall, bur. March 20.
 1602. Peter Dodd and Alice Maylyn mard June 27.
 1605. Thomas Southwell Mr of Arts and Fellow of Pembroke Hall,
 bur. Apr. 19.
 1605. John Joanes, M.A., Fellow of Pemb: Hall, bur. Apr. 26.
 1607. Andrew Perne and John Dawson were Churchwardens.
 1608. Thos son of Peter Dod, bur. June 15.
 1608. Doctor Some Mr of Peterhouse, buried Feb. 10.
 1610. Thos Hills, B.A., of Pembr. Hall, bur. 13 June.
 1611. Edward Slegge, Gent., buried Nov. 25.
 1612. Mr. John Dawson buried Apr. 4.
 1614. William Greek and Andrew Perne were Churchwardens.
 1616. Mr. Andrew Perne buried July 6.
 1617. Mr. John Brookes of Peterhouse bur. Aug. 19.
 1617. Mr. Thos Turner, Doctor of Divinity, bur. Oct. 18.
 1618. Mrs. Lynne, wife of Mr. Doctor Lynne, bur. July 7.
 1618. Mrs. Mary Slegge bur. Aug. 29.
 1621. John Lawrence, B.A., of Peterhouse, bur. Dec. 10.
 1622. John Stanley, a Scholar of Peterhouse, bur. Nov. 3.

1624. Mr. John Durrant, Alderman, was buried July 18.

[He was mayor of Cambridge, in 1618.]

1627. Alles da. of Thos Hobson bap. Feb. 24.

1621. (?) Sr Cutherne Scholler of Trinity Colledge bur. May 3.

1629. Alce Palmer wife to Doctor Palmer bur. Jany 2.

1630. [In this year there were 59 burials; the average yearly number was about 15.]

1631. Rose an out Landis-man, was buried Nov. 18.

1632. Marmaduke, son of Marmaduke Frohock, bap. Nov. 28.

[Marmaduke Frohock was churchwarden in 1633.]

1634. Samuell Horne, M.A. in St. Peter's Colledge, bur. Feb. 13.

1634. Margaret Cozantz, da. of Mr. Doctor Cozantz, bap. Feb. 7.

[“Francis Cozan” written in the margin.]

1637. Mtris Isabell Whitt, wife of Mr. Willm Whitt, bur. in the Chancell, on the South Side as [you] goe in, Nov. 20.

Payd.	Church cleansing & bell ringing ..	2	6	}	6	8
	To the Clark for the grave	6	8			
	Payd for the Morning cloth over the hearse	2	6			
					12	8

I say to the Clarke for his dues by Mr. Whitt ye present

1638. Thos son of Thos Hobson, bur. May 4.

1638. Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, wife of Mr. Willm Harris, Minister, bur. Jan. 19.

1640. Elizh da. of Willm and Marcy Tonstall, bap. Feb. 11.

1642. Sr Milse, B.A., bur. the south side of the Chancell neare to the steptes, Dec. 9.

1643. Samuell Lensie, a Batcheller of Art, bur. March 14.

1643. Matthew Hanscombe, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse, bur. on the north side as you goe into the Chappell, March 19.

1643. Edward Cropley and Ann Pittman mar. July 30.

1644. A Souldyer under Captain Southcott, bur. Feb. 28.

1646. Mr. Florence Cartye, a Minister in Ireland, bur. Apr. 9.

1646. Mr. Robert Hinde was bur. on the north side of the middle alley, nigh unto the poor man's box. Oct. 4.

1646. Mary, wife of John Bonnet, bur. Oct. 29.

1647. Dan. Nightingale, son of Joseph and Mary, bap. Sept. 12.

1647. Mrs Margaret Hind was buried.

1647. Saml. Shippe, a Student of Pemb. Hall, bur. Aug. 6,

1647. Mr. Palmas, Master of Queen's College, and a man dyed Aug. 14.

1649. John Calco, a Student of Petter house, bur. 14 April, in the chancell, payd to the clark for his dues from his Tutor, the sum of 9s. 2d.

1653. Willm Cooke, Student of Pemb. Hall: bur. July 14.

1653. Thos Pigg and Dorothy Cocking, mard in King's Coll. chapel, Sept. 8.

1657. Mr. James Clifford was bur. in Pemb. Coll. Chapel, July 20.
1661. Mr. Thos Knowelse, a Studient in Pembr. Hall, dyed 16, bur. 17 Mar.
1662. Mr. Hugh Braume departed 14 April and bur. 16th in Pembr. Chapell, but dyed in littell St. Marie's Parish. Mr. Steven was his Tutor.
1663. The Right Worshipfull Doctor Barnet Hale, Master of Petter Howse Colledge, departed 29th, and bur. 30th of March, in Petterhowse Chappell.
1663. Mr. Gabrill Clarke, fellow of Petterhowse, and Minister of Littell St. Marye's Parish, dyed Dec. 11 and bur. that night about 12 a cloke, in the chancell, under a broad freestone, at the going forth of the church to the chancell.
1663. Mr. Edwd Sterne of Pembr. Hall, Mr of Arte and fellow, dyed 4th Jany and was bur. the 5th in Pemb. Hall chappell.
1663. Mr. Charles Wren and M^{tris} Dorothy Eston, mard Jany 14.
1665. John Ffrancis, Docter of ffissick and ffellow of Petterhowse, dyed June 11th, and bur. the 12th day.
1666. Theophilus Danckes, B.A., of Jesus Coll. Cambr. dyed Decr. 25, and bur. the 26th, the son of Mr. John Danckes.
1666. Aleetsander Greene, B.A., of Petterhowse Coll., dyed 11th, bur. 12 Mar.
1667. Matthew Wren, Lord Bishop of Ely, was brought from London and his corpse laid in the vault joyned to Pembr. Hall, Cambridge, layd the 14th day in the place above named.
1670. John Dancke, buried in the middell Allye, Oct. 12
1671. Mr. Willm Quarles, ffellow of Pembr. Hall, bur. in the New Chappell March 15.
1672. Matthew Wren, burd in the vault in Pembr. Hall Chappell, June 22.
1672. John Peters, burd in Pembr. Hall Chap. Cloysters, July 7.
1673. Thos Swinbourne, a Scholr in Pembr. Hall, burd in their Chappell, Jan. 23.
- "1662, March 7. The Right wpfull Dr. Bernard Hale, Mr of St. Peter's College, gave Six Shillings and eightpence to the poore of this parish, upon the account of his License for eating of flesh this Lent, wch summe was accordingly distributed amgst them by me, John Standish" [Minister.]
1676. Mr. Willm Sammes, ffellow of St. Peter's College, burd apr. 13.
1676. Samuel Sandys, ffellow of St. Peter's College, burd 21 Novr.

[This register ends with the year 1676.]

"June, 1621. Md. that William Baldwyn, late of Cambridge, Haberdasher, deceased, bv his last Will and Testament, did gyve unto, and amongst the p'ishes of this Towne, the sum of one hundreth pounds to be imploied in putting out poore Children to be apprenticed to som trade, of wch somme of one hundreth pounds, the somme of eight pounds was paid to the Churchwardens of this p'ish to the uses aforesaid."—E. V.

COATS OF ARMS AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

No. 15, Dedham (Lexden Hundred).*

I. On mural tablet in chancel.—Sable, a chevron Argent, between three garbs Or, for *Burkitt*; impaling Sable, a chevron Argent, between three stags Attires, for *Cox*.

“In cœlū
subvolavit Anima Solū infrā jacens depositas tegit reliquias *Gulielmi Burkitt* ex aulā
quondā Pembrokiensi q̃ Cantabrigiæ ē A.M. qui postquā Doctrinā Cœlestē in Eccles:
Mildinensi in Suffolciā an’ 20 sedulo promulgaverat illinc tandē ad Dedhamiēse hanc
flagrantissimis Pop: votis expetit’ Com’igrans Pastoris Evangelic: officio p’ alios 12 an’:
fidelitē funct’ ē, subinde in more Pastoralī repetens Mildinenses, etiā tū suos; Neq;
publice tantū concionando (additur & catechizando) pavit D’niōū gregē, sed & in visi-
tando frequens *kat’ oikous*† docuit, admonuit, consolat’ e’t tunc etiā, ut & alias sæpissime
Pauperū necessitatib’ ultro subveniens. Quin etiam benign’ extitit p’ sexen’ eiū, Patronis Re-
formatorū aliquot, qui e Gallia conscientiæ causā perfugi in locis ei p’pinquis con-
sederunt. Atq’ quò melius ad florentē veræ Religionis statū, permaneret in hâc ecclesiā
Lecturæ, quæ dicitur, Cursus a multis retro an’ consuetus Domū in hoc oppido sitā una
cum annexis Fundis ita testamento legavit, ut succedentiū Prælectorū siqui darentur,
fierit oīū’ usus fructus; Aliorumq’ insup. ita provocavit Liberalitatem ut a munificis
eorū’ manib’ venerint illæ pecuniarū’ sum’æ quibus ad finē ante dictū’ emptæ sunt
Majores huj’ Parochiæ Decimæ.

Obiit Octob xxiv. { Salutis MDCCLII.
Anno. { Ætatis LIV.”†

“Hoc et positū’ e’ Monumentū’ piā curâ, & Sumptib’. Viduæ ej’s Mariæ Filie natū
maximæ. Sam. Cox de Ealing in Middxiā V. D. M.”

II. Grave stone in chancel for *John Freeman*, d. 1729; also *Nath. Freeman*. three lozenges. Crest—a demi-lion, holding a cross croslet fitchée.

Axiom by Mr. N. Freeman.—We stand too near
To see ourselves.

III. On mural tablet in chancel:—

“Extra sub alto cespitis nido jacet Edmundus ille Chapman, in verbo Dei Doctor:
super quo, si velis, multum brevi: plus nemo dixit, aut Dei, aut vixit Deo sed cum
soleret intus os adeo loqui, cur ponerentur ossa cemetario. En Humilim in herbâ spem
resurgendi facit, cum Pastor agnos inter obdormuit suos obiit 7^o Novemb: An^o Domi
1602 An^o ætatis suæ 64. Gules, a chevron between three crescents.... on a cheif
Sable, three roses of the field. Crest defaced.

IV. “Johannes Rogerius Hic quam prædicavit, expectat resurrectionem.

	{ Domini	1636
Oct. 18 ^{mo} An ^o	{ Ætatis	65
	{ Ministerii	42
	{ Huic Ecclæ	31

Hoc affect’ Sinceri Simbolum posuit Geo Dunn Chirurg Bon:

In this church also there are memorials for:—

V. Thomas Grimwood Taylor, M.A.; ob. 30 August 1818; æt. 48.

* From notes made May, 1862.

† On the tablet in Greek characters.

‡ For some interesting notices respecting the

excellent Wm Burkitt, see “His Life and Funeral Sermon,” by Nath. Parkhurst, M.A., vicar of Yoxford, in Suffolk; London, 1704.

VI. Rev. R. M. Miller, D.D., 20 years vicar; ob. 11 June, 1839. Mary, his widow, died at Torquay, 13 March, 1842; aged 52.

VII. Wm. Harlock, M.A.; ob. Jan. 17, 1840; aged 57.

VIII. Alderman Manning, ob. 5 Dec. 1848; aged 83. Henrietta Margaretta, his wife; died May 16, 1834; aged 52.

IX. Dame Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Mules, Esq., and relict of Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart.; died 30 Nov. 1841; aged 60.

X. Judith Eyre; died 1748.

XI. Major-General Joseph Eyre; died Dec. 17, 1802...on a chevron, ...3 quaterfoils...

XII. Jane Gould; died May 29, 1807 aged 54: and her sisters, Ann and Caroline, daughters of the Rev. Wm. Gould, vicar of Hoxne, Suffolk—per saltier Sable and Or, over all a lion Rampant.....

XIII. Charlotte, widow of Stephen Williams, and daughter of the Rev. Sir Hadley D'oyley, Bart.; died July 22, 1813; aged 63.

XIV. Charlotte Isabella, wife of the Rev. Gervas Holmes, rector of Copford, and daughter of Stephen and Charlotte Williams.

XV. Anthony Merry; died 14 June, 1839; aged 79. Also his sister, Mrs. S. Merry; died 21 Dec., 1839; aged 83—Gules, on a fesse Argent, between three water bougets, a Maltese cross Sable, charged with four bezants, between two cloves of the last.

XVI. "Honble Georgiana Penrose," daughter of John, First Lord Keane, and wife of W. H. Penrose, Esq., "who fell asleep in Jesus, April 14, 1854."

XVII. Elizabeth Betts; died Oct. 13, 1822; aged 91 years. Also Edward Betts, Esq., her husband, who died 11 April, 1826, in the 90th year of his age.

"He was a firm friend of the Establishment in Church and state. The National School of this Place was built at his sole expence. He bequeathed to the Vicar and Churchwardens of this Parish, £500 in the 4^{pr} Cent Annuities, the Interest of which is to be applied at Christmas, for the relief of such persons as regularly attend the Public Worship of the Established Church, and evince by their lives the improvement which under God's Grace is to be there derived."

In the south aisle is a memorial window, for Peter Davey, who died 1 Aug., 1846; and his sister Martha, who died Feb. 24, 1845.—Gules, a cross Or, pierced Sable.

The monumental inscriptions in Dedham church nearly 70 years ago, some of which I failed to discover, and an interesting account of *John Rogers*, may be found in the appendix to Parson's *Monuments of Kent*; in which, with a small collection of detached epitaphs, he gives three churches not in Kent: *viz.*, Hadleigh, where rest the remains of Mr. Parson's ancestors; *Dedham*, his birth place; and Lavenham, the scene of his education; and in a memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Long, of Clapham park, whose maiden name was Rogers, may be found a fuller account of the Rev. John Rogers, of *Dedham*, with records of other members of the Rogers family, most of whom were connected with East Anglia.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex.

F. G. WEST.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

Many thanks to J. G. N. for the interest he has taken in unravelling some of the crooked and obscure words and entries, given in the extracts from the old churchwardens book of Bungay Saint Mary, and for calling my attention to others.

Since the January number of the *East Anglian* came to hand, I have compared the published extracts referred to, with the original, and find that *Rob'it*, twice so printed at page 375, should have been *Rob'rt*, the error most likely arising from my imperfectly written manuscript.

P. 375. *Paten nayle*. The third letter in the first word, though looking like *t*, is probably intended for *l*: if so, it becomes *palen* (*i.e.* paling nail), and as it is immediately followed by *tenter hooks*, I think it should be so read, these hooks to the present day being used on pales, as preventatives against depredators.

P. 376. *A fyrl syrplesse*. May not this be read *frill surplice*.

P. 423. *Mendying the feayers on the porche*. I cannot discover ffyschepond's occupation.

P. 424. "Itm. for viij ffoote in a noy' plank, and ffor x ffoote of hokyn bord ffor the mendying off the berys." The marks of contraction over "in" and "noy" were omitted in the printing. I would venture a suggestion as to the probability of "hokyn bord" being simply *oaken board*.

In 1540, the following entry occurs, shewing that these boards were sold by the long hundred scale, of six score feet.

"Itm. payd to nycholas myldwell for vxx [five score] ffoote of hokyn bord at iijs. iiijd. the hundryd yjs. ixd."

Chynglyn, for church windows—*shingles* are the narrow pieces of wood placed at intervals across the bell chamber windows, to allow a free escape of sound; this word should be read *shingling*.

Itm. for iiijoz ymnalls.—Whatever the last word is, it certainly commences with the letter *y*. The letters over the numerals, tho' looking like *oz*, are most probably intended for *or*. A friend has suggested its probable reading to be "four other ymnalls" (*i.e.* four other hymnalls).

In 1540, there are several entries relating to the leading of the church beside the extracts given by me at page 425; *viz.*

"Itm, payd to larwood for a lod of sond for ye plumer ijd."

"Itm, payd to ye goodman wrote for ledd vii. (£5)."

"Itm, for a Days bord of ye plumm' when he mad ye shod ijd."

"Itm, payd for ffetthyn of ye schaffts and the panne fro' the castell ijd."

"Itm, payd to Thurketyll for carying home the schaffts & the mold to metyngh'm castell ijd."

"Itm, payd to Robert Thurketyll for carying the Asches to the waschyn & home ageyne to churche vd."

It seems by these entries that the ashes washed, were lead ashes, and the temporary *shod*, the load of *sond* for the plummer, and the *panne*, or *mold* (mould) probably for casting the lead into, borrowed from Mettingham Castle, mentioned above, affords pretty conclusive evidence that the lead was cast or shot on the spot.—GRAY. B. BAKER, Bungay.

Chynglyn, or shingling windows, was done, I conceive, to prevent them from being broken, during repairs to the building. As wooden spires, or spirelets (such as are common in Sussex) are known as "shingle spires," I should conclude that shingling or chingling a window consisted in fastening up before it a framework of splines, as a protection against falling stones, &c. Reed was used for a similar purpose; thus in some church accounts of the 15th century:—

1475. Solut' pro arundine ad fenestras opturand ijs. vjd.

1478. In arundine pro obturacione in Capella beata Mariæ et al' xid.

1491. Solut' arundinatori pro obturacione fenestre in Capella beata Mariæ xvjd.—EXTRANEUS.

GARANTRE, OR, GARNETRE WEIR (VOL. I., pp. 418, 438, II., p. 1.)

Mr. Charnock, according to my opinion, was close upon the meaning of the word Gernetre, when he thought it might signify *the dwelling by the alder trees*. His error consisted in not catching the meaning of "tre," which, we learn from Bullet's *Memoires sur le Langue Celtique*, tom. i., p. 385, ought to be translated *near*. Thus Gernetrewere is *the weir by the alders*.

The form Gernetre is got by omitting to take notice of the line over the second *e*, shewing that an *n* is left out, for instead of Gernentre, it was, no doubt, originally written Gernetre. Garntre, or Garantre, I take to be a corruption of the word Gernentre, in the one instance as written, in the other as pronounced. Gernetrewere occurs in the Court Rolls of the manor of Waterbeach cum Denny, under the date 17 Henry VI; Garntre (which in 1539 is spelt Garantre) under the date 27 Hen. VI.

On the bank of the Graunt or Cam, there stood from about the middle of the seventeenth century, until the inclosure of the parish in 1813, a toll-gate, called Garden-tree gate, a manifest corruption (as I conceive) of Garntre, or Garantre, and consequently of Gernetre. Singularly enough, of a line of trees now standing at right angles to the former situation of the toll-gate, that nearest the river is an alder. It can hardly, however, be considered a descendant of the alders which anciently occupied the same spot, as I am told that fifty years ago it was quite bare of trees.—W. K. CLAY, *The Vicarage, Waterbeach*.

QUERIES.

Identification of Arms.—Barry Bendy, Or. [or Arg] and Sa. To what family do these Arms belong?—W. M. H. C.

Washington Family.—Was there any family of the name of Washington in the Eastern counties, in the seventeenth century? Particulars of any will oblige your correspondent—C. J. R.

Crofts of Brandon.—What is the christian name of the Rev. Mr. Crofts, who was Rector of Brandon about 1780, and who was his wife? I believe a history of the Crofts family has been recently published, but I have not access to it.—C. J. R.

Arms of Felawe.—Can you, or any of your correspondents, oblige me with the arms of Richard Felawe, who, in 1482, left a house for a residence for the master of the Ipswich Grammar School?—F. M.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

MARCH, 1864.

NOTES.

MARTYRDOM OF THOMAS TUNSTAL, AT NORWICH, 1616.

The enclosed account of the martyrdom or execution at Norwich, in 1616, of one Thomas Tunstal, a priest of the Romish Church, is transcribed from Challoner's *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*. It seems to me to be a note, albeit a lengthy one, which may be usefully transferred to your pages, and all the more so, that the book in which it is found is, I dare say, unknown to the generality of your readers. Tunstal's martyrdom is but very briefly mentioned by Kirkpatrick, in his *Annals of Norwich*, under the year, 1615. Blomefield's notice of this circumstance, is evidently taken from Kirkpatrick's *Annals*, for it contains the precisely same facts, only in fewer words.—C. H.

**Thomas Tunstal, alias Helmes, Priest.*

Thomas Tunstal (who in the Douay records, is called Helmes) was collaterally descended from the ancient family of the Tunstals, of Tharland, in Lancashire (which afterwards removed into Yorkshire, where they have long resided at Scargill, Hutton or Wickliff), but was himself born in the diocese of Carlisle. He performed his studies abroad in the English college of Douay; was ordained priest in 1609, and sent on the English mission in 1610. Here he quickly fell into the hands of the persecutors, and spent four or five years of his mission in different prisons. His last confinement before his final apprehension was in Wisbeach castle, from whence he made his escape, letting himself down by a rope. From Wisbeach he made the best of his way into Norfolk, where he took shelter in a friend's house, not far from Lynn. But he had been there very few days when search was made for him, and he was apprehended.

There was in that neighbourhood a charitable lady, who did great service to the poor in the way of surgery. Mr. Tunstal stood in great want of such assistance, having grievously galled and wounded his hands by the rubbing of the rope, at the time when he made his escape; the sores (for want of proper applications) being grown exceeding painful. Therefore,

* From the account of his martyrdom, printed at Douay, in 1618, and from a manuscript sent me by C— C—, Esq., and two other written relations.

his catholic host advised him to apply to Lady L'Estrange (this was her name), and put himself under her care. She received him kindly, dressed his wounds, and promised him her best assistance for making a cure. However, the good lady could not forbear talking to her husband, Sir Hammond L'Estrange, a justice of peace, of some particulars relating to her new patient; as, that he was in poor apparel, yet a gentleman-like man in his discourse and behaviour; but withal somewhat reserved in giving an account how he came by those wounds in his hands; that he was a stranger in the country, and lodged at the house of a popish recusant. The justice immediately cried out, this must be the popish priest, lately escaped out of Wisbeach, for whom he had that day received orders to make diligent search. Upon this, the lady is reported to have cast herself on her knees to intercede for the man, begging her husband to take no notice of what she had said; adding, "that she should be an unhappy woman all her life, if the priest should come to any trouble through her speeches." But notwithstanding all she could say or do, the knight persisted in his resolution of securing the man, and accordingly sent out his warrant, and had him seized and brought before him. And though the lady again renewed her instances to have him dismissed, yet she could not be heard; but Mr. Tunstal was forthwith committed to Norwich gaol, where at the next assizes he was brought upon his trial and condemned. By the (*Exemplar Litterarum*, p. 36, &c.) printed account of his martyrdom, published at Douay the same year, he was condemned upon the testimony of one single witness, and he a man of no conscience or honesty. This fellow made oath that the prisoner had seduced two of the king's subjects from the protestant religion, to the superstitions of the church of Rome, and that he had made some attempts that way upon himself. Mr. Tunstal desired the parties might be allowed to speak what they knew; and being called upon, they both declared that what Symons the witness had sworn was false; the prisoner's discourse to them being no other than a persuasive to holiness of life in general; and that neither of them had been reconciled: this both of them offered to confirm upon oath. Symons being called again farther deposed, that the prisoner had confessed himself to be a priest in his hearing, and also that he had been at Rome, and had spoken to the Pope, who had conferred upon him power to forgive sins and dispense indulgences. This was perjury with a witness, for Mr. Tunstal had never seen Rome or Italy in his life.

However, his solemn denial of these things was not regarded; but the jury were directed by the judge to find the prisoner guilty of the indictment, which was done accordingly.

The jury had no sooner brought in their verdict, but Mr. Tunstal signing himself with the sign of the cross, and falling upon his knees, with eyes and hands lifted up to Heaven, cried out in an audible voice, "Benedicta sit sancta trinitas, atque indivisa unitas; confitebimur ei, quia fecit nobiscum misericordiam suam." "Blessed be the Holy Trinity, and undivided unity, we will confess to him, because he has showed his mercy unto us," and in that posture continued for a while in prayer.

Here the judge "Altam"* demanded if he would take the oath of allegiance and supremacy. Mr. Tunstal replied, "his conscience would not permit him to take those oaths; but if his lordship was pleased to appoint some minister to confer with him, he should be glad of the opportunity of rendering an account of his faith; and that he did earnestly entreat him that a conference might be had about religion, that truth might appear." But the judge cut him short, telling him, he was a crafty disputant, a cunning sophister, and as such not to be heard, or treated with by way of dispute. Instead of that, he bid him hearken to the sentence of death which he was to pronounce upon him, viz., that he should be drawn through the streets to the place of execution, where he should be hanged by the neck, then cut down alive, &c. "Deo gratias," says Mr. Tunstal, and then with a smiling countenance turning to the Judge, "why, my good lord," says he, "this whole dreadful sentence imports but one death, and I do assure your lordship, by the help of God's grace I am not ashamed nor afraid of death, come when it will."

The next day, about nine o'clock, the sheriff with his officers came to demand the prisoner. Mr. Tunstal, with a cheerful countenance saluted them, courteously telling them he was ready to obey their orders. Accordingly being brought to the hurdle, he fell upon his knees, and after some short devotions, rising up he signed himself and the hurdle with the sign of the cross, and so delivered himself to the officers to be pinioned and tied upon it as they thought proper. He was drawn for a long mile† through the street and ways so full of dust, that he had like to have been suffocated with it. When they arrived at the gallows he was taken off the hurdle, and kneeling down at the foot of the ladder, he employed about a quarter of an hour in fervent prayer. When he got up, Sir Hammond L'Estrange alighting off his horse, came and spoke to him in a courteous manner, with his head uncovered, to this effect. "Well, Mr. Tunstal, I find then you are determined to die, and I hope you are prepared for it." "Indeed, Sir Hammond," says the holy man, "die I must, neither do I repine at it: on the contrary, I have great reason to rejoice that I am to die in so good a cause, and therefore I cannot but be thankful in a particular manner to Sir Hammond L'Estrange, for being chiefly instrumental in bringing me to this place. I do heartily forgive you, Sir, and I beseech God that my guiltless blood may not lie heavy upon you and yours." Sir Hammond thanked him, and so departed. Then the sheriff ordered him to go up the ladder, which he did with great courage, blessing himself, kissing both the gallows and the rope, and having spent another quarter of an hour in private devotion he turned to the people, and began to speak upon the text, *Spectaculum facti sumus mundo*, &c., i Cor., iv., 9., but was commanded to desist, the ministers apprehending the impression that his words might make upon the standers by. Then he offered to inform the people at least of the true cause of his condemnation, that it was upon account of taking orders abroad, and exercising his priestly functions in England, and not for

* Sir James Altham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer.—EDIT.

+ He suffered at Magdalen Gallows.—C. H.

any treasonable practices against the king, or government; declaring withal, that what Symons had sworn of his being at Rome was false, and that he had been condemned upon the testimony of one single witness, which he conceived was not according to law. But here, again, he was interrupted by Sir Thomas Jenkinson, and ordered to forbear making reflections upon the proceedings of the court.

Then he once more recollected himself in prayer, often repeating aloud those penitential words, "O God, be merciful to me a sinner!" and often calling upon the holy name of Jesus, which he had in a manner continually in his mouth, and imploring the intercession of the blessed Virgin and the saints. Then he prayed aloud for the king, queen, and royal family, and for the people of England in general, beseeching God, in his great mercy to open their eyes, and bring them to the knowledge of the true faith; which prayer he repeated three different times, with much fervour and devotion. He also put up a short but fervent prayer to God for the conversion and repentance of his accuser Robert Symons, beseeching God to touch his heart with His powerful grace, that he might truly repent of his perjury, and do penance for his sin; declaring withal, "that if he had ten thousand times as many lives as there were persons present in that crowd, he would most willingly lay them all down for his religion."

Being asked whether he was a Jesuit, or a secular priest, he answered he was a secular priest, but had made a vow on entering into the holy order of St. Bennet, if it could be done; and, therefore, he desired of the sheriff, that his head might be set up on St. Bennet's gate.

The sheriff and the ministers asked him if he believed there was any merit in good works, and whether he expected to be saved by his good works. He answered, "that good works were certainly meritorious, and great means of salvation, through the passion of Christ, without which no one could be saved; but as for himself, he acknowledged himself a most unprofitable servant, or rather most wicked, and good for nothing; and therefore had his whole recourse to the death and blood of his Redeemer, and desired to hide himself entirely in his wounds." Then he called for a glass of water to refresh his mouth, by reason of the great heat and the dust; and asking what o'clock it was, and being told it was about eleven, then, says he, "it is near dinner time: sweet Jesus! admit me, though most unworthy, to be a guest this day at thy heavenly table."

Near the gallows, but behind the back of the martyr, there was a great fire prepared to burn his bowels, and by it the block on which he was to be quartered. Mr Tunstal turned his face towards these objects, which would have shocked another person, and kept his eyes for some time fixed on them, and making the sign of the cross on the fire, remained a while in contemplation. Then the hangman fitted the rope to his neck, which the martyr devoutly kissed, and blessed with the sign of the cross, saying, "Glory be to Thee O Lord." He also desired the executioner to give him notice when he was to be turned off, that he might die with the holy name of Jesus in his mouth. They told him that he might give the sign himself, if he pleased; but this, he said, he would not do, because he would by no means hasten his own death.

After this, he again made the sign of the cross, and lifting up his hands, begged the catholics that were there present to recommend his departing soul to God, and addressed himself to his Saviour in these words of the church, “Bone Jesu, verbum Patris, splendor æternæ gloriæ, &c.”—“Good Jesus, the word of the Father, the brightness of eternal glory, &c.” Adding at the end, “into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit;” and often repeating the holy name of Jesus, till the executioner gave him notice, “Now, Mr. Tunstal,” and turned him off, having these words in his mouth, “Jesu, Jesu, have mercy on me.” And thus expired this constant confessor of Christ, having never shown from the beginning to the end the least token of fear, nor so much as changed his colour. The lookers on, who were very numerous, and amongst them many persons of note, were all sensibly affected with the sight of his death; many shed tears, all spoke kindly and compassionately of him, and appeared edified with his saint-like behaviour. He was permitted to hang till he was dead; then he was cut down, bowelled, and quartered. His head was placed on St. Bennet’s gate, in Norwich, according to his request; his quarters on the walls of the city,* where they hung for some time, but then were privately taken down. He suffered July 13th, 1616. The judge who condemned him died before he had finished his circuit, and most of the jury came to untimely ends, or great misfortunes.

PARISH REGISTRARS (VOL. I., p. 430.)

The power of the parishioners to choose a registrar was conferred by an Act of Parliament, passed 24th August, 1653, in the time of the commonwealth. See Burn’s *History of Parish Registers in England*, Lond., 1862. By this statute it was enacted:—

“That a book of good vellum, or parchment shall be provided by every parish, for the registering of all such marriages, and of all births of children, and burials of all sorts of persons within every parish, for the safe keeping of which book the inhabitants and householders of every parish, chargeable to the relief of the poor, or the greater part of them present, shall, on or before the 22nd of Sept., 1653, make choice of some able and honest person (such as shall be sworn and approved by one justice of the peace in that parish, division, or countie, and so signified under his hand in the said register book), to have the keeping of the said book, who shall therein fairly enter in writing all such publications, marriages, births of children, and burials of all sorts of persons, and the names of every of them, and the days of the month and years of publications, marriages, births, and burials, and the parents, guardians, or overseers’ names; and the person so elected, appointed and sworn, shall be called the *Parish Register*, and shall continue three years in the said place of Register, and longer, until some other be chosen, unless such justice of the peace, of the said parish, with consent of such justice, shall think fit to remove him sooner; and for such publications and certificate thereof, 12*d.*, and no more may be taken; and for the entry of every marriage, 12*d.*, and no more; and for every birth of childe, 4*d.*, and no more; and for every death, 4*d.*, and no more; and for publications, marriages, births, or burials of poor people, who live upon alms, nothing shall be taken.

* Kirkpatrick says four of the other gates.—C, H.

The "publications" referred to in the foregoing enactment, were those of intended marriage, which by the same Act were directed to be published on three Lord's days "at the close of the morning exercise, in the public meeting-place, commonly called the church or chapel, or (if the parties desire it) in the market place, next to the said church or chapel, on three market days, in three several weeks next following, between the hours of eleven and two." A certificate of these publications having been given by the Registrar, the parties were then married by a justice of the peace.

Notwithstanding the passing of the abovementioned Act, the inhabitants of many small and obscure country parishes neglected to elect a Registrar, and their parish registers were kept by the clergy as before; but the larger and more important parishes generally elected a Registrar in accordance with the provisions of the Act. At the Restoration, the parochial clergy resumed their duties as Parish Registrars, which they have continued to perform ever since.—GEORGE RAYSON, *Pulham*.

GARANTRE OR GARNETRE (VOL. I., pp. 418, 438, II., p. 1, 18.)

I am disposed to think that your correspondent, the Rev. W. K. Clay, has not improved upon my etymology of Garnetre by rendering Gernetre-were, *weir by the alders*. I am aware that Bullet gives as one of the meanings of the Celtic *tre*, "near;" but unfortunately none of the local names compounded of *tre* in his first volume can possibly have that meaning. The work, indeed, contains few etymologies that can be relied on.

The word *tre* in the sense of "near," is not found either in Welsh, Cornish, or Bas Breton, but in both Gaelic and Irish it signifies "through," "by." The vocable *tre* in English local names, is generally derived from the Welsh *tre*, *tref*, a homestead, hamlet, town. It has a similar meaning in Cornwall, where it is very common; and in composition assumes the several forms of *tre*, *tra*, *tref*, *tren*, *trin*, *trip*. My belief is, we are all wrong in our suggestions as to the etymology of Garnetre; and that if the place was situated near the river Grant, which I suppose it was, but which I was not before aware of, that the name can mean nothing else than "dwelling by the Grant, or Graunt." Chalmers gives Grant as the name of a river, which falls into Cromarty-Frith, in Rossshire; and seems to think that these rivers may derive their names from the Irish *grant*, grey, or the British *gran*, precipitous, shelvy. I take it that *Grant* is rather an extension of *Gran*, a corruption of *Ran*, the etymology of which, if I mistake not, I have given under Rainham, viz: from the Welsh, *rhen*, *rhyn*, a torrent, brook, rivulet. The addition of a *t* is very common; witness the rivers Ken and Kent; Stortford for Storford; Dortmund for Dormund.—R. S. CHARNOCK, *Gray's Inn Square*.

P.S. Compare the proper names Granby, Grantham, Grantley, Cranborne, Cranbrook, Cranfield, Cranford, Cranley, Cranmore, Cransford, Cransley, Cranswick, Rainford.

CONTRACT FOR MAKING A BELL FOR DEBDEN CHURCH, CO. ESSEX, ANNO, 1533.

By the kindness of the Rector of Debden, I am enabled to send you the copy of a contract for making a bell for that church. The original is deposited with several old indentures, bearing date in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, and Elizabeth, in the church chest.—G. W. MARSHALL, L.L.B.

The condicon of this obligacon is suche that if the meane belle whiche the w^{tin}bound Roger Reve hath made newe to the p^{isshe} Church of Depden, in the Countie of Essex, dure p^{sever} and abide save and holl in towne Sounde & metall Well & sufficiently concordyng to the other belle of the said Church be on holl yeer and one day immediatly folowing aft' the Date w^{tin}written that then this p^{sent} obligacon to be void. And if it happen the said meane Belle to discorde or breke through defaute of woorkmanship w^{tin} the said yeer & on day, Then the said Roger or his assignes Agen shall make, or cause to be made, or chaunge the said meane belle, untill the saide meane Belle be Sufficient in concord to the other Belle of the saide church. And the w^{tin}named Will'm Will'm & Richard or theyr assignes shall carie & recarie the said meane belle from Depden forsaid to bury Saint Edmonds, & agayn from Bury to Depden as often as nede shall be. And the said Roger to content & pay for the cariage of the same meane belle. And the w^{tin}named William Will'm & Richard, or their assignes, shall take up & downe the said meane bell out & into the Steple of the said Church, And Sett it in the churchyard ther redy to the carte as often as nede shalbe at their p^{pre} coste & charge. Moreov', it is agreed betwen the said p^{ties} that, if the said meane belle be more in pondes whan it is now new yoten than it was before, then the said Will'm Will'm & Richard, or one of them, to content & pay to the said Roger Aft' the Rate of xxxs. the hundred of v^{xx} & xij to the hundred; And if it waye lesse, the said Roger to content & pay to the said Will'm Will'm & Richard Aft' the Rate of xvs. the hundred aft' the same waight or ells this p^{sent} obligacon to stond in full strength & *use* (?)

On the other side of the parchment is written :—

Nov'int univ'si psentes me Rog'um Reve de Bury sc'i Ed'i in Com' Suff., clotheare teneri & firmit' obligari Will'mo West de Depden in Com' Essex, Gentilman, Will'mo Byrde et Ric'o hamond de ead'm yomen in quadraginta libr' Sterlingor' Solvend' eisd'm Will'o Will'o et Ric'i seu eor' alieni. vel execut' et assign' suis Ad festum nativit's Sc'i Joh'is Bap'te p^xfutur' post dat' Ad quam quid'm Solvend, bene et fidelit' faciend' obligo me hered' & execut' meos p^p'sent Sigillo meo Sigillat'. Dat Decimo octavo die Junij Anno regni Regis henrici Octavi Vicesimo quinto.

INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS, HUNSTANTON, NORFOLK.

I forward you an inventory of Church goods belonging to this parish, taken 6 Ed. VI., thinking that it may interest your readers. The "belle," "challys," and "patyn," are those still remaining here, and in perfect preservation. From the assay marks it appears that the chalice and paten were manufactured in 1533.—W.M.H.C., *Hunstanton*.

(Public Record Office, Survey of Church Goods, temp. Ed. VI., Vol. 6, folio 168.)

HUNDREDE OF SMYTHDON.—HUNSTANTON.

This Inventorye indented made the iiij^{de} daye of September, in the vjth yere of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lorde Edward the vjth, by the grace of God Kyng of Ingland, Ffrance, and Ireland, defendour of the feyth, and in therthe of the church of Inglonde and Irelande, the supreme hedd, betwene Sir Wylliam Ffermour, Sir John Robsart, Sir Cristofer Heydon, Knights; Osborne Moundeforde, Robert Barnye, and John Calybutte, Esquyers, Commyssyoners, amongest other assygned by vertu of the Kinge's Majestie's Commyssyon to them dyrected for the Survey of Churche goodes in Norfolk, of thone partye, and John Legge, curate ther, Roger Pedder, John Grave, Churche Wardens, Robert Bawgarde, and Wylliam Gyllson, of thother partye, wytnesseth that ther remayneth in ther custodye, the goodes underwrytten.

In primis one challys* with a patyn of sylver hole gylte waying xx ounces, eache owncce at iiij^s. iiij^d.,—iiij^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

Item iiij Copes wherof one is of whyght damaske, vj^s. viij^d., ij of redde villette, xls, and one of redd fustyon xij^d., a pes, valewed at xlvij^s. viij^d.

Item vj vestments wherof one is of bawdekyn, vj^s. viij^d., one of villett, vs., purpured (?) with golde, one of fustyon, A pes ijs. one of blacke vellett iij^s., one of whight damaske iij^s. iiij^d., and one of grene sylke, iij^s. valewed at xxiijs.

Item one belle wayinge by estymacion vjc valewed at xvs. the c., iiij^{li}. xs.

Item one clapper of Iron, valewed at iiij^s.

Wherof Assygned to be occupied and used in th' admynystacion of Devyne Seryyce ther, the seid belle and challeyce.

In wytnesse wherof, the seid Commyssyoners and other the seid personnes have to these present alternatlye putt ther handes, the daye and yer bove wrytten.

[The two Churchwardens made their mark.]

JOHN LEGGE,
JOHN GRAVE,
ROGER PEDDER.

REMOVAL OF GRAVESTONES IN CHURCHES (VOL. II., p. 10.)

A *Norfolk Genealogist* asks how he can prevent the removal of a gravestone, and deplores the destruction of our sepulchral records. He has an action in trespass against any one who removes it without proper authority. I am sorry that I cannot now refer him to legal authorities on the subject, but advise him to consult 15 *Vic.*, cap. 97; the *Ecclesiologist* for October, 1842, p. 317; and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, January, 1863, p. 29. Every genealogist must regret the ignorance and carelessness of so called church-restorers concerning the preservation of our old tombstones. It is much to be lamented that, among the numerous societies for the preservation of life and property, we have not one for that of our ancestral monuments. An association for the prosecution of those who wantonly break down, remove, deface, or destroy them, would, I should think, be well supported, and might be easily formed. Should this ever take place, I shall only be too glad to add my mite toward its expenses.—GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

* In MS. the words "challys" and "patyn," have a line through them, and the words

"cupp," and "cover," respectively written above the line.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES. (VOL. I., p. 370.)

Clare Church, Suffolk.

The ruined condition of the chancel of Clare Church, in 1602, is proved by its east window ; the five lights in the lower compartment of which still exhibit, in painted glass, the names and arms of some of the friends who contributed to its restoration. The left, or north light, has the following inscriptions :—

1. “Sr George le Hunt, Knight, a good benefactor to this church, 1617.”

2nd light. “Sr John Higham, Knight, a good benefactor to this church, 1617.”

3rd, or middle light. “Sr Thomas Barnardiston, Knight, a good benefactor to this church, 1617.”

(Immediately under is this)

“The honorable company of haberdashers were very good benefactors to this church, 1617.”

4th light. “Sr Steven Somes, Knight, a good benefactor to this church, 1617.”

5th light. “Sr William Clopton, Knight, a good benefactor to this church, 1617.”

All these inscriptions are surmounted by the arms of the knights, which are in good preservation.

That the individuals, whose names are here mentioned, were the only benefactors to this church, at that time, can hardly be admitted, as it is more than probable, that other friends assisted them in completing the work of restoration, and that their names were recorded in a similar manner, although they have not been preserved to the present time. One only do I recollect having seen. In a window of the south church aisle, next the chancel, was the following :—“Giles Barnardiston glazed this window, at his own cost and charges.” If there were any arms, they have disappeared, and so for many years has the inscription.

In the side lights of the upper compartment of the east window, are two pieces of painted glass that deserve a little notice. They are intended to represent the sun and moon, the former being on the north, the latter on the south side, and were probably placed there at the same time as the arms below. The interest attached to these figures, however, arises from the allusion made to them by Dowsing (the Parliamentary agent) in his journal, where he mentions his visit to Clare, and the destruction of one thousand superstitious images in the church ; and boasts that he “brake down three hundred.” He then says, “there were also two images of the sun and moon in the great east window, which I ordered to be taken down and destroyed.” This order, if obeyed, was not completed, for the figures were preserved and replaced, probably, in their original positions.

With the exception of a few unconnected fragments, worked together, and placed in the lowest part of the east window, these are all that remain of the painted glass, with which, before the restoration, the windows of Clare church and chancel were so profusely decorated.—JOHN B. ARMSTEAD.

PETITION FOR LETTERS OF FREE DENYZEN.

The following is copied from a piece of parchment I found in the binding of an old book, the "Consiliorum" of Jason Mayne, printed in 1544. As there is a family in Norfolk of the same name as the Petitioner, it may perhaps be worth printing.—Z.

To the Kyng our Sou'aigne Lorde. Pleaseth it your highnes of your moost habundaunt grace to gyve and graunte vnto your poore Beademan, ffrau [neis] Gyllett, joyner, dwellyng in Tunbridge, in your Countie of Kent, whiche was borne in the p'ties of Bretayne, vnder [the] dm'on of the ffrenche Kyng, and the whiche ffraunces is nowe syck, and hath been contynuelly sycke by the space of th [ree] quarters of a yere past, your moost gracious letters of ffree denyzen vnder your greate seale in due forme to be ma [de] accordyng to the tenor ensuyng. And that this byll to be assigned wt your moost gracious hande, may be a sufficient a [nd] ymmedyate warraunte to your Chauncellor of England, for the makyng, ensealyng, and delyu'ng forth of the se [id] letters patentes wtout any other warraunt to be sued in that behalf. (And this for the love of Allmyghty god, and in wey of Charite.) And y [our] seid poore Beademan shall dayly duryng his lyff specially pray to god for the p's'uacio [n] of your moost excellent highnes, longe to contynue and endure.

ETYMOLOGY OF CHEVINGTON AND CHEDBURGH (VOL. I., pp. 265, 429.)

It is not difficult to understand why Chedburgh is found written *Chedbur*, when it is borne in mind that the words *burg*, *burgh*, *bury*; *borough*, are derived from the Saxon *burh*, *bureg*. I take it that Cileburn is *i. q.* Kilburn, Middx, which has been rendered the "cold rivulet." My impression is that the original name of these streams was the Gill, from *gill* (a word of Scandinavian origin), signifying a woody glen, a place between steep banks, and a rivulet flowing through it, a *brook*; and that the word *bourne* is a modern addition. A-propos of Chevington: if *Ceuenton* is an earlier orthography, the latter would seem to be from *cwen-tun*, "queen-town."

Ing, as a medial, means sometimes a meadow; at other times it is a patronymic; but it more frequently has no meaning at all, the *g* being an interpolation, like the *p* in Sampson and Simpson.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

THOMAS SYDNOR (VOL. I., p. 403.)

Born in Norfolk, was admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1683, and proceeded B. A., 1686-7. He became vicar of Hunningham, 1690, and was also rector of Hempstede, cum Eccles. He died in or about 1738. His daughter Barbara married John Howse, Esq. (Blomefield's Norfolk, ii., 452, v. 289).—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

Itm. for iiij or (= quatuor) ymnalls—(p. 17), also for four hymnals.—GEORGE RIX, M.D., *St. Neot's*.

THE ROMANS IN EAST ANGLIA (VOL. I., p. 249.)

As one deeply interested in archæological pursuits, I have attentively watched the progress of the railway works in this vicinity. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Castle, contrary to expectation, nothing worthy of notice has yet been found.

But very recently, at the distance of about a mile from the town of Clare, while the workmen were engaged in excavating a new channel for the road, just at the point where the line leaves the glebe land of Clare, in the Cavendish direction, they came upon a quantity of Roman sepulchral urns. There were seven or eight of them found within the space of a few yards, about a foot and a half below the surface of the ground. Though quite whole when found, they were all unfortunately broken in the attempt to disengage them from the superincumbent soil. They were of the commonest material, very plain, and all full of fragments of bones. One only, much smaller than the others, was of rather an ornamental description.

The spot where they were found is far from any building. There are indeed, the remains of a Roman encampment at Clare, and Roman remains have been found at Cavendish; including a sepulchral urn, now in the Sudbury Museum; but no previous discovery has called our attention to this particular place.

Not far from the spot is a place of broken ground, popularly known as the "Dane Pits," but which, I now suspect, has more to do with "the ancient Roman than the Dane."

Anxiously looking for yet further "finds," though well aware how very difficult it is, owing to the ignorance, or the selfishness of ordinary finders, to have such discoveries brought to the knowledge of any one competent to gather any useful information, or record any future notice respecting them.—J. C. C., *Clare Vicarage*.

SUFFOLK TOKENS IN 17TH CENTURY.

The following nine tradesmen's tokens are in my possession; and I am informed are *unique*. They are not noticed in any work on the subject, to which I have access. I shall be glad of any information on the subject.—E. W.—*B—l*.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Amos Fisher, Debenham, 1668. | 6. Thomas Love, Needham Market, 1661. |
| 2. Susanna Robinson, Stratford, 1676. | 7. John Jones, Sudbury, 1657. |
| 3. William Wilkinson, Ipswich, N.D. | 8. Thomas Fuller, Cavendish, N.D. |
| 4. Robert Tovill, Laxfield, N. D. | 9. William French, Sudbury, 1667. |
| 5. William Spalding, Ipswich, 1655 | |

DEDICATION OF KIRKLEY CHURCH, SUFFOLK (p. 9).

Dr. Tanner, in his MS. collections from the Institution Books, Will Registers, &c., states that Kirkley church is dedicated to St. Peter.—EX-TRANEUS.

Date of Rhyming Wills (vol. ii, p. 6).—Some idea may be formed of its date from the mention of Sir Edward Walpole. There have been three of this name:—1, Sir Edward Walpole, of Houghton, born 1621, created 1661, died 1667. 2, Sir Edward Walpole, of Pinchbush and Spalding, of same family as above, created 1663, died 1669. 3, Sir Edward Walpole, son of Sir Robert Walpole, born 1706, created 1753, died 1784. The reference is probably to the first, who was M.P. for Lynn, for many years.—W.

QUERIES.

THE TYLLINGE.

In the last June number of the *East Anglian*, Mr. Charnock replied to a query of mine, respecting certain local names. I now wish to bring his attention, or the attention of any other antiquary, to one of them, —Tyllinge.

I am particularly interested in this word, as it belongs to a broad and deep canal, running through the parishes of Waterbeach, Landbeach, and Cottenham, and connecting the river Graunt or Cam, with the Old Ouse. In fact, the Tyllinge forms the southern extension of the Car Dyke, and according to Stukeley, was made by Carausius about 291, for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of corn from Cambridge to York. In Waterbeach and Landbeach it now goes by the corrupted name of the Old Tillinge, in Cottenham, from its former width, of The two-pole ditch. The Tyllinge is mentioned in the Court Rolls of the manor of Waterbeach-cum-Denny, under 10 and 11 Henry Fifth; and in the documents of Landbeach, under the year 1540. The question of course is, what does the word signify? Tull, in composition Tyll, is explained by Bullet (*Memoires sur la langue Celtique*) *courbure*, and unquestionably this canal is very far from going in a strait direction. So ing may be, and most probably is, a *meadow*. I cannot, however, join these two words together, and get out of them a rational name, either for a stream of water, or for its bed, even though it was an artificial one.—W. K. CLAY, *Waterbeach*.

Poets of Norfolk and Suffolk.—I want to get a complete list of Norfolk and Suffolk Poets, who have lived or died since the year 1800. I shall be obliged to any correspondent who can help me to the names of any; and to a list of their works.—J. WHITAKER, *Enfield, Middlesex*.

Family of Walpole.—Weybread contained four manors, one of which Irsteade was long the property of the Walpoles, of Houghton. Would Mr. John Calver kindly inform me (through your pages) if any notice of them occurs in the papers to which he has access.—F. W.

The Three Sisters of Needham Market.—I have in my possession a local token having on the *Obverse* WE. 3. SISTERS, 1667, surrounding OVR HALF PENY; and on the *Reverse* the letters MSH, and the legend IN. NEDHAM MARKET. Who were the three sisters? Is anything known of them?—G. C.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

APRIL, 1864.

NOTES.

DOING PENANCE IN FEN DITTON CHURCH, CAMBS.

The following case of penance, performed by one Agnes Black, in the church of Fen Ditton, Cambs., is taken from an original document.—JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Sexto die mensæ Januarii, anno, 1593. Parte of pennance injoynd unto Agnes Black, of Fen Ditton. The saied penitent shall uppon Sunday, beinge the eighte daie of February next cominge, clothed in a white sheete downe to the grounde and havinge a white wand in her hand, resort unto the parish church porch of Fen Ditton aforesaid, and there shall stande from the seconde peece to morninge prayers untill the readinge of the seconde lesson, desiringe the people that passe into the church to praie to God for her, and to forgive her; at which time the minister there shall come down to this penitent and fetch her into the church, readinge the psalm of miserere in Englishe, and place her in the middle alley aparte from all other people, where she shall penitently kneel untill the readinge of the ten commandments, at which time the minister there shall come to this penitent and cause her to saie and confesse as followethe, viz.—“ Good people, I acknowledge and confesse that I have offended Almighty God, and by my evill example you all, for that I have broken his divine laws and commandments, in committinge the most shameful and abhominable sinne of adulterie or fornicacion, for which I am most hartily sorry, and I ask God and you most hartily forgiveness for the same, promisinge by Gode’s helpe neuer to offend hereafter in the like againe.” And at the end of this confession, the first daie, the minister to rede the homely againste adultrie or fornicacion, and the third daie to rede the homely of repentance, the penitent standinge by all the while; and in like manner and form in every point and condicion as above is prescribed, she shall doe two other Sundaies or holy daies next ensueinge after the first. And if the penitent doing this uppon all the saied three severall Sundaies or holy daies, she shall under the handes of the minister and churchwardens there personallie certifie together with those present the xxvii daie of February, at Greate St. Maries church in Cambridge, and then and there receive such further order herein as shall be appointed.—BENNET THOROWGOOD.

“ This penitent hath donne hir pennance three several Sundaies or holy daies, in the parish church of Fen Ditton, according to the premis. Ita est ut testatur.—Thomas Godbed, Cur. ibid. church.—By me, Edward Warden Brady.”

FLIXTON CHURCH, NEAR LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK (VOL. I., pp. 22, 341.)

The following document may deserve a place in the *East Anglian*, as a further contribution to the little known history of this small ruined church.—A.

This Indenture, made the last daye of august, in the xxvjth yere of the reigne of ower most drade soueraigne lorde kynge Henrye the eighte, Betwene Sr willm Vgge clarke person and curate off fflyxton, next adioyninge to the parishe of blundeston, in the countye of Suff., of thone partye, and Vmphrye Yermouthe, of blundeston aforsayde, gentleman, on thother partye: wyttnessethe, that the sayde Sur willm Vgge hath Dimised, graunted, and to fferme lett by these presentes, to the saide Vmfrye Yermouthe, his executors, and assignees, all that hys personage of flyxton aforsayde, nowe called fflyxton chappell, withe all the glebe landes, medowes, pastures, arable groundes, marshes, ffedynges, aldercares, waters, ffyshyngs, proffytes of woods, and withe all the tythes, oblacons, & all and singular other profightes and commoditytes to the same in any wyse apperteyning or belonginge, sett, lyenge, or beynge, in the paryshe of fflyxton aforsayde, in the countye aforsayde, to haue and to holde the sayde personage or chappell, wyth [all] and singular the premisses, to the saide Vmfrye Yermouthe, his executors & assignees, from the feaste of Saynte Michæll tharcangell, last past, before the date hereof, vnto thende and terme of thyrtye yeres than next comynge aftir the date hereof, yelding and payinge therfor yerely, duringe the saide terme, to the saide Sr willm Vgge, or his assignees, iiijli of good and lawfull money of England, at the ffeast of Saynte Michæll tharchangell, yerelye to be paide, or wythin x dayes after the sayde ffeast, and yf yt fortune the sayde rente to be behynd and unpayed in parte or in all, by the space of vj weekes then after any of the saide festes at whiche yt oughte to be payed, the saide rente beynge lawfullye asked then ffrom that tyme, thys lease to be voyde, any thyng in this p'sent lease to the contrary, in any wise notwythstandinge. And further, yt ys coven'tid condyssended & agreed betwene the sayde parties by these presentes that the sayde Vmphrye his executors & assignees shall yerely dyscharge and saue harmeleses the saide willm Vgge his executors & assignees from tyme to tyme duringe the lyfe naturall of the sayde Sur Willm Vgge as well, ageynst ower soueraigne lorde the Kynge, as ageynst the Byshoppe and all other persons & parsonnes, of and for all maner of charges and Incumbrances whatsoever theye be to be goyn oute of the premisses or any parte or parcell thereof, and also to bere all maner of reparacons of the sayde paryshe church of the said personage, from tyme to tyme Yerely duringe the sayde term at the oonly proper coostes and charges of the sayde Vmfrye and his assignees duringe the sayde terme. In wittenes wherof the parties abouesaide haue Intercheangablye set their handes & Seales to these presentes the daye & yere abouesaide.

Thomas Sydnor (VOL. I., p. 403, VOL. II., p. 28) was ordained priest by the Bishop of Lincoln, in 1689. I have no doubt the *place* of his birth may be ascertained by reference to the "Subscription Book" of the Bishop of Lincoln of that date.—EXTRANEUS.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 8.

Castle Hedingham, Essex.

The book dates from 17th Novr., 1558. On the 1st page is written:—

Gallia quod bellum dederat si nil sibi servat,

Ut servet fœdus ded Deus oro suum.

Whatever in the war she got;
Kind France restores, she keeps it not,
If she so bad at keeping be,
Pray God she keep the peace* say we.

Charles Darby (no date.)

This is followed by—

The register of baptismes, mariages, and burials within the parishe and towne of Hedinga' at the Castle, in the countye of Essex, since the yeare of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1558, beinge the last yeare of the rayne of Queene Marye, and the first of Queene Elizabeth, 1558.

Among the baptisms appear the following entries:—

Clopton Beadle, a *coaperals* son, was baptized by Soldyiers, the 25th Oct., 1643.

Ann Olive, a *coperals* daughter, was baptized by soldyiers, 26th Oct., 1643.

A *pepperal*, was baptized the 8th of Aprill, 1649.

The words in Italics are rather indistinctly written, and need explanation, which, perhaps, some reader of the *East Anglian* may be able to afford. Some curious names, as Huys, Branthat, Bonaventura Maners (a man), Duxburye, Spiltimber, Onion, Horse-nayle, appear among the births.

The following entries appear amongst the marriages:—

Incipit regni regis Jacobi an'us primus qui proclamatus fuit rex Angliæ in foro hujus oppidi per venerabilem virum Thomam Gardner justiciarium vicesimo septimo die mensis Martii, A'no D'ni, 1613.

A.D. 1654. James Finch, single man, of Weathersfield, and Ann Clay, single woman, of Shafford, were married by the Right Worshipful Arthur Barnardiston, Esq., Justice of the Peace. May 17th, 1654.

I have found several such entries of civil marriages up to the year 1656.

Among the deaths I find the following, which include several members of the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford, whose chief seat was Hedingham Castle.

1562. Mrs. Veere, wife of Mr. Albrick Veere.

1562. John de Veere, Earl of Oxenford, was buried the 31st Aug., 1562.

1578. Frances Hatton, a girl, was buried of the plague.

1579. Albert, a poore stianger, was buried 28th Jan.

1579. Mr. Albrick de Veere, 14th March.

1580. Susanna de Veere, daughter of Mr. Hugh de Veere.

1582. A *crisom* child of Robert Figus was buried.

1583. The Earle of Oxenforde's first so'ne, 9th May.

Margerye de Veere, daughter of Hugh de Veere, Esq.

1595. John Blower, our good old clerke.

1624. The right worshipful Mr. John de Veare, Esq., 15th Aprill.

1639. The right worshipful Mrs. Thomasin de Veare, 6th May.

1639. John Lorker, alias Lordor, a soldier, was buried of the small poxe, which came out of Scotland, the 20th July. He came from East Marsh, beyonde Colchester, as was supposed there he was borne.—L. A. M.

* What peace?

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 7.

Weybread, Suffolk, 1587—1738.

1653	Itm. payed to Thos. Yellopp, when he did give me Summons to appeare at the Sessions, July 4, 1653, when the Towne was indighted for not repareinge Shotforth Bridge,* &c.	13s.	6d.
	Itm. laid out at the Sessiones holden at Ipswich, January 13, 1653, at wh ^h sessiones aforesaid, ther was a legall triall betwene the keepers of the libertie of England, by authoritie of P'l'ment & the said Inhabitance of Waybread, whither the said inhabitance should repare the said Bridge or not, and beinge put to the jurey then sworne, they did find the said Inhabitance not gultye & it was then ordered to be repared by the County	1l.	7s. 7d.
	It. allowed to Robart Harper for 2 hurreyest† of bushes to fence the towne close wh	5s.	
1656	Itm. expended in returning a warrt for such as ought not to keep Grayhounds	1s.	
1657	[Amongst the articles delivered over to the new churchwardens is.] “ One order betwene the towne of Waybrid afores'd & Withersdale, injoyning them to bear a 4th p'te of any charges that should be charged one the sd towne of Waybred ”		
1660	Itm. paid to the Ringers upon the Crownnation day	3s.	
	Itm. paid to John Meene for settinge of the Psalmes	2s.	6d.
1661	Itm. for the King's armes	1s.	
1663	Imps for a cover for the funt	1l.	
	It. for the Surplis	1l.	18s.
1665	Itm. layd out to Penn for takeing ye two brasses out in ye belles, and carrying them to the running, and putting them in againe	0l.	8s. 0d.
	Itm. layd out to Robert Burton for running ye twoo brasses for ye bells	0l.	11s. 0d.
1666	Itm. to the apparatur, when he came to give notice ther the day of thanksgiving for the Victory		4d.
	It. given to the apparatur for a booke & Proclamatn for the keeping of a fast day for London		8d.

* A Bridge over the Waveney, dividing Norfolk and Suffolk.

† How much is a hurrey?

November ye 14th, 1667.

M. A mistake of ye workman, namely, John Edwards did sett iij pales on John Flatman's side, wch shold have stood one ye towne house yard, one ye sides being the townes prem'es wch being an oversight of ye workman, ye aforesaid John Flatman gave leive to lett them stand, uppon condition yt ye churchwardens would inroll it in ye town book of accounts, to be known to be a mistake and ye fence not his, yt afterwards itt may be amended

1667 Mm. Goodman Gouldringe was abated of his bargaine of wood wch hee bought in the towne close 10s., wch should by consent of the towne bene abated him of his rent by reason of the hardnes the tymes

Making several certificates to discharge the poore of their hearth money

3s.

1669 Itm. for a combe of lime

2s.

Itm. for a bason to be put into the funt for Baptising

2s. 6d.

1670 A Perticular of ye moneys contributed there for the ordering of our brethreen out of ye Turkish slavery

Then follow the names (79 in all) of the contributors, with the sums given by each, amounting to 3*l.* 10s. 9*d.*, the vicar, the Rev. John Harper, heading the list for 10s.

1670 Received for ye Widdow Barbar burieing in ye Church, ye 23 day of may

6s. 8*d.*

For 2 yards 3 quarters of cloth, at 2s. 4*d.* pr yard, for henry Jams [parish apprentice]

6s. 5*d.*

ffor 2 dosen buttons and thred

7*d.*

ffor making his coat

2s.

1671 Rec. of Mrs. Luce Borrett for a breash in the church to bury her father, Mr. Borrett

6s. 8*d.*

1673 [76 seamen relieved this year, about 1*d.* each]

1674 [A rate for reparing the church £34. 1s. 9*d.*]

Paid for new running of 145 hundred three quarters & 16 pound weight of old lead att 2*d.* the hundred

14*l.* 11s. 9*d.*

Paid for 32 hundred & an halfe & three pounds weight of new lead, at 15*d.* the hundred

24*l.* 7s. 11*d.*

1675 Paid to John Mitchell for his tymber & work done about the Steple, as appeareth by his bills

13*l.* 15s. 6*d.*

For a Houre glass

9*d.*

1677 Rec. of Mr. Barry for breaking the ground in the church, for interring Mrs. Jacob

6s. 8*d.*

1681	Rec. by rate for running the bell ffor carreing & bringing of the bell from Nor- wich for careing the ould bell to Halstone & for fetching the new one Paid to Mr. Gilspin [or Gibsen] for running of the bell	11 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>l.</i>
1682	Received of Mr. Henry for the buriing of Mrs. Luci Borrett, in the church	6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
1683	Rec. for the ould church bible	10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
1684	Item, given to the Ringers on crownnation day	3 <i>s.</i>
1686	Itm. pd to the Paritor for printed directions concerning marriges 39 articles, the canons & the cariage paid Paid to Mr. Bayes for a register book for burying in woolin Writing the buryings for 4 yeers last past	6 <i>d.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
1687	Paid to the P'itor for a proclamation & a prayer booke for a day appointed to be kept for the queene bein with child	1 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
1689	Paid & allowed for two quarterly payments for the Royal aid Pd & allowed for two quarterly paym'ts for an aid to theire ma'ties of one shilling in the pound and of 9 <i>d.</i> Paid to Anthony Barry, that he hath laid out for the suppresing of James Andrews alehouse	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> 1 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
1689	The sum that was collected in the P'ish of Waybread, to the first brief for the poore pro- testants that came out of Ireland, by Thomas Neech, & Nicholas Chittocke, Churchwardens for the said P'ish, was collected the 20 day of July, 1689, & paid by Mr. Samuel Bayes, min- ister of Waybread aforesd to the archdeacon att Norwich, upon the 22 day of July, 1689, the sum that was collected	3 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
1690	[Similar entry for 2d brief]	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
1692	[No account for this year—a leaf is torn out of the book]	
1694	Payd to Charles Smyth for tolling ye Bell 3 hours, the day that the queene was interred Payd to the Apparitor for a brief, for the re- lieving the ffrench Protestants 3 <i>d.</i> , & for a paper for the altering ye book of Common prayer	1 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>

1665	Pd for the Act of Parlt against prophane cursing & swearing	4 <i>d</i> .
	Pd for a mittimus for Edwd Kent	6 <i>d</i> .
	Given to a brief pr consent of ye parish for the town of Grancester, ye loss 1250 <i>li</i> .	1 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .
	Given to a brief pr consent of ye parish for Gillingham, in Dorsetshire, the loss 3090 <i>li</i> .	1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .
	Pd to Mr. Page for the Lord's Prayer, ye creed and the Tenn Commandaments	03 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> . 00 <i>d</i> .
1711	Paid to James Sankroft for a whipping post	7 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .
	Paid Rob. Gooding for irons for the w. post	4 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .
	Paid for gleasing ye church, and leading the whipping post	8 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .
1716	Itm. paid at Beckles visitation, for suffering a man to preach w ^{thout} seeing his orders	9 <i>s</i> .
1737	For a day journey about the town, to give notice-by the Justice his order to all single persons, Inhabitants in the Parish, to provide themselves services	1 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .

At the end of the book containing the foregoing accounts, is written in the handwriting of the writer for the year 1599, the following:—

A note of certain Indenters for to testyfe that Wroe myll doe stand in Wethersdale, and the fennes doe lye in Waybread. This note was taken out the xxvi daye of January, 1599, and in the reigne of or most gracious Soueringe Ladye Quene Elyzabeth xxxvij.

One Indentuer, dated the xi daye of maye, in the firste yeere of the reigne of Kinge henrye the eyghte; Betwyne ffrancis Calthorpe, esquier, on the one parte, and John Dwke, of Waybread on the other p'te, Witnesseth that the aforesaid ffrancis Calthorpe, esquire, have granted, & to ferme have letyn unto the sayd John Dwke, my mylle, wythe the myllhouse, in wethersdale, in the countye of Suff., &c. Alsoe, it is coven'ted & agreed betwene the sayd p'ties that the said John shall have pasteringe for syxe mylche kene & thre horse within the fenne of the sayd ffrancis, called Wroesen, in Waybread, in the sayd countye, &c.

An other Indentuer, made the last daye of October, in the third yeere of the reigne of Kinge henrye the eyghte. [Between same parties, and word for word as preceding.]

An other Indentuer, made the xvi daye of October, in the xx^{ti} yeere of the rayne of our Sou'ragne lord kinge henrye the viiith, betwine ffrancis calthorpe, esquier, and Elyzabeth his wyfe, of theon p'tie, and Willm Egremond, Elizabeth his wyfe, Robert Godfrey, and John Elgood, of thother p'ties, Witnessithe that the sayd ffrancis and Elizabeth his wyfe, have demysed granted & to ferme lenten unto ye sayd Willm Egremond, elizabeth his wyfe, Robert godfrey, and John Elgood, all his water mylle, called Wroe mylle, sytting & liynge w^{thin} the p'rssh of wethersdale, &c.

JOHN CALVER, *Harleston*.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. III (VOL. I. 421.)

PRITTLEWELL.

Lamentable destruction of monuments and fenestral antiquities has occurred in this church during the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Twenty three coats of arms have perished from the windows since the beginning of the 17th century.

On the font, temp. Henry VIII., a shield charged with a rose and pomegranate grafted, the badges of England and Arragon. Another charged with a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis. A third (probably not armorial) two spears in saltire transfixing a heart.

Mural monument, north wall.—Mary, wife of Richard Davies, and daughter of John Cocke, Esq., ob. 1623. Quarterly, 1, Gu., a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads erased, Arg. 2, per bend sinister Erm. and Sa., a lion ramp. regardant Or. 3, Sa., a lion rampant Arg., maned Or., within a bordure of the second. 4, Sa., a chevron Arg., between 3 lozenges per fess Gu. and Arg.; impaling quarterly 1 and 4, per pale indentée Sa. and Or., *Cocke*, of Prittlewell. 2 and 3, Sa., 3 bends Arg., *Cocke* of Stanbridge. Crest, on a chapeau Gu., turned up Erm., a boar passant Arg., collared of the first. Davies alone *ut supra*.

The Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart., ob. 26 April, 1816. Quarterly 1, and 4, Quarterly per fess indentée Az. and Arg., in the first quarter a lion passant guard. of the second, 2 and 3 quarterly of four coats. 1, Az., on a chevron Or, between three swans, wings elevated Arg., as many escallops Gu. 2, Arg., ten torteaux in pile, in chief a crescent Gules. 3, Azure, three arrows Arg. 4, Arg., a cross between four roundles Sa. Surtout Arg., on a fess between three wolves' heads erased Sa., as many mullets of the field; impaling, quarterly 1 and 4 Gu., three snakes fretted proper, within a border engrailed Or., 2 and 3 Az., a wolf rampant Arg. Crest, a wyvern, wings elevated Proper.

Scratton, ob. 1843. Gules, two chevronels Or, between three swans, wings elevated Argent. Crest, a wolf's head erased Proper, holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped Vert.

In the churchyard:—two wives of Samuel Freeborne, ob. 1641 and 1654. Lozenge, three eagles displayed. The arms of one of his wives, probably Pully: Freeborne was not entitled to bear arms.

HADLEIGH.

Arms and quarterings of the Strangman family and their alliances, once existed in the windows of this church. All have disappeared. There was discovered upon the south wall, during the restoration of the church, in 1856, Gu., a chevron engrailed Or., between three plates, each charged with a greyhound courant Sa., collared of the second*—*Alyn* of Rayleigh, circ. temp. Edward the Sixth.

In the churchyard, a vault of the Heber family. Per fess a lion rampant. The last of this family, Reginald Heber, died in 1793, aged 80; or, ac-

* The chevron was probably charged originally with three crescents Az., the correct arms of this family, but the paint had no doubt flaked off.

according to the *Chelmsford Chronicle* of that year, 86. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1804, is a letter signed W., suggesting, from the identity of christian and surnames, whether he were not of the family of the Rev. Reginald Heber, of whom a memoir was given in the same magazine, and who was the father of Richard Heber, the great Bibliomaniac, and of the celebrated bishop, Reginald Heber. It is stated that no one knew from what part of England he came; that he never mentioned any relations; and left his estate to some people in the neighbourhood, who had paid him great attention; and the greatest part of his personal property, which was considerable, among his domestics. It appears, however, from the tomb, that his father, Francis Heber, was buried there in 1719; and two of his sisters, one, the wife of John Cook, M.D., of Leigh, in 1728; the other, wife of William Smith, dean of Chester, in 1789, aged 78. The truth is that Reginald Heber left his estate to the family of his housekeeper, one of whom repaired the tomb, and inscribed upon it, "The family is now extinct." I have seen deeds describing Francis Heber as a merchant of Mincing Lane, London; but I am not aware whether it has been resolved that the Hebers of this parish were a branch of the Hebers of Marton Hall, Yorkshire. The arms are apparently identical, except that the Hebers of Marton bore a cinquefoil in dexter chief; a difference perhaps implying that they were of a younger house.

SOUTHCHURCH.

Mural tablet to Rev. C. H. B. Bazeley, rector, ob. 1836. A chevron between three battle axes. Surtout, on a fess between three roses, as many birds.

Monument in memory of the family of Asser-Drew. Erm., a lion passant Gules, *Drew*. Surtout, quarterly 1 and 4, Sa., a chevron between three spear heads Arg. 2 and 3, Gu., a cross engrailed Arg., in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis Or, *Asser*.

CANEWDON.

Mural monument. Jeremiah Kersteman, Esq., ob. 1789; Mary, his wife, ob. 1801. Az., three fish naiant in pale Or, *Kersteman*, impaling Arg., on a bend Gu., three leopards' faces Or.* Crest, a demi-man effrontée in armour Proper, vizor up, plumed Arg., holding in his dexter hand an arrow palewise Or, barbed and flecked Az.

Hatchment: Kersteman as before, impaling Arg., a chevron between three trefoils slipped Sa. *Frost*, Crest, as before.

Swaine, Az., a chevron between three pheons Or., on a chief Gu., three

* According to the pedigree and inscription, the impaled coat is for *Spurgeon*, but, if so, it appears by assumption, as no family of that name is known to have had a grant of arms at any period. The Kersteman family came into England from Ypres, in the Netherlands, circ. 1564-66. In the church of Stanford-le-Hope, they give the fish in their arms *Argent*, and this agrees nearly with a hatchment of one of the same family buried in the church of the Austin Friars (Dutch Presbyterian), London, in 1712, except that in this (Kersteman impaling Creffield), the fish are finned and tailed *Gules*. The arms are foreign.

maidens' heads coupé and crined Or., impaling Kersteman as before. Crest, a maiden's head coupé at the breast Proper, crined Or.

On the outside of the tower are sculptured the arms of France and England quarterly, Bohun, Mowbray, and Warren; but they are nearly effaced by the action of the weather. On one of the corbels of the label of the north arcade, a figure bears the arms of Chanceaux, a chevron between three annulets; another suspended from the neck of a bird, a shield lozengy (or charged with six lozenges, 2, 3, 1). The arms of Chanceaux are also carved upon the wall of the chancel. The windows formerly contained the arms and quarterings of the families of Lambourne, De Chanceaux, Pawlett, and others; long since destroyed.

RAWRETH.

Mural monument with brasses. Edmund Tyrell, of Beeches and Ramsden Barringtons, Esq., ob. 1576. Quarterly 1, two chevrons within a border engrailed, *Tyrell*. 2, Paly, *Borgatt*. 3, on a chevron engrailed three dolphins naiant embowed, *Flambert*. 4, a cross between four escallops, *De Coggeshall*. Over all in fess point a mullet for difference. The same impaling on a chevron between three roundles, as many cinquefoils, and on a chief three columbines. The last coat alone.

In the windows of this church were the arms and quarterings of Tyrell, Fitz Simon, Steward, and Baud; which, together with the tomb and carved escocheons of Baud, extant *temp.* Elizabeth, are totally destroyed.

In the churchyard. Thomas Dawes, ob. 1783. On a bend cottised between six battle axes, three swans. Crest, a battle axe erect Or, on the point a wyvern volant, sans legs.

SUTTON.

Chester Moor Hall, Esq., ob. 17—. Arg., three talbots' heads erased Sa., langued Gu., between nine cross crosslets of the last. Crest, a talbot's head as in the arms. *Vixi non sine gloria*.

John White, ob. Jan. 1, 1792. Sa., a martlet Or., between three quatrefoils Arg. On a chief of the last three garbs of the field.

Hatchment of the same with crest, a griffin's head erased Sa.

Hatchment, *Hall* as before, impaling Arg., on a bend Az., three true lover's knots Or., *Nott*. Crest and motto as above.

SOUTH SHOEbury.

There is much cinque cento glass in the chancel of this church, said to have been brought from France or Belgium, by a former rector, shortly after the peace of 1815. Among the various subjects are the following examples of foreign heraldry:—quarterly 1 and 4, Sa. a well, masoned Arg. 2 and 3, Arg., three bends Az., each charged with as many eagles displayed Or. Crest, on a helmet in profile proper, barred Or., a swan's neck Arg.

France (modern) and England quarterly. Quarterly 1 and 4, Or, a cross Gu. 2, France (modern) and England quarterly. 3, Gyronny of

eight Az. and Or, a cross paly and barry of four of the second and first, per saltire counter-changed. The centre of the cross charged with an inescoccheon Arg.

In the singular coat in the third quarter, it is better perhaps to explain that the pale part of the cross is borne paly, and the fess part barry. The inescoccheon occupies the entire centre of the cross concealing the division; but it is manifest that it must be counterchanged per saltire.

The arms in this church I copied in 1847. On casually visiting it during the present year, I found that all the old glass had been removed from the east window, and replaced by a new design. On subsequent enquiry, I am informed that all the cinque cento glass contained in it, consisting of the above arms, with various sacred and legendary subjects, in medallions, were given by the late rector to his man servant. It might with greater propriety and better judgment, have been deposited in the museum of the "Essex Archæological Society." Such vandalism is scarcely credible.

A banner Arg., fringed Or, on a chevron between three taus Az., as many mullets of six points of the second.

Arg., five chevronels Or (*sic*).

A shield semée of annulets (all in white glass, or of slight non-heraldic tints).

NORTH SHOEbury.

Mural tablet. John Milnes, ob. 1768. Gu., a cross patée between three mullets pierced Arg.

Mural tablet. John Ibbetson, ob. 1804. Arg., on a bend cottised Gu., three escallops of the field impaling Az., a hind springing Arg. Crest, A unicorn's head erased, per fess Arg. and Gu, charged on the neck with three escallops, counterchanged.

BARLING.

Slab. Richard Bateman, ob. 1668. Three crescents, between the horns of each an estoile.

Slab. George Asser, ob. 1738. A cross engrailed, in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis. Crest, a demi-lion, holding between the paws a fleur-de-lis.

SHOPLAND.

The arms of Sir Thomas de Stapel, recorded by Weever to have been in the north windows and upon his tomb, do not now exist.

Mural tablet. Rev. Charles Tyrell, vicar, ob. 1695. Two chevrons within a bordure engrailed. Crest, a boar's head erect, out of the mouth a peacock's tail. This Charles Tyrell was a member of the Suffolk branch of the family.

GREAT STAMBRIDGE.

The only arms in this church are those sculptured upon the 15th century font, a shield charged with a fleur-de-lis. Another, Barry of ten pieces. A third shield contains an inescoccheon charged with three mullets of *four* points pierced. [They are clearly not intended for caltraps.]—K.

(*To be continued*).

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF NORFOLK (VOL. I., pp. 319, 346, 373).

Dilham, in Tunstead, evidently had its name from its situation near water, being bounded on the north and east by the north river, *i.e.*, the Bure; and Dillington, which is on a branch of the Wensum, was doubtless named for the same reason. This is confirmed by local names compounded of *dil*, *dill*, *til*, many of which are situated near water. Dyle, anciently written Dille, is the name of a river of Belgium, flowing through the provinces of S. Brabant, and Antwerp, and which gave name to the Dep. Dyle, of which Brussels was the capital; Dillenburg, in Germany, is situated on the Dille. There are two rivers in Ireland, called Deel, one of which falls into the Shannon, and the other into the Boyne. Till, is the appellation of a river of Northumberland, which joins the Tweed; and there is a river Töll near Meran, in Tyrol. There is Dillingen, a town of Prussian Bavaria, on the Donau; Dillington, co. Somerset; Dilhorne, co. Stafford, at one of the sources of the Team; Dilton, Wilts; Dilwyn, co. Hereford; Dilworth, co. Lancaster; Dillicar, or Dilliker, co. Westmoreland, on the Lune. There is Thiel, in Holland; Tillingham, Essex; Tillington-street, Sussex (Tilstock, Salop?); Tilton on the Hill, near Leicester. Indeed, Tilbury in Essex, which is said to derive its name from *Tihel*, who, jointly with Tedric Pointel, anciently owned the land, may have had its name from the same root; and this is confirmed by its situation on a creek of the Thames. Moreover, there is Tilbury juxta Clare, in north Clare. The vocables *dil*, *dill*, *dyl*, *til*, may be derived from the Welsh *dylaith*, "that runs or flows," "flowing" (*dylan*, "the fluid, ocean, sea"); or the Gaelic *tuil*, *tuile*, "a flood, torrent, overflowing of running water, a tide" (*dile*, "a flow, inundation, heavy rain").

The above will probably answer the Rev. W. K. Clay's query as to the meaning of Tyllinge. There is a tendency in names to add *en*, *n*, *ng*, *ing*; thus supposing a name to have been originally Tyll, or Tylle, it is liable to become Tyllen, and finally Tyllinge. Again, Tyllinge may simply be from Tyl-an, which would mean the "Tyl river."

8, *Gray's Inn Square*.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

QUERIES.

On the 9th February, 1806, as James Coleman, of Swardestone, Norfolk, was raising the church bells, preparatory to ringing, one of them fell and killed him. This bell stood in the church for a number of years, and at length one night was stolen and broken up on the common. The thieves got away as much of the metal as their means of transit permitted: the remainder they concealed in the hedges. This happened after 1834. Can any of your readers tell me in what year?—JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

The Herring Fisheries.—I shall be very much obliged to any one, who will refer me to accounts, printed, or in MS. of the early history of the herring fisheries on the coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk; and will contribute copies of any incidental notices in old documents, shewing how far inland from the present coast, the herring used formerly to be caught.—L.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

MAY, 1864.

NOTES.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. I.

Arms of Albini—Gu., a lion rampant Or.; of Moubray, Gu., a lion rampant Arg.

William de Albini, son of Roger styled “Pincerna Regis Henrici,” had the honor of Arundel of the gift of Henry II, styled Earl of Chichester and of Arundel, ob. 3rd October, 1176, and buried at Wymondham, Norfolk.*

Nigel de Albini, of Norman extraction, a younger brother of the preceding, and descended through his mother (Avica de Moubray) from the family of Moubray, was Bow-bearer to King Henry I, who conferred upon him the honor of knighthood; and gave him for his support the village of Egmanton, with lands in the forest of Sherwood, Notts., which he transferred to his intimate friend Robert D’Eyville, and the King afterwards, in reward of his military services, gave him the Vavasories of Camvell and Wyvell. At the battle of Tenerchebray, in Normandy, in 1106, he fought valiantly for King Henry, against Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, whom he took prisoner, after having killed the horse the Duke rode upon; and for this service, he was rewarded by a grant of the lands of the barony of Fronteboef, belonging to Robert de Stuteville, who had been in arms against the King on that occasion. After this he reduced one of the castles in Normandy, which had held out against the King, and was rewarded by a grant of the Castle of Baieux, and of all the lands of Robert de Moubray, both in Normandy and England. He had also the manor of Melton Moubray, in Leicestershire, the manor of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, and many other manors in those counties; and in the counties of Warwick and York, which, at the time of the Conqueror’s sur-

* William de Albini, son of William the first Earl and Queen Adeliza, widow of King Henry I, and daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lovaine, Lorraine, and Brabant, succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Arundel, confirmed Earl of Sussex, 23 Henry II, and 1st Richard I. He died in 1222, and was buried at Wymondham. And Hugh de Albini, the last Earl of Arundel and Sussex of that family, died *s. p.* on the nones of May, 27th Henry III (1243), and was also buried at Wymondham Abbey, Norfolk, which house was founded by William de Albini, the 1st Earl, in 1107, and made an Abbey by Bull of Pope Nicholas 5th in 1447.

vey, belonged to Geoffrey de Wirce; so that his Knights' fees are said to have amounted to 120 in Normandy, and as many in England. He was a very powerful man, and in great esteem with King Henry I, but the Monks charge him with having disseised the monastery of Durham, of the manors of Bernyngham and Steyringham, and several other monasteries of their possessions, which, however, he afterwards in his sickness penitently restored. He gave the church of Newbold to the Priory of Kirtely, in Warwickshire, founded by his predecessor, Geoffrey de Wirce; lands in Dunton to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and the Grange of Aldeburgh, to the Monks of Pontigny, in Champagne; and founded a little Priory at Hyrst, in the Isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire, which was a cell to the Priory of Nostell, in Yorkshire. He was shorn a Monk in the Abbey of Bec, where he died, full of days, about the beginning of the reign of King Stephen.

Gundreda his wife, who survived him, was, according to the *Monasticon*, daughter of Hugh de Gurnay, a Norman, but, according to *Odericus Vitalis*, she was the daughter of Gerald de Gurnay (son of Hugh), and married in June, 1118. I am inclined to think the latter the more probable, as the wife of Gerald de Gurnay was daughter of William, Earl of Warren, by Gundreda, the daughter of William the Conqueror, a circumstance which seems to account both for the name of Albini's wife, and the liberal donations to her husband by King Henry I, who was her mother's uncle. The Lady Gundreda, the wife of Nigel de Albini, survived her husband, and gave to the Hospital of St. Leonard, at York, four bovates of land at Baggabi, for the health of her lord, and of her son Roger de Moubray.

Roger de Albini, son and heir of Nigel and Gundreda, was under age at the death of his father, and was the ward of King Stephen, in the time of Thurstan, Archbishop of York. This Roger assumed the surname of Moubray, and was present with that Archbishop in the battle fought with David, King of Scotland, near North Allerton, in Yorkshire, in the third year of King Stephen (1138), called the battle of the Standard, in which the English obtained a signal victory; and the same year he founded the Abbey of Byland, in Yorkshire, by the advice of his mother. In the 7th year of King Stephen (1142) he was a supporter of the King against the Empress Matilda, and attending him at the battle of Lincoln, was there taken prisoner, and in the year 1145, he founded the Abbey of Newburgh, in Yorkshire. In the 13th Stephen (1148) he accompanied Louis, King of France, in an expedition into the Holy Land, and there vanquished a Pagan in single combat. In the 12th Henry II, he made a return of his knights' fees, by which it appears that he had 88 from the time of King Henry I, of which Nigel de Albini had enfeoffed 28 from his demense, and that he had eleven and one third of the new feoffment, for which, upon levying the aid on the marriage of the King's daughter, he paid £68. 16s. 4d. In the 20th Henry II, he was an adherent of young Henry, the king's son, for whom he fortified his castle at Kinarfare, in the Isle of Axholme; but Henry, elect Bishop of Lincoln, the King's illegitimate son, not only besieged and took that castle, whilst Moubray was taken prisoner (at Clay) advancing to its relief, but also besieged and took the castle at Kirkby Malesard, in Yorkshire, which, with Moubray's castle at Thirsk,

in that county, was soon afterwards demolished by the King. In the 23rd Henry II, Moubray was one of the English Barons who attested the determination of King Henry between Alfonsus, King of Castile, and Sanchius, King of Navarre. He also made another journey to the Holy Land, and, continuing there after the truce between Guy de Lezignan King of Jerusalem, and Saladin, King of Babylon, when many of the christians had left the country, and when the latter monarch, taking advantage of the dissensions between Guy de Lezignan and the Earl of Tripolis, raised a large army and vanquished the remnant of the crusaders. In the conflict Moubray was taken prisoner, but he was afterwards redeemed by the Knights' Templars.

Some authorities say he died in that country and was buried at Sures, but others say that he returned to England, and lived fifteen years afterwards, and was buried at Byland, within an arch on the south side of the chapter house, near the Lady Gundreda his mother, with the figure of a sword on his tomb. Besides the Abbies of Byland and Newburgh, he is said to have founded no less than thirty-five other places of Monks, Canons, and Nuns; and the following are preserved amongst his benefactions to religious houses—to the Canons of Kenilworth, the Churches of Smite and Hampton, in Arden and Ballsall, in Warwickshire; to the Canons of Sulby, in Northamptonshire, his lands in Sulby and Welford, in that county; to the Monks of St. Mary, in York, the Isle of Santoft, in Lincolnshire, which became a cell to St. Mary's; to the Monks of Rievaulx, in Yorkshire, the towns of Welburne and Houghton, in that county; to the Monks of Fountains, in Yorkshire, all Bramley, Birneham, and Niderdale, and the lands between Patleygate and Indene; to the Abbey of Caen, in Normandy, all his lands in Granville; to the Abbey of Jorevaulx, or Yorevalle, in Yorkshire, all his lands in Masham; to the Hospital of St. Leonard, in York, the ninth sheaf of all his corn in his desmesnes throughout England; to the Hospital of Burton St. Lazarus, in Leicestershire (which was founded temp. Stephen by a general collection throughout England, but chiefly through his assistance, and it was made the chief or principal house of all the Lazar houses in the kingdom), two carucates of land, a messuage, and the scite of a mill in Burton; and to the Canons of Bridlington (Burlington) in Yorkshire, a carucate of land in Freistingthorpe, and half a carucate in Marton. He married Alice de Gant, widow of Ilbert de Lasey, which lady gave a carucate of land, out of her dower from the latter, in Ingoldmels, to the church of St. John, of Pontefract, and in the year 1154 gave £10. lands in Cave, to the church of St. Peter, at York; and in the year 1176, in which the town of Thirsk was destroyed, all the lands of her dower belonging to the Honor of Mallesart, &c., to the Monks of Fountains in that county.

Nigel de Moubray, son and heir of Roger and Alice, was (in the 10th Henry II.) one of the witnesses to the charter of King Henry II, by which the customs and liberties of the people were recognised; and in the 20th Henry II, was in arms with his father in the insurrection raised against that sovereign. In the 1st Richard I (1188), he attended the King's coronation; in the following year, on levying the scutage of Wales, he answered

£44. 2s. 8d. for the knights' fees which he then held; and in the 3rd Richard I, he was signed with the cross for a voyage to the Holy Land, but died in his passage, on the Greek sea, and being put into a coffin, on which was an inscription declaring whom it contained, he was consigned to the waves. His wife's name was Mabel, and she is said to have been daughter of Edmund, Earl of Clare; but as we had no Earl of Clare, of the name of Edmund, in England near that period, the correctness of the authority (*Mon. Ang.* ii, 193) is extremely doubtful. It is certain, however, that she had the manor of Benestede (now called Bansted), in Surrey, for her marriage portion, and that the church of that manor, which was given, or rather confirmed, to the Canons of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, by Nigel de Moubray her husband, had before been given to those Canons by Tirell de Maniers, who it is possible was her kinsman.

William de Moubray, son and heir of Nigel, in the sixth Richard I, paid £100. for his relief, and had livery of his lands; and, the same year, accounted £88. upon the scutage then levied for the redemption of the king from captivity, and became one of the pledges for the payment of the remainder of the king's ransom. On the death of King Richard I, his attachment to his successor, John, was doubted; but on a summons from Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, he attended a meeting of the nobility at Northampton, and there swore fealty to John, on condition of his rendering to every man his right; and in the same year, he was exempted from the general scutage of three marks on each Knights' fee. In the 14th John, he was one of the witnesses to the King's declaration concerning the misconduct of William de Braose; and in the 17th John he was appointed governor of the castle of York, but, in the same year, he was in arms with the Barons against the King, and a party to the convention which the King entered into with them for delivering up the City and Tower of London, as pledges for the redress of grievances, before the feast of the assumption of the Virgin Mary in that year: and on the 15th of June following, he was present at Runnimead, when the King executed the great charter, for which, on the complaint of the King to the Pope that the charter was extorted from him by force, this William de Moubray, amongst many others of the Barons was excommunicated. They were not, however, dismayed by the Papal wrath, and in the year following, after the death of King John, they were in arms against his successor, Henry III, and sustained a great defeat from the royal army under William Mareschal, the governor of the King, at Lincoln, where William de Moubray was taken prisoner. After this, in the same year (1st. Henry III), his lands were given to William Mareschal the younger, but he soon recovered them again by giving his Manor of Benestede, in Surrey, to Hubert de Burgh, Justice of England, a sacrifice which he might have saved by a little patience, for on the third of the ides of September in the same year Louis, King of France, who had been called in by the Barons to their aid, contracted that, for the reestablishment of tranquility, the lands of the Barons should be restored. In the 5th Henry III, William de Moubray attended in the King's army at the siege of Bitham Castle (which was fortified by its owner William de Fortibus, Earl of Albermarle), Lincoln-

shire, and had scutage of his tenants by Knights' service towards the expense of that expedition. He had great disputes with William de Stutevill, the heir of Robert de Stutevill, concerning the lands of the latter, which were given to Nigel de Albini in the time of Henry I; for, notwithstanding Robert de Stutevill (grandson of Robert) who, in the time of Henry II, claimed the barony of his ancestor, against Roger de Moubray (son of Nigel de Albini, and grandfather of William de Moubray) had come to an agreement to accept of Kirkby Moresheved, and nine Knights' fees annexed thereto, as a compensation for his pretensions; yet as the compromise was not confirmed by concord in the King's Court, and as the heir of Stutevill thought a part was but a bad satisfaction for the whole of his right, the question was again agitated, and Stutevill gave the King a fine of 2000 marks that he might have equal right done to him according to the custom of the realm, in consequence of which, King John, with the aid of his Great Council, upon hearing the matter, determined that Stutevill should relinquish his claim to the Barony of Fronteboef, belonging to Robert de Stutevill, his ancestor, and that Moubray should make an assurance to him of nine Knights' fees, and £12 rent: after which, the parties were made friends at Lue, a house in Lindsey, belonging to the Bishop of Lincoln (William de Blois), on Septuagesima Sunday in the 2nd year of King John. This William de Moubray founded a chapel at Threske (Thirske) in Yorkshire, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and a chantry therein; and the Monks of Newburgh (patrons and proprietors of the church of Thirske) agreed, that a bell should be rung in that chapel, although it was not a parochial chapel, at the celebration of mass, when he or his heirs should be present, and on the obits of his ancestors, and the feast of St. Nicholas. He was dead in the 8th of Henry III, and was buried at Newburgh.

This nobleman had three brothers, Robert, Philip, and Roger. On the 7th July, 7th John (1215), Philip de Moubray was one of the persons sent by Alexander, King of Scotland, as the negotiators of his affairs in the Court of King John (*Rym. Fæd.* i. 203 "Pat. 17 Jo. ni. 19, 17.") On the 15th June, 4th Henry III (1220), he was one of the Barons of the King of Scotland, who swore for the performance of the engagement then entered into by the latter, for his marriage with Johanna, the sister of King Henry III, on Michaelmas day then next, and on the 18th June, 5th Henry III (1221), he was one of the witnesses to the endowment of Johanna, the Queen Consort of Alexander of Scotland, after her marriage. From these circumstances, we are inclined to think it was this Philip de Moubray who married a Countess of Scotland, with whom he obtained a fair inheritance, and settled his posterity there, and not Robert his brother, as stated in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii., p. 193.

Roger de Moubray had a grant from King John, in the 5th year of his reign, of the Manors of Swavsham, Fulburne, and Costesey, in Cambridgeshire, which had belonged to Alan de Rohan, and being dead *s. p.* in the 3rd Henry III, William his elder brother, paying his relief, had livery of his lands (Claus. 2 Henry III, m. 13.)

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 8. (VOL. II., p. 34.)

Linstead Parva, Suffolk.

A few years since, an opportunity occurred to me of inspecting an old register book, belonging to the parish of Linstead Parva, Suffolk, commencing in 1539. Part of the same book is used a century later, for keeping the parish accounts of the latter period.

Under the date 1639-40 are many interesting entries, bearing upon the wars and troubles in Charles the first's reign.

It also contains at full length, and fairly-written by the Minister, William Aldous, curate, the solemn league and covenant, with directions as to the manner in which it is to be taken, signed by twenty four of the parishioners; a blank space being left at the head of the list of covenanters for the Minister to write his name, but which, probably from prudential motives, he has not done.

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

Linsted p'va. Anno Dom. 1639. The account of Robte Poley, Cunstable theare, frome the xx th daye of November, to the xx th day of Jun, 1640				
Nov. 22.	for my Journey to the trayning	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	9 <i>d</i> .
	for my journey to Hallsworth to the assembly, & for writing of the presentment then layed out to Mr. Beddingfield, for Carrying the munney for the oates for his magesteyes Composition	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	3 <i>d</i> .
	for my Journey to Cratfelld, to make the shipe* rate	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>d</i> .
	for Composition for his Maties most hoble houshold, being the last paymt for the yere to end at myellmys next	0 <i>l</i> .	15 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	for my Journey to hallesworth to sartifie that i Did Demand the munneye for the shipe rate	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	9 <i>d</i> .
	for my Journey to hallesworth to Returne thear answer	9 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	9 <i>d</i> .
	for the Dyet of frances haward	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	for Abrahame looking to him the same time	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	for Ricallstones tooe melles when we Carred haward	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>d</i> .
	for my Journeyes to beckells	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
	for Carriung the towne pike & gorget†	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
	for Ricallsstones wages for going to beckells	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	10 <i>d</i> .
	for thear expences at beckells	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
	for mendinge of haward's shooes	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .

* Noy, the Attorney General, died on the 9th August, 1634, and the first writ of Ship Money drawn by him was issued the next day; in the following year it was extended to the inland as well as the maritime counties and towns, which met with great opposition throughout the country, though the amount of the levy was only £236,000. In 1640 the Commons declared the levying of ship money illegal.

† Pike, a long slender staff, with a spear at the end; gorget, a sort of breast plate worn by soldiers.

for my Journey to Beckells to Carrey Thomas Neckolls	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	9 <i>d</i> .
for his prese munneye	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
for Ricallsstones wages to goe with the sayd Thomas	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
for one melles meat for Ricallsstone	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
for the Dyet of 5 Days for Thomas Necolles past	0 <i>l</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
for Abrahames looking to him the same time	0 <i>l</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
for thear expenses at Beckells	0 <i>l</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	3 <i>d</i> .
for four yards of Cloth for Thomas Necolls Clothes	0 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
for 6 yards of hambro for his shirts	0 <i>l</i> .	3 <i>s</i> .	10 <i>d</i> .
for Camies, buttuns, thred, & Claspes	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
for a payer of hose	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	10 <i>d</i> .
for a hatt	0 <i>l</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
for an oulld cot to line his clothes	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	8 <i>d</i> .
layed oute to Rafe Dewe for making the Soullgers Clothes	0 <i>l</i> .	3 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
layed out to garret for the towne armes	2 <i>l</i> .	14 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>d</i> .
layed out to Mr. Beddingfelld for one qrt Marshallses* and Mayned Soollgers	0 <i>l</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
for my Journey to Beckells	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>l</i> .	9 <i>d</i> .
layd out to the soollger to spend	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
layd out for setting up of the musket	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
for the Dyet of Thomas Necolles from the 20th Daye of Maye to the 27th being pressed	0 <i>l</i> .	3 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
for the Dyet of Thomas Necolles	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
for my Journey to Beckells	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	9 <i>d</i> .
layed out for a Knapsack for Thomas Necolles	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	10 <i>d</i> .
layd out for making his 2 shirts	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	7 <i>d</i> .
layed out to Teomas Necolles for shifting 4 dayes & for his Relefe at his going awaye	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
for 8 poynts† for the soullger	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
for 2 bands & one hand kercher for Thomas Necolles	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>d</i> .
for my Journey to the assembly & a presentment writing	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	3 <i>d</i> .

HUNSTANTON CHURCH BELL (VOL. II., p. 25.)

A trustworthy and well-informed correspondent tells me—what I ought to have ascertained for myself—that the bell in Hunstanton church was recast in the last century.—W. M. H. C.

* The county rate, part of which was originally payable to prisoners in the Marshalsea.

† A tagged lace used in ancient dress, sometimes to tie the laces which held the breeches.

BLOMEFIELD'S HISTORY OF NORFOLK.

There is an account of some of the difficulties with which Blomefield had to contend in bringing out the first volume of his "*Topographical Essay*," in a very interesting paper by Mr. S. W. Rix, printed in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. ii., p. 201, and intitled *Cursory notices of the Rev. Francis Blomefield, the Norfolk Topographer*. The following advertisements from the *Norwich Gazette*, or *Cross-grove's News*, for the year 1741, relate to the second volume of his work, containing the *History of Norwich*, and were transcribed in the hope that they might not be uninteresting to your Norfolk readers.

I. *Saty., April 11th, to Saturday, April 18th, 1741 (No. 1802.)*

On Thursday* next, will be published the first number of the History of the City and County of NORWICH, containing its original Rise and Increase, its antient and present Government, the Foundation of the Cathedral, Castle, Monasteries, Hospitals, Parish Churches, and other publick Buildings; with an exact Description of the modern, as well as antient State of the City. The Lives of the Bishops, Deans, and other eminent Men, either born or inhabiting here: Lists of the Provosts, Bailiffs, Mayors, Sheriffs, Burgesses in Parliament, and others, Officers of the Corporation; with an Account of the publick Benefactions, the Family Arms and Monuments in the Cathedral and Parochial Churches, and other Places in the City.

By FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, Rector of Fersfield, Norfolk. The work will be published in Numbers, each of which will contain Eight Sheets, or its equivalent in Cuts, or Copper Plates, at One Shilling a Number, to be paid at the Delivery to the Subscribers, the Auther desiring no Money to be paid beforehand.

Subscriptions are taken in by the Booksellers in Norwich, and by the Author, at his House in St. James's Parish; by the Rev. Mr. Pigg, at Lynn; the Rev. Mr. Barnwell, at Litcham; the Rev. Mr. Edgerley, at Watton; and Mr. Thomas Russel, at Thetford; at all which places may be had the First Volume of the *History of Norfolk*, either in Numbers, or Bound and Lettered, as also the *History of Thetford*, in Quarto.

N.B. Such Gentlemen as have Subscription Papers not returned, if any have subscribed thereon, are desired to return them as soon as possible.

II. *April 25th, to Saturday, May 2nd, 1741 (No. 1804.)*

Norwich, April 28, 1741.

I have this Day seen the Rev. Mr. FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, Rector of Fersfield, his first Number of his *History of the City and County of Norwich*, and am informed too, in order to gain a Reputation to his Undertaking, he has given out, that whatever occurs in the ORIGINAL COLLECTIONS of my late Brother Mr. JOHN KIRKPATRICK will be added to his History, &c. This will readily induce Persons to think, that the said Mr. BLOMEFIELD has my late Brother's Collections in his Custody; and this doth therefore oblige me to acquaint the Publick, that my Brother's Collections intire

* This was April 16th, 1741. The volume numbers 913 pp. folio, and its publication extended over more than four years, the date at the end of the volume being May 31, 1745.

are in my Hands only, and have been so ever since his Decease; and that no Person whatever, has transcribed one Line from them since in my Possession. But it must appear very absurd, that my Brother should give away his Collections to any Person before his Death, because he looked upon them to be valuable, and left them as such to me by his Last Will; and what relates to that Part of his Will, I think not improper to transcribe, *viz.* “I also give to my said Brother THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, all my manuscripts, Books, and Papers (which I have with no small Pains and Expence collected and transcribed) relating to the History of Norwich, to enjoy and publish the same,* &c.” And further, I think it proper to inform the Publick, that I am determined to have printed off (in a very short Time) a specimen of my Brother’s History, *viz.*, of the ORIGINAL, RISE, and NAME of the CITY of NORWICH, &c., and submit it to be compared with what the Rev. Mr. BLOMEFIELD has published thereof, by which it will appear, who is possessed of the ORIGINAL COLLECTIONS above-mentioned, and also of the best MATERIALS for compiling a HISTORY of NORWICH.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

III. *Saturday, May 2, to May 9, 1741* (No. 1805.)

May 5, 1741.

Having seen an advertisement in the News-Paper, relating to my HISTORY of NORWICH, I think it proper to acquaint my SUBSCRIBERS, that I am ready to produce to any one that will call at my House in FERSFIELD, whatever occurs concerning that CITY, either in the most valuable Collections of the Rt. Rev. Dr. TANNER, late Bishop of St. Asaph, or in the curious Collections of the late Mr. LE NEVE, NORROY, or of the late Mr. JOHN KIRKPATRICK, who gave the ORIGINAL COLLECTIONS of his OWN HAND-WRITING to the said Mr. LE NEVE, who then designed to publish THE HISTORY of NORFOLK; from all which Collections, besides others of my own, and several Friends, I have compiled my HISTORY of the CITY, and design to publish MORE than a SPECIMEN thereof, not doubting but the Generosity of my SUBSCRIBERS (which in my last Volume, I sufficiently experienced) will enable me to go through the WHOLE, notwithstanding any attempts to hinder my so doing.

FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD.

N.B. Mr. KIRKPATRICK, as is usual, always collected in loose Papers, which, when transcribed, he gave to Mr. LE NEVE, who in like Manner gave what he collected concerning NORWICH to Mr. KIRKPATRICK in exchange, after he had transcribed them into his own Collections, and those ORIGINAL Papers Now remain with the Collections of Mr. LE NEVE.

This is immediately followed by Thomas Kirkpatrick’s advertisement of the preceding week, and here the matter appears to have dropped (leaving Blomefield master of the position), for I cannot find that Kirkpatrick ever published a “specimen” of his Brother’s History.

EXTRANEUS.

* In the Will it actually runs thus:—“To enjoy the same during his natural life.”

INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS, SEDGEFORD, NORFOLK.

(Public Record Office, Norfolk Survey of Church Goods, vol. 6, folio 166 a. temp. Ed. VI.)

HUNDRED OF SMYTHDONE.—SEDFORD.

This Inventory indentyd made the iijde day of September, in the viith yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne lorde Edwarde the VIth, by the grace of God Kyng of Englonde, Ffrance, and Irelonde, defender of the feyth, and in earthe of the Church of Ynglonde and Irelonde the supreme heade, betwene William Ffermour, John Robsert, and Christofer Heydon Knyghts, Osbert Mundeforde, Robert Berney, and John Callybutte, Esquyers, Commyssyoners amonge others assigned by vertu of the Kyng's Majesty's Commission to them dyrected for the survey of Church goods in Norfolk, of the one partie; and Thomas Lowcocke, Clerke, Thomas Hargate, Rauff Lanes, and William Bannyerd, inhabitants of the same tounship of the other partie wittenessith that ther remayn in ther custody the day and yere above wretten, these goodes under wretten.

In primis one chales of sylver parcell gylte, weyenge x unces di, valued at iijs. viij*d.* the unce—xxxvijs. v*d.*

Item, one vestment of red velvett, with the tynnelles* for the same, valued at xxvjs. viij*d.*

Item, ij vestments, one of grene say and thother of blacke saye, valued at ijs. viij*d.*

Item, one cope of white damaske, valued at iijs.

Item, one crosse of copper, with a clothe for the same xv*d.*

Item, iij steple belles weyeing by estimacion xv ^c. weyght, wherof the fyrste weyeth iiij ^c. weyght, the seconde v ^c. weyght, and the therd vj ^c. weyght, valued at xvs. the hundred—xj*li.* vs.

Wherof assigned to be occupied and used in the mynystracion of Dyvyne service, the seid chales and the lest belle with the clapper for the same. In witness wherof the seid Commyssioners and others, the seid persons to this Inventorye alternatly have putte ther hands the day and yere before wretten.

THOMAS HARGAT,
THOMAS LOCOCKE.

The rector of Sedgford informs me that Thomas Hargate, who signed this inventory, *stands first* on the marriage register of the parish, "nupt 1530," and died the following year. William Banyard died 1591, and Ranulfus Lawes married his daughter, Agnes Banyard, 1568. The "chales" (though with a cover, not mentioned in the inventory) still exists. Their oldest terrier gives its weight as about vii oz.; *with* the cover it weighs about xiii.

The bells have all been re-cast within a recent period.

Hunstanton.

W. M. H. C.

"*Hurry*" (vol. II., p. 34.)—"A small load of corn or hay."—*Wright*. The quantity is not defined.—G. B. B. *Forby* (*Vocab. E. Ang.*) adds, "got up in *haste*, from apprehension of rain."

* Qy., what is this word?—W. M. H. C.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 9 (VOL. II., p. 33).

Debden, co. Essex.

These registers contain little that is interesting; they are in very good preservation. The following names occur frequently; Wright, Boutell, Hamond, Carter, Glascock, Pamphilon, Spooner, Andrews, Coleman, Suckling, Rust, Yeldham, Seamer, and Ratcliffe. I add most of the entries worthy of note.

1631. Mr. Samuelis Newton et Anne Lady Dacres nupti vicesimo sexto Aprilis.

“I doo certifie yt Edmund Rust of Debden, in ye county of Essex, was sworne and appproved this thireenth day of June, in ye yeare 1656, Register for ye parish of Debden, aforesd, to serve ye comonwealth, and continue in ye sd place of Parish Register, untill he shall bee thence lawfully remoovd. R^I. RUTT.”

1669. Richardus Browne Miles et Baronettus, sepult. Octb. 25.

1681. ——— uxor Joannis Brown armegei et Londinensis, sepult. May 23.

1684. Richardus Browne miles et Baronettus et ffrancisca uxor ejus sepulti Sept. 23.

1687. Joanes filius Joanis Brown, bapt. Sept. 6.

1697. Thomas Carter, D.D.,* late Incumbent, buried October ye 11th day.

1705. John Brown, Widdower and Husbandman, Buried December the 5th.

1731. Jane, Daughter of Lawrence Hoet, Rector,* and Avice his wife, buried October 30th.

1732. Avice, wife of Lawrence Hoet, Rector, buried Feby 22

1727. Dudley Foly, of ye parish of St. Lawrence Jury, London, Merchant, single man, and Elizabeth Chiswell,† of ye parish of St. Botolph extra Bishopgate, single woman, Married June ye 20th, in ye parish church of Debden, in ye county of Essex, by Bernard Mould, Rector of Widdington, Essex.

1733. Peter Muilman, Gent., of ye parish of St. Botolph, extra Bishopgate, London, Batchelor, and Mary Chiswell,‡ of ye same parish, spinster, married April 17th.

I should be glad to know to what family the Brownes, Baronets, above mentioned, belonged. I am unable to find them in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*. It is said that there were some inscriptions in brass to their memory, lying loose in the church chest, but all traces of them have now disappeared. Morant, in his *History of Essex*, says, “Mr. Grove sold it (*i.e.* the manor of Debden) to Sir Richard Brown, Knight and Bart., who kept his first court here, 23rd May, 1662. He died in 1672, and was buried here. By his wife Bryan, of Oxfordshire, he had Richard, his son, knighted in his father's life-time, who married Frances, sister to Sir Robert Atkins, Chief Baron of the Ex-

* He died Oct. 8th, 1697, and left money for a sermon on the 29th of May, and to clothe three poor men of the parish.

† Held this living from 1712, to 1745.

‡ Both daughters of Richard Chiswell, purchaser of Debden, and M.P. for Calne, in Wiltshire. See Morant's *Essex*, vol. II., under Debden.

chequer. They both dyed in 1685, within three days of each other, and were buried at the same time here. This last Sir Richard sold the manor of Debden Hall to John Edwards, Esq."

It appears, however, from the Register, that both the dates 1672 and 1685, are incorrect in Morant.

I may add that, should any of your Correspondents possess a copy of the Browne Pedigree, it would be interesting and worth communicating.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.B.

P.S.—I have been unable to find any *inventory of church furniture, temp. Ed. VI.*, in the Public Record Office.

Reginald Heber, of Hadleigh, Essex (vol. II., p. 38.)—I cannot throw much light upon the obscurity which involves this person, but I add the following from the Register of Long Newton parish, co Durham:—

"Reginald Heber,* merchant, of London, and Mrs. Jane Vane, mar. 11 July, 1685."

This Mistress Vane must have been a near relative of the great Sir Harry, and, perhaps, daughter of his brother George, who was Rector of Long Newton.—C.J.R.

A Crisom Child (vol. II., p. 33.)—Chrism was consecrated oil used early in the ceremonies of the Roman and Greek churches. In 1541, cinnamon, roses, frankincense, &c., are mentioned as used with the oil; but in 1596 it was ordained that *chrism* should consist of oil and balsam only; the one representing the human nature of Christ, and the other his divine nature.—R. C., *Queen's Gardens*.

QUERIES.

Sir John Cary, of Pleshey, co. Essex.—Will some correspondent kindly inform me how and when Sir John Cary became possessed of this manor? Sir John was made a Knight of the Carpet, 1 Edw. VI, and the Inquisition after his death was held 6-7 of the same reign. He married Joyce, daughter of Thomas Denny, of Cheshunt, and widow of Wm. Walsingham. Among the Patent Rolls occurs the following: "Hen. VIII, an. 28, pars. 3a., Rex xxi di Julii con. Joh'i Cary et Jocosæ Walsingham, scitum Prior' de Thremhale, Essex, &c." Where was this priory, and when did it pass from the Cary family?—C. J. R.

Meaning of Denny and Winfollfeld.—Would some one of your learned correspondents be good enough to explain the meaning of the two following names—Denny and Winfollfeld? The former is of not unfrequent occurrence, as in the New Forest, &c.; the latter is quite local. Can the one signify *near the forest*, and the other *the field full of whin, or wind*? I should be much obliged to any one to assist me.—T.

Joseph Hussey, Pastor of the Congregational Church at Cambridge.—Can any of your readers give me any information about this "Pastor"? I have a sermon of his, preached January 19th, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$, "being the day of Publick Humiliation, for the late Terrible and Awakening storm of Wind." It is entitled "*A Warning from the Winds.*" Bound up with it is another sermon, which he preached on the death of his wife, "Mrs. Mary Hussey, who sweetly slept in Jesus, January 29th, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$."—W. M. H. C.

* Cf. the following from Register of Trinity the Less, London. "Reginall, son of Reginall Heber, merchant by Jane his wife, born 8th January, 1688-9, baptized 13th."

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JUNE, 1864.

NOTES.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. II (VOL. II., p. 31).

In the next year he had summons to attend in like manner on the morrow of Sts. Simon and Jude in London; and in the 47th Henry III, he had a summons to attend at Worcester on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, to accompany the King into Wales. He died in the 51st of Henry III, at his seat in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, and was buried in the church of the Friars Preachers, at Pontefract; upon which Matilda, his widow, eldest of the coheirs of Johanna de Beauchamp,* deceased, obtained possession of the Castle of Bedford, which was of her own inheritance, and had a confirmation from the King of the custody of her son Roger de Moubray, which had been granted to her by Richard, King of the Romans; and she afterwards married Roger le Strange.

Richard de Moubray, son and heir of Roger, proved his age, and had livery of his lands in the 6th Edward I. In the 10th of Edward I, he had summons to be at Worcester on the day of Pentecost, prepared with horse and arms to attend the King into Wales; and obtained scutage of all his tenants on account of his attendance in that service. In the 11th Edward I, he had summons to attend the King at Shrewsbury, on the morrow of St. Michael, to advise with him concerning the captivity of David, the son of Griffin, Prince of Wales. In the 15th Edward I, he had summons to be at Gloucester in three weeks from the day of St. John Baptist, with horse and arms to attend Edmund, Earl of Cornwall into Wales; and attended in that service. In the 19th Edward I, he had summons to attend the King at Norham, with horse and arms, and with all the service he owed to him, in six months from the day of Easter. On the 8th June, 22nd Edward I, he had summons to attend the King with all the speed in his power, to advise with him concerning the weighty affairs of the Realm, and in the same year he was commanded to attend the King at Portsmouth, provided with horse and arms to proceed into Gascony, which was then threatened with invasion by the French. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writ, dated the 23rd of June, in the

* Arms of Beauchamp, of Bedfordshire:—Gules, fretty Argent.

23rd of Edward I, and returnable on the 1st of August then following, being the second Baron on the roll ; and in the 25th Edward I, he attended the King in his expedition into Flanders, in the retinue of the Bishop of Durham, and died in that service in the year following, at Ghent, whence he was brought to England, and interred in the Abbey of Fountains.

This Roger de Moubray, in the 10th Edward I, intailed his lordships of Thresk, Kirby Malesart, Burton in Lonsdale, Hovingham, Melton Moubray, and Eppeworth, and in the Isle of Axholme, on the heirs of his own body, with remainder to Hyde Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and his heirs. And an inquisition taken in the 26th Edward I, finds him to have died seised of the Manors of Honingham, Kirkeby Malesard, the Barony of Threske, the Manor of Burton in Lonsdale, in Yorkshire, the Manors of Epworth, Belton, Haxey, and Ouston, in Lincolnshire ; the Manor of Melton Moubray, in Leicestershire ; and the Manor of Creke, in Northamptonshire, parcel of the Barony of Melton Moubray ; besides other estates in those counties. And by an inquisition taken in the 29th year of Edward I, it was found he was seised at his death of two Knights' fees in Empingham, co. Rutland.

John de Moubray, son and heir of Roger (by Rose, the daughter of Richard, and sister of Gilbert de Clare, Earls of Gloucester and Hertford), born the 2nd November, 14th Edward I, became the ward of William de Braose, of Gower, who obtained the custody of him for the purpose of marrying him to Aliva his daughter ; which marriage afterwards took place, and she became at length one of the coheirs of her father. This John de Moubray obtained livery of the lands of his inheritance, in the 34th Edward I, although he had not then attained his full age, in regard he was at that time serving the King with horse and arms in Scotland. In the same year he was knighted along with Prince Edward and several of the nobility ; and in the 35th Edward I, he was again in the King's service in Scotland. In the 1st Edward II, he was one of the great men who were summoned to attend the King's coronation, on Sunday, after the feast of St. Valentine. In the 3rd Edward II, he was summoned by the King's writ, dated from Staunford (Stamford) the 30th July, to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, the feast of St. Michael then next, with horse and arms and his whole service, to attend the King against the Scots, who had broken the truce made at the request of Philip, King of France. In the 4th Edward II, he had command to attend with horse and arms at Roxburgh, on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, again to march against the Scots. In the 6th Edward II, holding the sheriffalty of the county of York, he had command from the King to seize Henry de Percy, for having permitted Piers de Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, of whom he had the custody, to escape out of Scarborough Castle. In the 7th Edward II, he had summons to be at Berwick-on-Tweed, on Monday after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, to attend the King with horse and arms into Scotland, against Robert de Brus, and was constituted one of the Wardens of the Marches towards that kingdom ; and in the same year he had licence to send his brother Alexander with

forces to the assistance of David, Earl of Athol, against Edward Brus. In the 8th Edward II he had summons to attend at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, with horse and arms to repress the turbulence of the Scots, and, in consideration of the expenses he had sustained in the maintenance of horse, for the security of Yorkshire during his sheriffalty, he had a grant of the annual revenues of the manors of Penreth and Soureby, in Tynedale, in Cumberland, until he should have received 500 marks. In the 10th Edward II, he was commanded to array the commonalty of the wapentakes of Asgodcross, Staincross, Barkston, Agbrigge, and Morley, and the Soke of Snaythe, in Yorkshire, preparatory to an expedition into Scotland. In the 11th Edward II, he was appointed Governor of the Castles of Malton and Scarborough, in Yorkshire. In the 12th Edward II, he had command to levy all his men and tenants north of Trent, from the age of twenty to sixty years, and to see them sufficiently furnished to be ready to march against the King's enemies in Scotland; and, being in the same year in the King's service in that county, he was empowered to receive such persons into his protection as should submit to the King his master. In the 14th Edward II, great disputes arising respecting the possession of Gowerland, in Wales, amongst the Earl of Hereford, the Mortimers, the Despensers,* and this John de Moubray; Moubray claiming it as the inheritance of his wife; severally, claiming to be the purchasers under her father, who had been a man of dissipated habits; and the jealousies of the nobility, of the influence of the Despensers with the King, having broken the bounds of restraint, and nearly destroyed all deference for the kingly authority; the Lord Moubray, amongst others, placed himself and his quarrel under the protection of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, the King's cousin, who was then the leader of the discontented; and the King on the 30th of January in that year (1321) wrote to John de Moubray, the Earl of Hereford, and others, prohibiting them to congregate together for the purpose of interfering with affairs of state; and on the 21st of April following, Moubray was, amongst others, commanded by the King to suppress the rumours against his government, and to preserve the peace.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Joseph Hussey (vol. II., p. 54).—This celebrated nonconformist divine left Cambridge in January 1719-20, when he became minister of the independent congregation, in Petticoat Lane, London. He died 15th November, 1726, æt. 67. There is a good account of him in Walter Wilson's *History of the Dissenting Churches in London*, vol. iv, p. 411.

Cambridge.

C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER.

* Arms of Mortimer:—Barry of six Or and Argent, on a chief of the first two pallets, between two base esquires of the second, an escutcheon of pretence Argent. Of Despenser:—Quarterly, Ar. and Gules, in the second and third quarters a fret Or, over all a bend Sable. De Bohun, Earl of Hereford:—Az., a bend Arg., cottised Or, between 6 lions rampant of the last.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 10 (VOL. II., p. 53).

St. Botolph's Parish, Cambridge.

1568. On Fryday, the 25th of June, Mr. Thos. Tryer, Mr of artes of the Queen's Colledge.
1570. William Grime, of Granchester, and Elizabeth Garlande of this Par., mard 29 May.
1575. Lettis Brette da. of John Brette, bap. 25 Sept.
1579. Philippus Stringer and Maria Redman in matrim. conj. 14 Junii.
[He was one of the Esquire Bedels of the University.]
1586. Mary Stringer, Uxor Philippa Stringer, sepulta 19 Martii.
1593. Robertus Frevil, armiger, and Emma Ansell, matrim. 22 Julii.
1605. Rosa Curde, serva. M^{ri}. Archer, sepulta 11 Augusti.
1606. Mr. John Edmonds, Mayor, buried 15 Sept.
1607. Mr. Thos. Grimeston, Dr. of Physick, buried 23 March.
1608. Jone filia Thomæ Strawcock, sepulta 1 Junii.
1608. Joannes Nokes, discipulus Aulæ Pembrock. sepult. 19 Nov.
1608. Thomas Plafer, Dr. Theologiæ, sepultus 3 Febr.
1610. Joannes filius Umfridi Tyndalli, Decani Eliens. sep. 12 Febr.
1612. Gulielmus Curde, Ellenam Chaplen uxorem, duxit, 15 Nov.
1620. Thomas Nicholson, Reginalis, submersus, sepult. 25 Junii.
1625. Gulielmus Stringer, Col. Pemb., sepult. 11 Maii.
1632. Titus Tillet, son of Titus, bapt. 25 Dec.
1634. Mr. Miles Gouldsborough buried 10 April.
1650. The Ostler at the White Lyon was buried 1 March.

At the end of Register No. 1, is an extract from the will of Thomas Johnson, Haberdasher and citizen of London (1563), who bequeathed charities to Cambridge.

St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge.

The earliest existing Register begins 1635. Copies, with some deficiencies, are in the Bishop's Registry from 1600, from which the earlier of the following extracts are taken:—

1600. John Turner, Minister.
1605. Symon Tyndall, Minister.
1606. John Stringer, buried March 8.
1606. Matthew Dixon, buried of the Plague, Dec. 2.
1607. Mr. Francis Braking, buried Apr. 23.
1607. Stephen Haggett, Minister.
1610. Jane Edwards, buried of the Plague, July 27.
1610. Elizabeth and Anne Hodson, daughters of John Hodson, bap. Oct. 12.
1618. Mr. Stoakes, of Xt's College, buried May 14.
1618. A child of John Meeres, buried July 30.
1619. Wm. Hatley, of Caxton, and Emm. Dockrway of the same, mard. by virtue of a Licence from the Abp. of Canterbury, Decr. 18.
1629. Peter Meeres, son of John, buried April 10.

[In 1630, 143 persons were buried in this parish; the ordinary annual number was from 20 to 25.]

1634. Richard Coxall and Dorotie Cropwell, mard with a License Apr. 17.

1634. James Dockerye and Marcie Ventrismard with a Licence Jany. 13.

1639. Mrs. Mary Wise, buried Augt. 14.

[No entries from 1641 to 1661 inclusive. In 1666, 178 were buried in this parish.]

1677. Jonathan Bridgman, of Quy, and Eliz^h Jarvis of Waterbeach, married with a Licence, Oct. 15.

[No entries from 1694 to 1711 inclusive.]

1716. Arthur Bentley, of Sawston, and Eliz^h Ward, of Foulmire, mard. with a Licence, Nov. 20.

1737. Wm. Bentley and Jane Stevenson, both of Cambridge, mard. with a Licence Nov. 20.

1774. Frede. Thackeray, bap. Oct. 26.

E. V.

MEANING OF DENNY AND WINFOLLFELD (VOL. II., p. 54).

It would seem doubtful whether T. is speaking of personal, or local names. Denny, as a surname, is probably from Denis or Dennis, *i.e.* Dionysius; and Winfull, as a German family name, would easily translate. Denny, as a local name, is probably the same as the old *dene*, "a small valley"; from the Anglo-Saxon *den*, *dene*, *denn*, a valley (Italian *tana*, French *tanière*, Irish *tuinnedhe*); and Winfullfield may mean "the field of Winfull"; or "the field with many *wincels*, or corners." [Winfield, Wingfield and Winkfield, are doubtless the same name.]

Absque hoc, that Winfullfeld might *possibly* mean "a field, or portion acquired by a windfall, or accident."

8, *Gray's Inn Square*.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

LONGEVITY.

The Court Rolls of Earl Howe's manor of Acton, near Sudbury, shew as follows:—

8th August, 1771. Richard Polley and his infant daughter Susan, were both admitted to land and tenements, and he compounded for the fine, in respect of the double admission. She died a widow 7th April, 1862, and Mr. I. G., her only son, was admitted in January, 1863, as her heir.

Can any other manor in England shew an instance of a *living* tenant on the Rolls for nearly 91 years?—R. A.

"*A Coaperals son and a Coperals daughter*" (vol. II., p. 54).—No doubt corporal is meant. The sound is frequently a better clue to the meaning of a word than its orthography.—EXTRANEUS.

WILLIAM CUNDALL (VOL. I., p. 378).

The following meagre notes may perhaps interest, if they be of no service to L. D. C.

William Cundall, Rector of Carlton next Langley, by his will made 30th June, 1551, and proved 12th June, 1554, bequethed "to the poore mennes "boxe where mybody shal be buried, 10s., to be distributed to the most "nedie there everie sundaye ymediatly after my deceasse with owte de- "laie"; to the most poor of Loddon, 10s.; Chetgraue, 3s. 4d.; Hardley, 5s.; Langley, 10s.; Thurton, 5s.; Ashbie, 5s.; Hellington, 4s.; Claxton, 3s. 4d.; to the prisoners in the Castell of Norwich, 12d. a week in bred or money, for two years; to every lawful child living, of Thomas Cundall his brother, 20s.; to Leonard his brother, if living, 40s.; to every lauful child of sd brother Leonard, 20s.; to everie childe of Elisabeth Leadley, his sister, 40s.; to the eldest daur. of his brother, Richd. Cundall, by his first wife (if alive), 20s. when she cometh to marriage; to Elyn Cundall, 40s.; to Johan felthorpe a candilstick, a pilow, and 40s.; to John Cundall, her brother, £4., and certain household articles; 40s. "to ye most pore in Esingwolde, at the discrec'on of Mr. Vicar, my faithfull brother, William Driffeld, and Richard Cundall my nephew;" 30s. to the amendment of highways in Carlton, the places being specified. "Also I bequeath the vsuall gaiell feese of twelf prisoners beinge in Norwich castell, being deliuered and acquitted at the Assiss of sechons there holden from tyme to tyme, next ymediatlly after my deceasse, after such order as thei chaunce to be acquitted to the number of 12, to be fully competed and discharged." Residue to "Johan Leadley, his nese," whom he appointed Executrix, and he utterly excluded his brother Raff from all interest in his goods or his will for ever.

I find also among my papers the following notes from the will of a Thomas Cundall, of Southwold, dated 4th November, 1540. He directs his body to be buried in the churchyard of Saint Edmund's, in Southwold, and bequeaths to the high altar 6s. 8d.; and to the reparation of the church £5. Legacies to Richard and Isabella Crowe, children of Isabell Crowe, widow, late deceased; also to Robert Couper, John Couper, Edward Couper, and Thomas Couper, sons of William Couper his son-in-law. Bequeaths to Margaret Couper his daughter, all the Rayment and apparell that was his wives, "with her jowells, yt is to wete, a pair of coral beeds hauyng lj beds of silver, & gylte, wt ij gold ryngs, ij ryngs of silver & gylte, a Crucifix and a skalop of silu' and gilt, and an harnessyd gyrdyll, wich beads and gyrdyll I will shall remayne to ye said Thomas Cowp my godson, after the discease of his moder." To William Cundall his brother, 40s.; and to his children £3. 6s. 8d., out of his (testator's) lands in Wangford, sold to Mr. Anthony Rows; to Agnes Donston his neice, "on hethker," and to alys Dod, widow, "an hosker."

"Itm. I will yt my ship callyd the X'pofer (Christopher), wt all thap-pell (the apparell) and takling yrunto belonging, and iiij manssar of netts shall be sold by myn Ex'ors, and the mony yrof comyng to be yerly disposyd for me by thands of myn ex'ors, in charytable almes as shalbe thought best."

Ex'ors "M John Sturyn, mast' of Gunvylehall, in Cambridge, and the sd William Coup my son in lawe."—A.

“A CHRISOM CHILD” (VOL. II., p. 54.)

“The chrysom (chrismale) was the white cloth with which infants were invested immediately after their baptism, and before they were anointed with the chrism or baptismal oil. See the Rubric in the ‘Office of Publike Baptisme,’ in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI, 1549, reprinted by William Pickering, London, 1844, folio cxvi. a” —Haines’ *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, vol. I., p. ccxx, note o. The whole note is too long to re-print here, but your correspondent will find it worth referring to. It appears from the text that the child “was itself also termed a chrysom, until it was a month old, if it died before it reached that age, its chrysom served as its shroud. A good example of a brass of a chrysom child remains at Chesham Bois, Bucks., c. 1520,” of which Mr. Haines gives a woodcut. In the eastern counties, similar brasses are at Rougham, 1505-1510; Ketteringham, Norfolk, 1530; Lavenham, Suffolk, 1631; and Aveley, Essex, 1583. Can L. A. M. give the date of the baptism of the crism child of Robert Figus?—EXTRANEUS.

Mr. Hart, F.S.A. (*Surrey Archaeological Collections*, II., p. 85) noting several similar entries in the Registers of Richmond, Surrey, makes the following remarks:—

There is room for considerable discussion on the proper use of this term “chrisom children,” but it would be out of place, and would take too much time here to enter into any arguments on the question; suffice it, for the present purpose, to say, that according to the better opinion, it means those children who die after their baptism, but before the churching of the mother. However, through the inadvertence or neglect of the clergy, whose duty it was to make up the register books, the term came to be applied to children dying unbaptized; and when met with in ancient parish registers, must be understood in that sense, although the wrong one.

The reader may, perhaps, remember how this word, in its correct sense, is used by Shakspeare, in his play of King Henry V., when the death of Falstaff is announced, and Mrs. Quickly replies:—

“Nay sure, he’s not in hell; he’s in Arthur’s bosom, if ever man went to Arthur’s bosom. ‘A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *chrisom* child.”

Again, we find Bishop Taylor, in his “Holy Living,” making use of the word in the following most beautiful passage:—

“This day is mine and yours, but ye know not what shall be on the morrow; and every morning creeps out of a dark cloud, leaving behind it an ignorance and silence, deep as midnight, and undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrisome* child to smile.”

Wheatley, in his work on the “Book of Common Prayer,” says:—

“By the first common prayer of King Edward, after the child was thus baptized, the godfathers were to lay their hands upon it, and the minister was to put upon him his white vesture, commonly called the chrisom, and to say, ‘Take this white vesture as a token of the innocency which, by God’s grace, in this holy Sacrament of Baptism, is given unto thee: and for a sign whereby thou art admonished so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living, that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting. Amen.’”

“Then the priest, anointing the head, says this prayer: ‘Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath regenerated thee by water and the Holy Ghost, and hath given unto thee remission of all thy sins; he vouchsafe to anoint thee with the unction of his Holy Spirit, and bring thee to the inheritance of everlasting life. Amen.’”

From this anointing with chrism the garment was called chrisom, which "it was the custom anciently for the newly-baptized persons to appear in at church during the solemn time for baptism, to show their resolution of leading an innocent and unspotted life for the future, and then to put them off, and to deliver them to be laid up, in order to be produced as evidences against them, should they afterwards violate or deny that faith which they had then professed. And this, I suppose, was the design of our own Church, at the beginning of the Reformation, in ordering the women to offer the chrisom when she came to be churched. For if the child happened to die before, then it seems she was excused from offering it; and, indeed, there was then no occasion to demand it, since it would be of no use to the Church when the child was dead. And, therefore, in such case it was customary to wrap the child in it when it was buried, in the nature of a shroud."

And thus arose the term chrisom children.

Monumental brasses, when laid down to the memory of chrisom children, have a distinctive feature peculiar to themselves. There is a very good specimen at the church of Stoke D'Abernon in this county [Sussex], and there are also specimens engraved in Cotman's *Norfolk Brasses*. The figures are represented as bound up in folds of linen, ornamented with Vandyked edges, bound down with strips of Vandyked linen, in such order that the intersection on the upper and lower fourth of the body's length, shall present the form of a cross.*

CURIOUS EPITAPH AT CANTLEY, CO. NORFOLK.

The following inscription was, and for ought I know is now, in Cantley church. I copied it sometime ago, from Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 12,526, p. 35.—G. W. MARSHALL.

Here lyeth the body of Robert Gilbert, of Cantley, in the County of Norf., Gent., who dyed on the 5th of November, 1714, Aged 59 years.

In Wise Frugality Luxuriant,
 In Justice and Good Acts Extravagant,
 To all the World an Universal Friend,
 No foe to any But the savage kind.
 How many fair Estates have been Eras'd
 By the same Gen'rous means that his Increas'd,
 His duty thus perform'd to heaven and Earth,
 Each leisure hour fresh toilsom sports gave Birth,
 Had Nimrod seen he would the Game decline,
 To Gilbert's mighty Hunters name Resign;
 Tho' Hundreds to the Ground he oft has chas'd,
 That subtle Fox Death Earth'd him here at last,
 And left a Fragrant Scent so sweet Behind,
 That ought to be pursu'd by all Mankind.

* A full account of chrisom children will be found in a paper read before the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, by Thomas George Norris, Esq., in 1847. See their Transactions.

HOW BELLS ARE CRACKED.

In my brochure on Chiming, published by Bell and Daldy, I have given a caution against *CLOCKING* bells, which is a lazy trick of the sexton's to facilitate his work of tolling; the rope is *hitched* round the flight of the clapper, and so it is pulled athwart against the side of the bell, whereas the bell should be pulled till it meets the clapper, which at once rebounds and falls, toties quoties, against the side of the bell with its own legitimate weight and force. I mentioned that two bells had been so cracked at Canterbury.

A friend has lately supplied me with the following list of bells so cracked in London within his memory. Such a fearful list cannot be too widely circulated, and therefore I forward it to you.

	Bell.	Weight.	Date as near as recollected.
S. Michael, Cornhill	Tenor	41	
Christ Church, Spitalfields ..	Tenor	36	
S. Magnus, London Bridge ..	Tenor	32	1830.
S. Stephen, Coleman Street ..	Tenor	14	1830.
S. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street	Tenor	12	
S. Saviour, Southwark ..	11th	34	1820.
Do. Do. ..	10th	26	1840.
S. Sepulchre, Snow Hill ..	Tenor	32	1835.
S. Olave, Southwark ..	7th	15	
S. Leonard, Shoreditch ..	Tenor	31	About 1828.
Do. Do. ..	Tenor		1860.
S. George in the East ..	Tenor	30	1820.
Do. Do. ..	Treble, 2, 4, 5, 7th		1820.
S. Mary, Islington ..	Tenor	16	
S. Mary, Rotherhithe ..	Tenor	16	1833.
Do. Do. ..	Tenor		About 1858.
S. Mary, Lambeth ..	6th and Tenor		About 1840.
S. James, Clerkenwell ..	4th		About 1840.
S. Margaret, Westminster ..	9th		1830.
S. Alphege, Greenwich ..	Tenor	21	1827.
S. Nicholas, Deptford ..	Tenor	18	About 1836.
West Ham, Essex ..	9th and Tenor		About 1840.

Sixteen fine tenors:—no doubt all were *clocked* for funerals.

Notes of similar catastrophes in the country would be valuable as further cautions.—H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A., *Clyst S. George, Devon*.

FAMILIES OF BERNEY AND CATOR.

In my recent rambles in the county of Kent, chance led me to the village of Beckenham. The Church I found deprived of those architectural features peculiar to the mediæval ages, but the walls were covered with monuments chiefly of recent dates. Some indeed are inscribed to noble families. One fine brass remains, and as I found it inscribed to a Norfolk family, I at once copied it. The stone being partially covered by permanent boardings, I was unable to take a rubbing of the figure. The inscription reads as follows:—

Heare under lyeth buried the bodeye of Annie Margaret, the wife of Sir William Easett, Knight, who departed out of this world the thirde daye of November, Ano. dni. 1563.

Here under alsoe lyeth buried ye body of Elee *alias* Ellen Berney, sister to the above saide Dame Margaret, and both daughters of John Berney, late of Redhm, in ye County

of Norfolk, Esqr., by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Wm. Reede, of Beccles, in the Countie of Suffolk, Esqr., wch. Ellee deceased the 6 of October, in the 67 yeare of her age, and in the yeare of our Lord 1609.

The following inscriptions are from tombs in the churchyard :—

Under this stone is the vault of Joseph Cator, of this Parish of Beckenham, Esqr.

Sacred to the Memory of the above Joseph Cater, Esqr., died January 14, 1818, aged 84 years.

Also, Mrs. Diana Cator, relict of the above Joseph Cator, Esqr., who departed this life May 14, 1829, aged 72 years.

Also, of Elizabeth Louise, Wife of John Cator, Esqr., of Beckenham Parish, eldest son of the said Joseph and Diana Cator: she was born 8 November, 1787, and departed this life 11 November, 1817, aged 57 years.

Bertie Cornelius Cator, eldest son of Capt. Bertie Cornelius Cator, of the Royal Navy, and Sophia his wife, and grandson of the above late Joseph and Diana Cator, died 26 of August, 1842, while serving in her Majesty's fleet, under the Command of Admiral Sir William Parker, in the war against the Chinese. He was buried on the Golden Island, near Nankin, in China.

Emily Anne, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cator, died — April, 1817, aged 33 years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Diana Cator, died — June, 1816, aged 23 years.

Diana Maria, daughter of Joseph and Diana Cator, died — April, 1817, aged 33 years.

Albemarle Cator, son of Joseph and Diana Cator, of this Parish, died 26 of Nov., 1793, aged 13 years.

Mrs. Jane Bradford, widow, sister of the said Diana Cator, died 24 August, 1790, after a lingering illness, aged 46 years.

Mrs. Mary Delafield, widow, another sister of said Diana Cator, died 11 of March, 1808, aged 51 years.

John Cator, Esqr., departed this life Feby. 21, 1806.

Mary Cator, his wife, departed this life Aug. 13, 1804, in the 77 year of her age.

Maria Cator, their only child, departed this life — April, 1766, in the 4th yere of her age.

Some other inscriptions to members of this family are to be found on one of the tombs, but being overgrown with underwood it was found impossible to decipher them.—H. DAVENEY.

FOLK LORE.

To the examples of "Folk Lore," now being more generally brought under notice, the following may be appended. None can be more deserving than those characteristic exclamations common but probably in use only by fresh-water sailors. The barge and wherry men on the Eastern Counties rivers have a constant dread of those puffs of wind common in calm and sultry days. Familiar as they are to all, the effect is more remarkable than mischievous to lands-men, dust and sand may twirl to a considerable height, sheaves may be tossed from field to field, and the dried and withering hay may be scattered to the farmer's annoyance; but when the fresh-waterman sees the waving of the reeds and sedges by the river-side, he knows a "Roger's blast" is coming, which may hurl himself and his craft to the bottom.

From what source can this singular combination of words be derived? The visitors to the Peak will hear of "Roger rain's" house, a cavern into which there is a constant dropping of water; this seemingly implies a connection with water.

Other attempts may also have been made to produce from the roughest lettering, words which it is very possible were only meant to be expressive of a hurricane, though in a mitigated form.—H. DAVENEY.

QUERIES.

Cocksedge Family.—Where can I find the best pedigree of the Cocksedge family?—E.

John Meller, M.A.—Information is requested concerning John Meller, of Peterhouse, in Cambridge, A.B. 1664, A.M. 1668.—GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

Heraldic Motto.—"Ystoyeau et ne doubtero," borne by the family of Strangways, of Alne. Can any of your readers give me the meaning of the above motto, and the reason for its assumption?—C. R. S. E.

Family of Eastowe, or Eastoe.—Any information as to the Estowe or Eastoe family, will be acceptable to Mr. Abbot, Darlington. Also, any arms for Eastowe or Estoe.

"Glances of Jelousie."—In the Diary of John Rous, Incumbent of Santon Downham, edited for the Camden Society, by Mrs. Green, p. 53, occurs this entry:—"1630, June 7. At Bury I heard Glances of Jelousie."—What is the meaning of this?—BURIENSIS.

Family of Cary.—I shall be very much obliged by any information as to how Sir Wymond Cary became possessed of Snettisham, in Norfolk, in the 17th century, and how from his representatives it passed to the Stylemans?—R.

Peirson and Barker Families.—Information respecting Mr. Thomas Peirson, of North Runcton, Norfolk, is much desired. Mr. Peirson made his will in 1731. Information is also much desired respecting Robert and Ann Barker, cousins of Mr. Thomas Peirson.—C. L. B.

Derivation of Ketteringham.—The derivation of the name Ketteringham is requested. Most probably it will be found to be the same with that of Kettering, in Northamptonshire. Chittering, or as it was occasionally spelt, Chetering, may have the same origin. This last is the name of a portion of a fen parish in Cambridgeshire, not far from the county town.—NORFOLCIENSIS.

Family of Comberbach.—In the *Genealogical and Historical Register of America*, vol. VI, p. 171, and vol. XIV, p. 325, a family of the name of Metcalf is mentioned, as having emigrated from Norwich in the 17th century. The Metcalfs were weavers, and took with them a servant named Thomas Comberbach. Any information relative to him, or to any family of the same name, settled in the Eastern Counties, will be very acceptable to GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

London Token.—A tradesman's token was lately found at Orford, in Suffolk, having on the obverse the figure of a bird, and the words AT THE PYE WITHOVT; and on the reverse "ALGATE, 1648," surrounding the initials W.^IA. The coin is very perfect. Beaufoy says in a note No. 84, p. 14, "a token was issued from the Pye, without Algate, so early as 1648, and the initials of the taverner and his wife on the reverse, were then W. A. G." Can any of your readers give any reason for the discrepancy?—W.

Family of Edwards, of Suffolk and Essex.—Can any reader of the *East Anglian* kindly tell me where a sight of the pedigree of the families of Edwards, of Suffolk and Essex, can be obtained? The family of the former county were, I think, connected with the Edwards's of Norfolk, while a family of the same name, but belonging to Essex, can be traced to Anstey from 1700, and bore for arms—Argent, a fess Ermines, between three martlets (2 and 1) Sable. What were the arms of the Suffolk family?—E.

John Bransby, of Ipswich.—In the beginning of the present century, was published an 8vo. book on "*the Use of the Globes*," by John Bransby. This book is said on the title page, to be "printed and sold by John Bransby." Where can I meet with any particulars of this worthy, who united to the "art and mystery of a printer," that of a scientific author? A list of East Anglians, who dignified the art by their authorship, would be a desirable addition to your notes on East Anglian printers and booksellers.—L. S.

Painting in Vestry of Norwich Cathedral.—In the vestry of Norwich Cathedral is a very beautiful painting on panel, which has been engraved in the Norwich volume of the Archæological Institute. Messrs. Digby Wyatt, and Albert Way, agree in considering it Italian art. Dr. Waagner, on the contrary, says it is English. I should like to hear what some of the Norfolk archæologists have to say to this. Some of them have given great attention to the paintings on the very interesting roodscreens of that county, and are well qualified to give an opinion. I refer particularly to those who have copied the paintings themselves.—P.

The Tower of Holm Hale Church.—The church of Holm Hale, in Norfolk, has several interesting features. Not the least of these are the numerous old benches, with their carved elbows and no poppyheads, a very unusual thing in a Norfolk church. It is not, however, to these that I desire to draw attention, but to the tower, a massive square erection, standing at the west end of a lofty nave, into which it opens by a simple doorway, and not by an arch. There is neither west window nor west doorway, but the entrance to the tower from the churchyard is on the *north* side. I never remember to have noticed this in any other tower at the west end of a church. Can any of your correspondents give me an example? The only reason for this departure from the usual rule appears to have been, that the west face of the tower comes within a few feet of the boundary of the churchyard, but this would not account for the omission of the west window. I may add, that the approach to the church is from the north.—A.

ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 11.—1558, *for* Akinson, *read* Atkinson. 1562, *for* who, *read* whose. Page 12.—1596, *for* Frenell, *read* Frevell. Page 13.—1621, *dele* note of interrogation. 1646, *for* Bonnet, *read* Bonner. 1647, *for* Palmas, *read* Palmar. Page 27, line 3 from bottom, *for* restoration, *read* reformation. Page 42, line 22, *for* North Clare, *read* North Essex.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JULY, 1864.

NOTES.

NORFOLK SONGS (VOL. I., p. 125).

Some three years since, the late Rev. E. S. Taylor drew our attention to the following song. We are now enabled, by the kindness of Mr. James Mills, of Norwich, to print it from an original in his possession.—EDIT.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN GILES JOLTERHEAD AND HIS DARTER DINAH,
ON THEIR VISIT TO THE NORWICH FESTIVAL.

By S. Lane, Thoroughfare Yard, St. Gregory's, Norwich.

Giles Jolterhead ! from Ashwelthorpe, a Joskin Raw was he,
To Norwich came on Tuesday last, our Festival to see ;
“ Consarne my Carcase ” (now says Giles), “ I’ll take my eldest darter,
And to the *Festival* we’ll go, and see what they are arter.”
“ Come *Dinah Mor* put on your *Duds*, and make yourself look *tidy*,
Who knows amongst these Lords and Dukes what good luck may betide ye.
For Dukes, and Lords, and Noblemen, in spite of all their bother,
Will sometimes *fall in love*, they say, with a *Red raw Country Mawther*.”
Then off to Norwich arm in arm, they smash’d along right well,
And when they got to town set up at the “ Barking Dicky Hotel ; ”
On *Rolls and Cheese, and decent Swipes*, so comfortably they baited,
Till Giles declared he felt himself more than half way “ *Coxelated*.”
Giles *paid his reckoning like a man*, and off they both did toddle,
But where to find the Festival, put both of them in a muddle ;
They enquir’d of everybody they met “ where the Festival was held ? ”
Some said on “ Heigham Cawnser,” and some in “ Chapel Field.”
Some said ’twas held on the *Ditches*, at the “ Holkham Arms ” or
“ Checquers,”
Whilst others swore right hard and fast ’twas held at the “ Nut Crackers ; ”
At last they saw some Carriages a smashing might and main,
So *Giles and Dinah ran behind* till they got to *St. Andrew’s Plain*.
“ Consarne it *Dinah Mor* ” (says Giles), “ here’s a bustle and confusion,
Do they call this the Festival ? why, ’tis more like a Revolution,
Here’s the horse soldiers with their broad swords, drawn up in battle array,
If the People do not mind their work, they’il surely kill and slay.”

"By Gums" (says Giles), "now Dinah Mor the safest way I think As we are no Revolutioners is to climb St. Andrew's Bank."

"No, no" (says Dinah), "that won't do, to the Festival we are come, And to see it I am determin'd before I do go home."

Then away they crush'd through *thick and thin*, in spite of wars alarms ;
Giles flourish'd high his *Crab Stick*, with Dinah under his arm ;
The Gentry pouring in the Hall, Giles thought he needs must follow,
Till a consequential Door-keeper cry'd "Stop ! you country fellow."

"What for ?" (quoth Giles) "you saucy scamp, I'll get the *king to fine ye*,
My name it is Giles Jolterhead, and this is my mawther Dinah ;
We are all the way from Ashwelthorpe, this Festival to see,
Besides my *mawther* have a mind a *Lady for to be*."

Then up there came a great stout man with a rare large three cocked squiver,
With a great *Red Nose on his Fat Face*, like a lump of Bullock's liver.

"Lawk ! who is he" (says Dinah), "he look so full of wrath,"

"Why that" (says Giles), "'tis my belief, is his *Majesty William the Fourth*."

And with that Giles made a Reverend Bow, and sung "*God save the king*,"

The Constable catch'd him a box on the ear, which made his thick head ring ;

"Come, dash my buttons though" (says Giles), "if this is the way you treat me,

If ever I come to a Festival again, I'll give you leave to beat me."

Then next there comes the *Bellman*, with his *Plate* on his left breast,

Says Giles "that's the *Duke of Sussex*, or else my mark I have mis'd ;

If I could but speak to his Grace I wouldn't mind laying a Penny

That if his Highness *be not engaged* he would *marry my mawther Dinah*."

But his Highness pass'd with a lofty air, and took no notice of Giles,

Nor did he deign to cast one look on Dinah's *amorous smiles* !

"Consarne these Dukes and Lords" (quoth Giles), "what a set of Chaps they are,

They certainly don't like Dinah, because *she have got Sandy hair*."

And then came a Lady all in white, with Rings on her fingers three,

Says Giles, "look Dinah, that's the *Queen*, God save her Majesty ;

I have a good mind to step up to her Grace and say that I waited upon her

To ask if she can't give Dinah a place as one of her maids of honor."

But the Lady she frown'd as well she might, at Giles's *Red Raw Fist*,

She took his nose betwixt her Fingers, and gave it a *Lime-burner's twist*.

"Consarne it" (says Giles), "leave go of my snout, or you'll spoil my constitution,

By George if you treat your subjects so, no wonder at this Revolution."

And now the *Fiddles* began for to squeak, the Trumpets and the Bassoons,

Says Giles "the *rebellion* is broke out in the hall, and these are the *dying groans*."

Run Dinah ! run Mor ! (now quoth Giles) before their Bayonets *prick ye*,"

Then off they quickly ran away *to their quarters at the Barking Dickey*.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. III (VOL. II., p. 55).

These measures of the King were so far from being effectual, that the Earl of Lancaster appointed a meeting of the discontented nobility and friends, to be held at Doncaster, on the Sunday next after 15 days of St. Martin, in the 15th Edward II, for the redress of grievances; and John de Moubray had, with others, an especial prohibition from the King, on the 12th November of the same year (1321), from attending on that occasion; yet this prohibition was as ineffectual as the former, to quiet the discontented nobility, who at length had recourse to arms; in consequence of which, the King, aided by the Despensers, raised a powerful army, with which, having marched from Gloucester (where he kept his Christmas 1321-2), through Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Coventry, to Litchfield, where he was met by the Le Despensers (Hugh the Fourth, and Hugh, jun., his son), with all the strength they could muster, on the 2nd March, 1321-2; and proceeding thence to Burton-upon-Trent, he came up with the Earl of Lancaster and his forces, who, obstructing the passage over Burton bridge, the King's army, to avoid delay, retired to ford the Trent, at a place called Walton, about four miles from Burton; and the Earl of Lancaster, alarmed by the King's approach, and disheartened by the defection of the Lord Robert de Holand* and some other of his followers, fled to Boroughbridge, where he and his party were overtaken by the royal army, and defeated on the 16th of March, 1321-2. This John de Moubray was taken prisoner, and thence conveyed to York, and soon afterwards executed. The King's writ for the arrest of Moubray and others, is dated from Tutbury, the 11th March, 15th Edward II. It appears from *Claus* 15 E. 2, m 18, that the insurgents were in treaty with the King of Scots for the support of their cause; and letters of safe conduct, dated two days before the day on which the battle took place, for John de Moubray and Roger de Clifford, to go into Scotland for that purpose, with 40 horse and their harness. This John de Moubray was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from the 1st Edward II to 14th Edward II inclusively. He died seized of the manors of Shustoke, in Warwickshire; Creke, in Northant; Melton-Moubray, in Leicestershire; and Epworth, in Lincolnshire; all held by Knight's service: and of the manors of Threske, Kirkby-Malesart, Burton in Lonsdale, Bramton, Couton, Alwarthorpe, Cave, Withley, Faxfleet, and a moiety of the manor of Foulbrigge, in Yorkshire; held of the King in capite by Barony (*Esc.* 1 E. 3, n. 87).

John de Moubray, son and heir of John, was saved from the ruin of his father's fortune, by an Act passed in the 1st year of King Edward III, for restoring the forfeited lands of those who had been engaged in the quarrel of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster; and in the same year, in consideration of the eminent services of his ancestors, performed his homage before he was of full age, and had livery of his lands. He had summons

* Arms of Holand:—Gules, three lions passant gardant Or, a bordure Argent.

to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday after Ascension-day, in the same year, prepared with horse and arms to attend the King into Scotland against Robert Brus, and was accordingly in that service. In the 7th Edward III, he was with the King in another expedition into Scotland; and was present at the agreement made between King Edward and Patric Dunbar, Earl of March, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, concerning that castle and town, on the day of St. Margaret, 1333. In the 8th and 11th Edward III, he was again in the King's service in Scotland; and in the latter of those years, on the 11th July, he was ordered to array the men of Gowerland, upon an invasion expected from the French. In the 12th Edward III, having represented to the King that John de Moubray, his father, had been retained to serve King Edward II, in his wars, for which service fees and wages were stipulated, but had not been paid, he obtained upon his petition an order for payment at the Exchequer. In the same year, when a descent on the coast of Sussex was apprehended from the French, he was commanded to attend at his manor of Brember, with horse and arms, prepared for the defence of that neighbourhood; and on the 4th of February in that year, he and his Lieutenant of Gowerland were ordered to be assisting to Bartholomew de Burghersh, the King's Admiral, in raising provisions and amunition for the ships then about to sail in the expedition against France. In the year following, he was with the King at Vironfosse, in Picardy. On Tuesday before the feast of St. John the Baptist, in the same year (14th Edward III), he was present at Bruxelles, at the treaty between King Edward and John, Duke of Brabant. In the 14th Edward III, he was appointed Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and retained to continue there from the 1st of May, for twelve months, with a guard of 120 men-at-arms, 100 hoblers, and 200 archers, of which he was to provide of his own retinue 60 men-at-arms (inclusive of 10 Knights), 20 hoblers, and 60 archers; and it appears that three Bannerets were employed in this service, and that there became due to him £1989. 5s. 0d., which the Bishop of Durham and others were ordered to provide for the payment of. On the 1st of September, in the 15th Edward III, he was appointed, with Ralph de Bulmer, and John de Fauconberg, to array and arm the men of Yorkshire, to attend Edward de Baliol in an expedition against the Scots. On the 12th of November, 16th Edward III, he had the King's letters from Rosere, in Brittany, to prepare for his assistance in the wars with France; and on the 20th December following, he was ordered to provide 40 men-at-arms and 40 archers, for that service, and to be at London on the octaves of St. Hilary, to settle in council the wages of the soldiers; and to array 123 men of his land of Gower, on the same occasion: and in the same year, he was at the siege of Nantes, in Brittany. In the 17th Edward III, he was again commanded to provide the same number of men-at-arms and archers as before, for the wars in France. In the 18th Edward III, the King, having appointed Edward Baliol, King of Scotland, his Captain-General for guarding of the marshes next to Scotland, this John de Moubray, with others, had command to array 150 men of Gower to attend the King at Portsmouth, in the quidenes of Easter, for his voyage into France; and he attended the King in that

expedition, and we presume was in the battle of Crecy, though his name does not occur in Froissart's account of the battle. In the 20th Edward III, he joined his forces with those of the Archbishop of York, and others of the northern nobility, and was commander of the third batallion in the memorable battle fought at Nevill's Cross, near Durham, against David, King of Scotland, at the head of an army of 60,000 men, on the eve of St. Luke (17th October), in which King David was taken prisoner, and his army completely routed. On this occasion he received the King's letter, dated the 20th October, acknowledging the signal services performed by himself and his companions in arms; and on the 10th December following, he was summoned, with other northern Barons, to be at London on the eve of the Epiphany then next, to give counsel concerning the war with Scotland; and in the 21st Edward III, he was in the expedition against the Scots, which ensued upon that consultation. In the 26th Edward III, he was one of the Commissioners in Yorkshire for guarding the sea coasts against the invasion threatened by the French; and was charged to find 30 men out of Gowerland. On the 28th August, in the 28th Edward III, he was one of the Peers of England who sealed the appointment of Procurators to attend the King's Ambassadors, to treat before the Pope (not as a judge, but as a friend), concerning differences with the King of France. In the 29th Edward III, he was again in the service of the King against the Scots; and on the 20th January in that year (1344-5), he witnessed at Roxburgh the surrender of the crown of Scotland, and the grant of the Honor of Galway, from Edward Baliol to King Edward III of England. On the 18th October, 33rd Edward III, the King being at Sandwich ready to embark for France, and having appointed his son Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, to be Lieutenant of the kingdom in his absence, summoned this John de Moubray, with other Barons, to be at Westminster, on Sunday after the (11th Nov.) feast of St. Martin, then next, to a council concerning the affairs of the nation. The king arrived at Calais about 30th of October, and before the day appointed for the council at Westminster, John de Moubray attended him in the expedition; for he was with the King when he marched from Calais, which was but four days after his landing there; and accompanied him in his route towards Paris. Whilst the English army was posted at Bourg la Reine (about two short leagues from Paris), and in the neighbourhood, the King sent a Herald to the Duke of Normandy, who was then in Paris, with a great number of men-at-arms attending him, to offer him battle, which the Duke refused. The King, vexed and disappointed by the refusal, broke up his camp, proceeding towards Montlhery, when some English and Gascon Knights, amongst whom were the Lord Moubray and Captal de Buch, desirous of an adventure, placed themselves, with 200 picked men, in ambuscade, in an old house, three leagues from Paris. The French, perceiving the King of England on the march, some of their young Knights, with upwards of 100 lances, well mounted, collected to make a sally on their adversaries; and, taking the road by Bourg la Reine, and through the open fields, in the track of the English cavalry, passed the ambuscade. The English and Gascons then sallied out with their

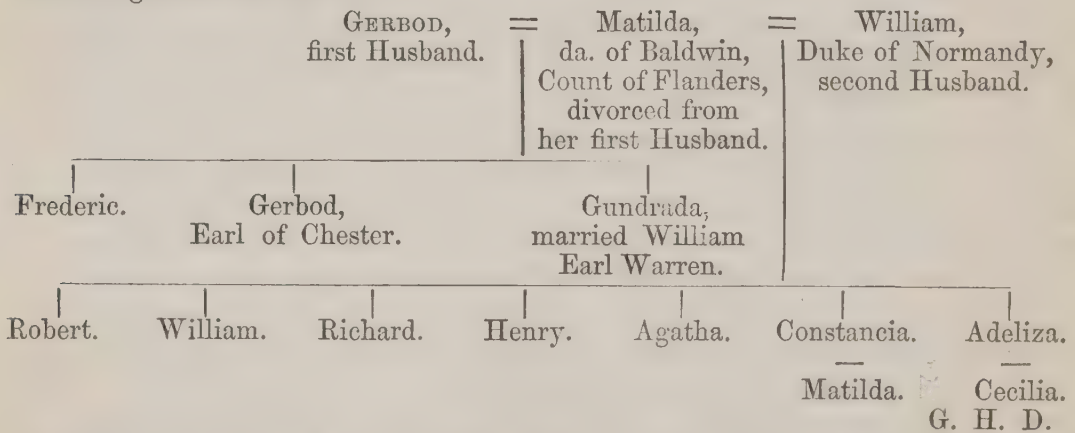
lances on their rests, and gave their war-cry; and the French faced about, couched their spears, and formed for battle. A dreadful conflict ensued, in which many were unhorsed on both sides; but the French were at length defeated, and pursued beyond Bourg la Reine; and, if the English and Gascons had not been afraid of pursuing them further, lest others might sally out of Paris to their relief, scarcely one of the Frenchmen would have been left alive. In this enterprise nine Knights were made prisoners. On the 24th October, 34th Edward III, John de Moubray attested at Calais the King's confirmation of the treaty of peace with France. And after that we find no further notice of him than that he died on the 4th of October, 35th Edward III (1361), and that he was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, at Bedford.* He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from the 1st to the 34th Edward III, inclusively; and died seized of the castle of Bedford, and the manors of Willington, Haunes, Broumham, and Lyntilade, in that county; Threske, Woodhall, Kirby Malsart, and Burton in Lonsdale, in Yorkshire; Epworth, in the Isle of Oxholme, Lincolnshire; and the castle of Brembre, with its members, in Sussex. He married Johanna, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster.†

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

ALBINI AND MOUBRAY (VOL. II., p. 43.)

Mr. Simpson, in his account of these families, following the common received opinion, makes William Earl Warren to marry the *daughter* of William the Conqueror. It may be worth while to call attention to Mr. Stapleton's notice on this subject, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii., pp. 1-26; from which it appears sufficiently proved, that she was only his *step-daughter*.

The Pedigree stands thus:—



* This house was founded ante 1311, by Mabel Pateshull, Lady of Bletsoe.

† Arms of Edmund, 1st Earl of Lancaster, surnamed Crouchback, and his male successors:—Gules, three lions passant gardant Or, over all a label of five points Azure, each charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the 2nd. His son Henry, when Duke of Monmouth, bare:—Gules, three lions passant gardant Or; over all a bend Azure. John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster:—quarterly, 1 and 4 France; Azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis Or: 2 and 3 England; Gules, three lions passant gardant in pale Or, over all a label of three points Ermine. Crest:—on a cap of maintenance Gules, doubled Ermine, a lion passant gardant, crowned Or.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. IV (VOL. I. p. 421.)

GREAT WAKERING

Mural tablet. John Roberts, ob. 1820. Quarterly 1 and 4, Az., three mullets of six points Or, a chief wavy of the last; 2 and 3, Az., three covered cups Or. Crest, a lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a sword erect Or.

Hatchment, said to be for Sumner, Sa., a fess dancettée Erm. Surtout, Or, on a bend Az., three covered cups of the field.

LITTLE WAKERING.

Upon the left side of the doorway to the tower the arms of John Wakering, Bishop of Norwich from 1416 to 1426, one of an ancient family of that name, long seated at Wakering Place, in the former parish. A pelican, wings displayed, vulning herself; in chief a mitre with labels. A fine example of bold conventional heraldic sculpture.

Upon the right side of the doorway are the arms of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, impaling those of Ann his wife, daughter of Thomas Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham, and Duke of Gloucester, by Eleanor his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, Northampton, Lord Constable of England. A chevron impaling France, England, and Bohun quarterly, all within a bordure.

In the chancel, a slab. Bradford Bruy, ob. 1675. Three piles issuing from the chief, the middle one wavy, within a bordure, charged with eight roundles.

INGATESTONE.

Sir William Petre, ob. 1572. On a bend between two escallops, a Cornish chough (or martlet?) between as many cinquefoils, *Petre*, impaling on a chief a rose between two demi-de-lis dimidiated by the sides of the escocheon, *Browne*, Lord Mayor of London. The above are the ancient arms of the Petre family. The impaled coat, I venture, according to rule, to assign to his wife; but Burke says, that Sir William Petre bore a chief charged as above, as an augmentation to his *own* arms. It is not so borne upon his monument.

John Petre, Esq., ob. 1669. A bend between two escallops, charged in sinister chief, with a martlet (for difference).

Mary, widow of Robert, Lord Petre, Baron of Writtle, ob. 13 January, 1685, æt. 82. A bend between two escallops, *Petre*, impaling three lions passant, between two double cottises, *Browne*.

The Hon. Mary Petre, ob. 1713, æt. 20. Lozenge: *Petre* alone, as the last.

Right Hon. Bridget, Lady Petre, relict of the Right Hon. William, Lord Petre, ob. 5 Jan., 1692. *Petre* as above, impaling per bend three roundles, 2 and 1, within a bordure engrailed, counterchanged, *Pinchon*.

Brass, north side of the altar; effigy and inscription despoiled. These arms remain: quarterly, 1 and 4, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, three dolphins naiant, embowed in pale.

Thomas Walmsley, ob. 1775. Gu., on a chief Erm., two hurts, *Walmsley*, impaling, Arg., on a cross Sa., quarter-pierced of the first, a fer-de-moline of the last, between four cinquefoils Gu. Crest: a lion statant guardant Erm., ducally crowned Or.

Hatchments. *Hollis* and *Brand* quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., on a chevron Az., between three holly sprigs Vert, fructed proper, as many doves of the field; 2 and 3, Az., two swords in saltire Arg., pomelled and hilted Or, within a bordure engrailed of the last. *Brand* as before, impaling, Sa., a chevron between three escallops Arg.

There was formerly in this church a monument with inscription, in memory of John Clyff, Esq., ob. 1588, and the arms of himself and his two wives, now totally destroyed. Arg., a chevron between three popinjays Vert, beaked and legged Gu., *Clyff*, impaling Arg., a tower triple-towered, within an orle of eight fleurs-de-lis Sa., *Somaster*. *Clyff* as before, impaling, Arg., a bend engrailed Gu., on a chief Az., three mullets Arg.

A brass in memory of John Rochford, with these arms (since plundered). Quarterly, 1 and 4 quarterly, a bordure charged with eight roundlets; 2 and 3, an eagle displayed.

The following has also been stolen. Quarterly, 1 and 4, a maunch; 2 (defaced); 3, a bend.

FRYERNING.

Hatchment with arms and quarterings of Disney. Quarterly of 9. 1, Arg., on a fess Gu., three fleur-de-lis Or, in chief a crescent of the second for difference. 2, a fess dancettée Or, between three crescents Arg., each charged with an ermine spot Sa. 3, Arg., three lions rampant guardant Gu. 4, Or, a cross Vert. 5, Barry Erm. and Gu. 6, Arg., six cross-crosslets fitchée Sa., 3, 2, 1, on a chief Vert, two mullets pierced Or, a crescent for difference. 7, per pale Az. and Sa., a chevron engrailed Erminois, between three plates. 8, Az., a cross vairé Or and Az. 9, as the first, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4, Arg., a bend nebulé between three mullets Sa.; 2 and 3, barry of ten Arg. and Az., on a canton Or, a chough Sa., beaked and legged Gu. Crest: a lion statant guardant Gu., charged on the shoulder with a crescent Or, for difference. Motto: *Vincit qui patitur*.

Az., a gun carriage mounted with a piece of ordnance Or, on a chief Gu., two saltires of the second, a crescent for difference, *Kortright*, impaling Gu., on a mount in base Vert, a heron Arg., holding in his beak an eel (or snake?) of the second. Crest: a cubit arm proper, holding in the hand a dagger erect Arg. The above arms being foreign, will account for the use of colour upon colour, inadmissible in English heraldry.

In the churchyard:—Jane Disney, ob. 1809. *Disney* as before, impaling a fess nebulé between three mullets.

Headstone:—Rev. Walter Edward Farrell, ob. 1809. A lion rampant guardant, impaling a bend Erm., between two cottises fleury counter fleury.

K.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES (VOL. I., pp. 340, 370).

ARCHDEACONRY OF NORFOLK.

A CERTIFICATE of the ruines and decayes of the seuerall Churches and Chancells, w^{thin} tharchdeaconry of Norff., of the dioces of Norw^{ch} w^{ch} be now so ruinated and decayed, made the last day of July, A'no d'ni, 1602; accordinge to the tenor of l^res addressed from the Right worshipp^{ll} Mr docter Redmayne, Chancellor to the Right Reuerend fatherin God the Lord Bishopp of Norw^{ch}, bearinge date the first day of July afforesayd, to the Archdeacon Comissary and Regr of the sayd Archdeaconrye as followeth, vizt.

Decanatus de Waxton.

Bacton.—The Chancell there ys very ruinously decayed in every p^te therof and so hath been by the space of fyve or six yeares last past and more. The Rectory there ys impropriat. Sr Will^m Paston, Knight, hath hadd the sayd Improprⁱac'on & tythes for some fyve or six yeares last. Sr Henry Woodhouse, Knight, hath & ys possesse of them at this present as yt ys sayd.

Beeston St. Laurence.—The Chancell ther ys in great decay by the defalt of Mr. Edmond Drewry, parson, and so hath bene for two or three yeares last. The parsonage ys presentative.

Barton.—The Chancell there ys very ruinous and greatly decayed, especially in the glasse wyndowes, and so hath been by the space of ten or twelve yeares last. The benefice ys impropriat and (as yt ys sayd) Mr. Lyonell Baspoole hath yt in lease.

Hofton St. John.—The reedinge of the Chancell ys decayed, and so hath been for the space of a yeare last. The benefice ys impropriat.

Honinge.—The Chancell there ys much decayed in the leade and glasse, and so hath bene by the space of two or three yeares last past.* The parsonage ys impropriat, and yt ys sayd that Mr. Edward Honinge of Ey, in Suff., hath yt in lease.

Dec'tus de Reps.

Tow' barningham.—The Church there ys longe synce vtterly decayed; yt ys a benefice presentative.

Dec'tus de Burnham et Hytcham.

Est Barsham.—The glasse wyndowes and pauem't of the Chancell and other parts therof are much decayed, and so have been by the space of two or three yeares last. Mr. Thomas ffermer, Esq., hath the parsonage, being impropriat.

Dunton cu' Doughton.—The pauem't, the rooffe of the steeple, the thatchinge of the Church porch, and the glass wyndowes are very much decayed, so as the Churchwardens hauinge been called for fower or fyue yeares last, cannott be compelled by ordinary means to repayre them, though they have been often exco'icat and otherwise strictly proceeded wth.

The Chancell there ys decayed in the thatchinge. The Rectory ys impropriat, & John Allen hath it in fearme of Mr. Attorney generall as yt ys sayd.

Houghton.—The Rooffe of the Chancell and the pauem't therof ys much decayed; yt ys a benefice presentative; yt hath ben so decayed for many yeares last, And yt ys in controuersy whether Mr. Man, vicare there, hauinge all maner of tythes, or the Churchwardens & parishoners are to repayre yt.

Barmer.—The Church there ys very ruinously decayed in every part thereof, & the belles taken away. The benefice ys impropriat, & Mr. Richard Glynne ys fermor and receaueth the tythes; yt hath been so decayed of longe tyme.

The Steeple there ys lykewise decayed.

Systernd.—The Chancell there ys much decayed by the falt of Mr. Nicholas Baldwyn, parson there, and so hath been by the space of two or three yeares last. The benefice ys p^resentatiue.

* The present Chancel is scarcely five feet long.

Hunstanton.—The Chancell there ys very much decayed, and so hath been by the space of fower or fyve yeares, by the defalt of Henry Spyllman, Esq., fermor of the impropriac'on, the Rectory being impropriat.

Thornham.—The Chancell there ys very much decayed, & so hath been by the space of three or fower yeares last. The R'cory ys impropriat, Thomas Goodwyn hath the sayd impropriac'on in lease (as yt ys sayd) from the Deane & Chapter of the Cathedrall Church of Norwich.

Sherborne.—The Chancell there ys vtterly decayed and fallen downe about twenty yeares since. The benefice ys impropriat, and Mr. Henry Sherborn hath yt in lease.

Snetsham.—The Chancell there ys lykewise decayed. The parsonage impropriat, & Mr. Crooke hath yt in lease of hir matie (as yt ys sayd).

Althropp.—There was somtymes a Church there, which ys now vtterly decayed and converted to a barne. The parishioners doo repeyre to ffakenham Church.

Dec'tus de ffyncham et Cranwich.

Cressingham Parva.—The glasse wyndowes, the tylinge, and pauem't of the Chancell are very ruinously decayed, by the defalt of Mr. Richard Goodman, parson there, and so have been by the space of three or fower yeares last. The benefice ys pr'ntative.

The Churchyard walles are much decayed & the belles taken out of the steeple.

The rooffe of the Church on the North syde lyeth wyde open.

The steeple ys much decayed & ruinated*

The pauem't ys settled & sunck downe in many places.

The glasse wyndowes are very much broken, all wch have been so decayed by the space of fower or fyve yeares last.

ffeltwell, St. Mary.—The Chancell there ys much decayed in the leade and pauem't, by the defalt of Mr. Tho. Oxborowe, fermor of the Rectory there, beeing impropriat, and so have bene two or three yeares last.

Dec'tus de Brooke.

Thurton.—The thatching of the Chancell there ys decayed, and so hath been by the space of a yeare last. The benefice ys impropriat; Mr. John Howard hath yt, & hath leased yt to Mr. Michaell Nicholson, Curat there, who hath sett yt over about or Lady day in Lent last, to John Bransby, of Porlande.

Quettacre O'i'n s'cor et ste Petr'.—The seuerall Chancells there for want of glasinge and thatching, and have been so decayed by the space of a yeare last and more, by the defalt of Mr. Roger Gauell, late parson there, who dyed about a qr of a yeare since. The benefice ys presentative & now voyd.

Loddon.—The coveringe, glasse wyndowes, and pauem't of the Chancell there are in very great decay, and so haue been by the space of ten yeares last past. The parsonage ys impropriat, & one Clerk of Loddon hath had the sayd Rectory & tythes therof in lease by all the sayd tyme, who of late (as yt ys sayd) hath sett them over to Mr. Henry Gaudy, Esq.

Brooke.—The Chancell there ys in lyke decay, and so hath been for the space of ten or twelve yeares last. The Rectory ys impropriat, and Mr. Ware of Brooke, hath the Impropriac'on and tythes in lease of hir matie, or Sr Edward Cleere.

Stoke s'e'e cruc'.—The Chancell glasse wyndowes, and the rooffe thereof are in decay, and so have been by the space of half a yeare last, by the defalt of Elizabeth Burman, widowe, who hath the lease of the impropriat Rectory and tythes there.

Shotsham St. Mary.—The rooffe of the Chancell ys decayed, & so hath been by the space of a yeare or two last, by the defalt of Mr. Henry Gawdy, Esq., who hath the impropriat Rectory there.

Yelverton.—The thatching and glasinge of the Chancell there are decayed, and so have been by the space of a yeare last, by the defalt of Mr. Edmund Drewry, parson there.

* It is in ruins at the present day, as is also the whole west end of the church.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 11 (VOL. II., p. 58).

Bexwell, Norfolk.

Sold by a faculty from the Court at Norwich, a bell, weighing 4 cwts., 1 qr., 18 lbs., for 17£. 12s. 09*d.*, to Mr Richard Saffery, Churchwarden of Downham, which money was expended on the repairs of the Church—R. Foster, Rector.

Crimplesham, Norfolk.

Be it recorded in ye surviving memory of ye living, yt memorable act of Mr. Richd. Ward, Gent., then inhabitant in the towne of Crimplesham, who gave a trebble bell of three hundred and fifty weight to ye sayd towne, in the year of our Lord, 1651. May she be heard beyond the bounds of Ingratitude ; thus wisheth Thom. Wardner, Minist.

I do approve and have sworne yis 22th day of Septemb^r, 1653, Thos. Dobbs tye younger, to be tye P'she Register for the towne of Crimplesham, according to a late act of parliamt, intituted an Act abt Burringe, Marriages, and ye registering thereof, and also Burringe, births, and Burialls, Thos. Dreury.

Be it known unto all men yt I, Robert Quise, of Crimplesham, in the County of Norf., Baker, do release and discharge and am willing to depart from my prentice Robert Clarke, who hath been wi me these three years or thereabouts, and doe give him leave to serve elsewhere, according to the order of Mr. Ralf Hare, one of ye King's Mties Justices of the Peace. In witness whereunto, I have put this my hand, on ye tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord God, 1612, and in the year of the raigne of our Sovereign Lord King James, by the grace of God, of England, france, and Ireland, defender of the faith, the tenth of Scotland—By me Robert Quy?

Item, that tho Dekæ that standeth at the doore of Plypow wellos (?) was sett by in the year of our God, 1595.

Item, that the small bell was brought by the inhabitants of Crymplesham, in the yere of our Lord God, 1599.

At the towne of Crimplesham, in the County of Norff., in the Hundred of Clackclose, on the day of April, Anno d'mni, 1630, about xii of ye clocke in the day, Margaret, the wife of John Ward of the said Towne, was delivered of a woman child, still born, with two heads, with the foure eyes, the one being bigger than the other, and the lesser being the best favored and somewhat short of the other, from the shoulder downwards, nothing but the of one woman child, to the great astonishment of the beholders.

West Dereham, Norfolk.

Collected at West Dereham, towards the reliefe of the inhabitants of Fakenham, who suffered much by fire, nine shillings and threepence.—Ri. Taylor, Curat., *ibid.*

Collected at West Dereham towards the Royall fishing, eight shillings and twopence.—Ri. Taylor, Curat., *ibid.*

2nd May, 1671. Collected in ye p'sh of West Dereham, towards the redemption of the Christian Slaves, nineteen shillings and sevenpence halfpenny.—Willm Life, cur.

1660, Aug. 2. Collected towards ye relief of the poor visited with ye plague, 00£. 05s. 06d.

3 Nov., 1707. Margt Daniel maketh oath, that the corps of Elizab., wife of Rich. Becket, interred Nov. 8, was wound up in cloath made of sheeps wool only, according to the act.

Sworn before me, Nov. 9., 1707, Lau. Packe.

E. I. H.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

The archidiaconal visitation of the churches in the deanery of Holt, was made Tuesday, June 30th, and Wednesday, July 1st, 1718, at the following hours:—June 30th, morning—Edgefield, 5; Hempstead, 5½; Bacons-thorpe, 6; Bodham, 6½; Wabourne, 7; Kelling, 7½; Salhouse, 8; Cley, 9; Wiveton, 9½; Blakeney, 10; Glanford, 11; Letheringsett, 11½; Thornage, 12; Sharington, 12½; Brinton, 1. Afternoon—Briningham, 4; Stodey, 4½; Hunworth, 5; Holt, 6. Wednesday morning—Briston 6; Melton, 7; Swanton, 7½; Gunthorpe, 8½; Bale, 9; Saxlingham, 10; ffieldalling, 10½; Langham, 11; Morston, 12.

Walsingham deanery was visited on July 3rd and 4th; Binham being the first church at 9 am.; Wells at 2, and “there dine;” Walsingham at 7, and “there lodge;” on the second morning, Houghton at 9; and the deanery was finished at 1 in the afternoon. This was taking it very easy. The usual hour for commencing was 5 or 6; at 8 breakfast, at 12 dinner; and on one occasion as early as 11 o'clock was fixed for that important affair. Nor was much time lost in feeding, for Heydon church and dinner had to be visited and discussed at 11, and Saxthorpe and Corpusty at 12. This was when Ingworth deanery was visited, and two hard days' work it was. The visitors met at the Crown, at St. Faith's, Newton, a little before 6 o'clock, were at Marsham as soon after 6 as they could get there; dined at Heydon as just mentioned at 11, and did not finish until 8, at Banningham, where they lodged. The next morning they were at Ingworth, at 6 a.m., and at Buxton at 6 p.m. The longest interval for dinner I found was at Rayneham, Gt. Raynham being fixed at 12, and Raynham St. Martin at 4, but there is a memorandum “dine with the Lord Townshend.” Against one church, there is a note that neither of the churchwardens appeared, which, if 5 a.m. was the hour, does not seem remarkable; nor could the visitors get into the church, not having the key.

My memoranda are taken from the programmes of the journies sent round to the various parishes beforehand, that the parochial officers might be in attendance, and there appears no reason to suppose that the performance fell short of the promise. You may perhaps think it desirable to make a note of this record of rapid church visiting. These rounds beat even the excursions of an Archæological Society, whose flying visits to churches remind one of Hook's celebrated Mrs. Ramsbottom, who, *en route* for Dover, stopped five minutes at Canterbury to see the cathedral.—O. P.

DERIVATION OF KETTERINGHAM (VOL. II, P. 65).

Norfolciensis is no doubt acquainted with the late Mr. Hunter's paper on Ketteringham, in *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. iii, p. 245, and his conjecture as to whether the name Ketteringham may not have arisen out of that of a Saxon proprietor of a portion of it, one Ketel, whose will he prints. He adds—

“The analysis of the name is, no doubt, either *the house on the ings (meadows) of Keter*, or *the house of the family of Keter*. But that this Keter could not be the Ketel of Domesday, is evident from two considerations: first, that it was only a portion, and the less considerable portion of Ketteringham which belonged to Ketel; and secondly, that, considering how completely the villare of the whole Hundred was settled before the time of the Conquest, we cannot suppose the name to have been taken from a person who lived so late as to be contemporary with that event.”

It might, however, have been named from an individual of the same family, who lived at an earlier period. There are persons of the name of Ketteringham living in Norfolk at the present day, who might be traced to a remote period by their wills, &c. The earliest notice of them I have met with is about 27 of Edward I, in some old deeds, and the name then was written indifferently *Keteringham* or *Ketelyngham*. Roger de *Ketelyngham* of the indorsement of the deed being in the inside Roger de *Keteringham*. In another deed he appears as a witness as *Ketelingham*, with an Alexander de *Ketelyngham*, who in another document is also turned into a *Keteringham*. This leads me to suppose that Mr. Hunter was correct in his conjecture as to the village of *Ketteringham*, taking its name from *Ketel*.—

EXTRANEUS.

FAMILIES OF BERNEY AND CATOR (VOL. II, P. 63).

Your correspondent H. Daveney has made some mistake with regard to the brasses in Beckenham church, Kent. The following is a list of the brasses from which I took rubbings some time ago. Sir Humphrey Style, in tabard, with his two wives in heraldic mantles; Brydgett, daughter of Sir Thos. Bauldry, Lord Mayor of London, in 1523, by whom he had six sons and three daughters; and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Peryn, Esq., by whom he had one son and one daughter. The date of this brass is 1552.

Another to Dame Margaret, wife of Sir William Da(n)sell, date 1563, under moveable seats. It is in this that your correspondent has made the mistake, by reading Sir William Easett, for Sir William Da(n)sell.

There are also two others, one to Ellen Berney, sister to the above William Dansell's wife, and the daughters of John Berney, Esq., of Reedham, in Norfolk, by his first wife Margaret, daughter of William Rede, of Beccles, in Suffolk, date of the above 1609.

There is also a fragment to Wm. Danyell, *alias* Matham, Rector, date 1458. There are no figures remaining to the last two, they are simply inscriptions.

Edgware Road.

THEOPHILUS LINDSEY PEAK.

CONFIRMATION OF ARMS TO GEORGE HARVEY, OF MALDEN,
IN CO. ESSEX, 1603

To all and singular noble and gentlewoman of all estates and degrees bearing armes, to whome these presents shall come. William Dethicke Garter, principall Kinge of Armes of Englande, and William Camden, *alias* Clarencieux Kinge of Armes for the southe, east, and west partes of this realme sende Greetings. Know ye that in all nations and kingdommes, the recorde and remembrance of the valiant feats and actions and virtuous dispositions of worthy men have been made known and divulged by certain Shields of Armes, and tokens of Chivalrie, the graunt or testimonie whereof appertaineth unto us by virtue of our offices from the King's most excellent Magestie, and his Highnesses Most Noble and victorious progenitors. Wherefore, being solicited, and by certaine reporte informed that George Harvey, now of the town of Malden, in the countie of Essex, youngest of four sons of Roger Harvey, whose father, for his approved services to her late most excellent highnesse the princesse Elizabeth, Queen of Englande of famous Memorie, was advanced and rewarded with lands and tenements in those partes of Essex, where they have continued by many descents and borne Magistracie in good regimission and credit; and for that the sd George Harvey having been by the King's Highnesse made a Captain in the Troopes now raising for the goode service of his highnesse in the kingdomme of Irelande, and having produced unto us this his ancient coate of Armes heretofore assigned unto him in consideration of the premises, And for his encouragement in a Foreign Lande; And for the encouragement of his posteritie, unto whom such Blazon of Armes and Atchievement of Inheritance by the Ancient laws and customs of Armes may lawfully descende. Wee, the saide Garter and Clarencieux, have assigned, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents exemplified unto the sd George Harvey and to his posteritie that Shielde and Coate of Armes, viz:—In a Shielde of Gules, a bend dexter Argent, charged with three Trefoiles Vert, and for his crest or cognizance a lion proper, holding in his dexter paw a Trefoile Vert, fixed on an helmet with Mantles and Tassels, as more plainly may appear depicted in this Margent, signifyinge therby that it may and shall be lawful for him the said George Harvey, and that it shall be lawful for his children, issue, and posteritie, to bear, use, and quarter, and shew forth the same with their due differences in all lawful warlike feats or civil use or exercises, accordinge to the laws of Armes and customes that to Gentlewoman belongeth, without lette or interruption of any person or persons for useing or bearinge the same. In witness whereof, and in testimonie of the same, wee have subscribed our names, and fastened the seals of our offices. Given at the office of Armes, in London, the 3rd day of December, in the first year of the reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Lorde James, by the Grace of God, Kinge of Englande, Scotlande, France, and Irelande, defender of the Faith, and soforth.

W. Dethicke, Garter,

W. Cambden, Clarencieux.

London.

G. W. M.

OLD WILLS.—NO. IV. (VOL. I., p. 403).

Thomas Grenegresse, of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk, 1503.

The original probate is in the possession of Mr. George Rayson, Pulham. The official seal is broken, but part of it is still attached.

In the name of god Amen, the xj day of August, in ye yere of oure lord god a thousand fyve c and iij, I, thom's grenegresse, of pulh'm, in a good memorie beyng, make my testamet & last Wyll. Fyrst, I be quethe my soule to almyghte god, oure lady seynt mary, & to all the seynts in hevyn; and my body to be beryed in ye chyrche yerde of mary mawdelyn, in pulh'm forseyd, vnto the wyche hey auter I be quethe for my tythes for gotyn be for ye tyme xld. It'm, I be quethe to alys my wyffe, all my hows & land to hyre p'pir vse, vnto ye tyme yt thom's my sone comyth to xxj yere of age; & whan yt he comythe to xxj yere of age, he to entyr the seyd hows and land, & yn I wyll he schall pay & content yerely vnto alys my wyffe, xxvjs. viij^d. of lefull monye of ynglond, terme of hyre lyffe. It'm, I be quethe to John my sone, my medewe lying at levyngeboure, & a cloos of grownde conteynge x acrs, lying at ye hey strete to hys p'pyr vse; & yf ye seyd John be disposyd to selle ye seyd medew & cloos, I wyll yt Thom's my sone shall hauyth be fore a nodr man & he to paye to John his brothyr, or to his assigneis, xiiij^l. of lefull monye of ynglond; ferther more, I wyll yt yff ye seyd thom's and John decesse bothyn wythowtyn yssu of ther body lefully be gotyn, than I wyll yt alis my wyffe, shall enioye the forseyd grounde terme of hyre lyffe, & aftyr here decesse, to remayne to alys my dowghter, wt ye co'dic'on yt sche or hyre assigneis shall content and pay vnto my executours, for ye forseyd medewe & cloos of x acrs be fore namyd, xli. of lefull monye of ynglond. And yf yt fortune yt ye seyd alis decesse wt oute Issu of hyre body lefully be gotyn, yn I wyll yt alle ye forseyd hows and lands be fore named, schall be solde be ye vyce of my executours, & ye monye yr of comyng I wyll haue a lefull prest to syng & p'ye for my soule, my frends soulis, & all goode cristen soulys, be ye space of ij yere, in ye chyrche of marye mawdalen, in pulh'm, & to him I be quethe xvj. iiij. It'm, I wyll yt the bem yt the crucifyxe stande vpon wt mary & John yt yt shall be pointed wt goold & coloures of my p'pir good, & ye pane ouyr them to be selyd & grauyd wt knotts & poy'tyd lyke wyse. The reu'sion of all my goods & catall not be quethyn, I put to ye good disposic'on of my executours, whych I chose & make alis my Wyfe and Thom's grenegresse of fakenh'm.

Probatum &c. xjx Die mensis Septembris Anno domini millimo cccc iijo in Ecel'ia P'roch. De Pulhm Sc'i Maria Magdalane, &c.

"Tunyelles" (vol. II., p. 52).—Is not this word, in the Inventory of Church Goods at Sedgeford, intended for Tunicles? Tunica, or Tunicula, the Tunic, or Rochet; an under garment of ecclesiastics.—The "vestment of red velvett," was probably the chesuble.—G. H. D.

MARRIAGE OF ADDISON.

The extract following can have no interest confined to the eastern district, beyond a common share of the national feelings. Under this impression alone, it is forwarded, and probably it will be read with interest by many of your contributors.

Extract from the Registry of St. Edward the King and Martyr, London.
 "Addison—Joseph Addison, of Bitton, in the county of Warwick, Esq., was married unto Charlotte (widow), Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland, of the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, on the ninth day of August, Anno Domini, 1716, by Nathaniel Haigh."

Will any of your readers be kind enough to explain the reason or cause of the additional title of "Holland."—H. DAVENEY.

 QUERIES.

Roger Howman, of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A., 1661-2, M.A., 1665, M.D., 1674, practised at Norwich, and was buried at Salle, Norfolk. The inscription on his monument, given in Blomefield's Norfolk, viii, 274, does not state when he died. We shall be glad if the *date* can be supplied.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

Sir J. O. Leeke, Bart.—Allow me to call the attention of your genealogical correspondents to the following inscription on a small gravestone, in St. Stephen's churchyard, Norwich.

"Beneath are deposited the remains of Sir John Odingsells Leeke, Bart., who departed this life February 5th, 1816, aged 69 years; and of his relict Elizabeth Lady Leeke, who died Oct. 13th, 1818, aged 80 years."

This gentleman is mentioned in Matchett's *Remembrancer*, as Sir J. O. Leeke, Bart., but in some of the city poll books, he is described as John O. Leeke, gent., and John O'Leeke, gent. I cannot find to what family he belonged, as the name does not appear in either the extinct or existing baronetage.—THOMAS R. TALLACK.

Family of Slipper.—An antiquarian friend has advised me to apply to you for information on the following point. A tradition exists in my family that it is of Spanish origin, and that those Spaniards who settled in this country, translated their Spanish name into its English equivalent. Now there happens to be a name in Spain which exactly corresponds with my own—Zapata, or Sapata, or Capata. I have also heard from a friend that he has seen some account in some journal, which stated this as the origin of the name. Can you give any light upon the subject? The name "Slipper" occurs in Blomefield, in the list of the Rectors of Lopham Rydon and Rising, all livings in the gift of the Howard family. The name "Robert Slypper" occurs also in the *Records of the Chancery Court of Elizabeth*; it occurs also in the registers of the parishes of Lopham and Stalham; in that of Stalham I find the name "Slypper." It is a known fact, that a great many Spaniards did settle in this country in the reigns of King Henry VIII and Mary, especially in the county of Norfolk. I am inclined to consider that "Slypper" and "Slipper" represent two distinct families. If, however, the word in the register at Stalham really is "Slypper," then I should say they are identical.—R. G. S.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

AUGUST, 1864.

NOTES.

INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS, HOLME JUXTA MARE, NORFOLK.

(*Public Record Office, Norfolk Survey of Church Goods, vol. 6, folio 179 temp. Ed. VI.*)

This Inventory identyd made the iiijde day of September, in the syxt yere of the reigne of our most dreade soveraigne lord Edwarde the syxt, by the grace of God, Kyng of Ynglond, Ffrance and Irelonde, defender of the Faith, and in earth Supreme heade of the Church of Ynglond, and also of Irelonde, betwyxt John Robsert, William Fermour, Crystofer Heydon, Knyghts: Osbert Mounford, Robert Barney, John Calybutt, esquyers, Commyssyoners amongst others assigned by vertu of the Kynge's Majesty's Commyssyon to them dyrected, for the Survey of all the Church goodes with in the Counti of Norfolk, on then partie and Lancelot Southoke, Vicar, William Styte, Robert Rightwise, Nicholas Sutler, and John Balye on thother partie, witnesseth that the seid Sir Lancelot Southoke, Vicar, William Styte, Robert Rightwise, Nicholas Sutler, and John Balye of the same toun, have in ther custody thes goodes under wretton.

In primis one chales with the patent parcell gilt, weying x unces di: at iijs. viij*d*. the unce: Summa, xxxixs. vi*d*.

Item, one bell in the steple, by estimacion weying fyve hondreth, at xvs. the hondred: summa iiij*li*. xvs.

Item, one holl sut of red silk, prysed xxvjs. viij*d*.

Item, one coop of blewe velvett, prysyd xijs.

Item, one coop of grene silk, prysyd iiij*s*.

Item, one vestment of redd velvett, pr's'd xs.

Item, foure course vestments, pr's'd viij*s*.

On the Flagon is the following inscription:—

“Ec d'mo Caroli Spelman Armigeri in usum.”

“Ecclesiæ Parochialis St. Margaret Hollm in Comitatu Norfolkiaë.

On the Chalice are engraved the Spelman Arms, in a Lozenge.

On the Paten, “Holme juxta Mare.”

At present there are five bells, weighing respectively 2 cwt., 2½ cwt., 3¼ cwt., 4½ cwt., 6½ cwt.

The last of these is cracked, and the frame-work of the whole so dilapidated, that they cannot be safely rung.

Hunstanton.

W. M. H. C.

NUMERICAL NOTATION BY POINTS OR DOTS.

The following examples of a system of numerical notation by points or dots are taken from four distinct and independent sources, ranging in date from 1475 to 1599. A few words will perhaps be necessary, although the figures are placed against each example.

Each point on or below the line stands for one, for instance:—

· ·· ·	£1. 2s. 1d.
··· ··· ::	£6. 6s. 6d.

A point above the line in the pounds and shillings at the left hand corner represents 10; a point at the right hand corner only 5, thus:—

· ··· ::	£1. 9s. 6d.
·· ··· ::	£2. 13s. 4d.

In the pence the points are never more than two abreast, and a single one in the middle above the line counts as 6, for instance:—

· ··· ::	£1. 16s. 11d.
·· ·· ::	£9. 17s. 9d.

The farthings are placed in single file either straight above each or slanting to the left, as will be observed in the following examples. It will also be noticed that a few numbers for instance, 6, 16, 12, &c., may be and are respectively expressed at different times by a different arrangement of points; and this was somewhat of a difficulty to me in reducing the various examples I met with into system. I have given the date against each of the annexed examples, and it will be observed that the earlier ones are not so concise as the later, and are consequently much easier to understand.

(24th Henry VIII)	· ··· ·· ·	£1. 9s. 6½d.	
(22nd Henry VIII)	· ··· ·· ·	£1. 9s. 6¾d.	
(24th Henry VIII)	· : : : ::	£1. 17s. 10d.	
(22nd Henry VIII)	· ··· ::	£2. 0s. 11d.	i.e. £1. 20s. 11d.
(31st Henry VIII)	· ··· · ·	£2. 1s. 1½d.	i.e. £1. 21s. 3½d.

(32nd Henry VIII)	£2. 1s. 3½ <i>d.</i> <i>i.e.</i> £1. 21s. 3½ <i>d.</i>
(21st Henry VIII)	£2. 9s. 10¾ <i>d.</i>
(22nd Henry VIII)	£2. 19s. 9¼ <i>d.</i>
(20th Henry VIII)	£3. 6s. 6½ <i>d.</i>
(1st Edward VI)	£4. 2s. 11 <i>d.</i>
(1596)	£12. 10s. 5 <i>d.</i>
33rd Henry VIII)	£12. 13s. 6 <i>d.</i>
(1587)	£13. 7s. 10 <i>d.</i>
(1475)	£13. 16s. 5 <i>d.</i>
(1588)	£13. 16s. 6 <i>d.</i>
(1587)	£14. 6s. 2 <i>d.</i>
(1593)	£15. 11s. 11½ <i>d.</i>
(1597)	£16. 6s. 2 <i>d.</i>
(1593)	£18. 2s. 1 <i>d.</i>

Fewer examples would have been necessary for the illustration of the subject, and much repetition might have been avoided, had I been content with any other specimens than those actually occurring in old MSS. I am not aware that this system of notation has been explained before, or even brought under public notice, and I am desirous of obtaining information on this point. I should also be glad if any of your readers who have the opportunity of referring to Manor Court Rolls, Conventual Compti, old Churchwardens' Account Books, &c., can give me any specimens before 1475, the earliest date at which I have met with these "dots." After 1600 I cannot expect to find them, as about that period Arabic numerals coming into use in accounts completely as may be supposed supplanted them,—JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. IV (VOL. II., p. 69).

John de Moubray, son and heir of John (by Johanna, one of the daughters of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster), was born at Eppe-worth, in the Isle of Oxholme, in 1326; and, being of full age at the death of his father, performed his homage, and had livery of his lands. In the 30th Edward III, he served the King in Brittany, in the wars of France; and in the 41st Edward III, he was again employed in those wars. Dugdale, in speaking of this Baron as one who made oath for the observance of articles of peace then concluded, is mistaken; for the passage of Froissart, to which that antiquary refers, is the treaty of peace signed in 1360, to which John, his father, was a witness. In the 42nd Edward III, this John de Moubray took a journey to the Holy Land, and was killed by the Turks near Constantinople, on the feast of St. Denis, in that year. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John, Baron Segrave, by Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, his wife, daughter of and at length sole heir of Thomas Plantagenet de Brotherton,* Earl of Norfolk, and Marshal of England, son of King Edward I; which lady survived him, and died in the 50th Edward III. This John de Moubray was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, from the 36th to the 39th Edward III inclusively.

John de Moubray, eldest son and heir of John, was rather more than four years of age at the death of his father, and had license to travel into foreign parts, in the 48th Edward III. On the day of King Richard II's coronation (16th July, 1377), he was created Earl of Nottingham, with an especial clause in the charter of creation, that all his lands which he then possessed, or should afterwards purchase, should be held *sub Honore Comitali*. Froissart, in his relation of the expedition against the Scots (in the 2nd Richard II), speaks of the Earl of Northumberland and this Earl of Nottingham as the two most powerful Barons of the army in that expedition: but as this Earl of Nottingham was not at that time more than 14 years of age, he could have had no very great share in forming the plans which secured success on that occasion, and his prowess must have consisted in the strength of the retainers and tenants of his family. He died on the Tuesday preceding the feast of St. Valentine, in the 6th Richard II, and was buried in the church of the Friars Carmelites, in Fleet street, London. He was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Nottingham, 1st to 6th Richard II inclusively.

Thomas de Moubray, brother and heir of John, was 17 years of age when he succeeded to the honours and estates of his family, and was created Earl of Nottingham in the same year. In the 7th Richard II (1384), soon after Easter, the Earls of Northumberland and Nottingham collected a body of 2000 lances and 6000 archers, with which they marched by Berwick and Roxburgh, into Scotland, desolated the lands of the Earl

* Arms of Brotherton:—Gules, three lions passant guardant Or, a label of three points Argent.

Douglas and the Lord Lindsay, with fire, and destroyed everything in their way as far as Edinburgh. On the 3rd of June, 8th Richard II, the Earl of Nottingham was commanded to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 14th of July then next, prepared with horse and arms to march against the Scots; and in the same year he was in that expedition to Scotland, in which the King attended in person. In the 9th Richard II, he was, on account of his descent from Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, appointed Earl Marshal of England for life. In the 10th Richard II, he accompanied the Earl of Arundel in a naval expedition against the French, Flemings, and Spaniards, which sailed on the eve of Ascension Day, and took 100 ships, laden with 19,000 tuns of wine, from the enemy; and he was also at the taking of Brest. On the Monday after Christmas day, in the 11th Richard II, he joined with the Duke of Gloucester in an appeal of treason, delivered in the Tower of London, in the presence of the King, against Alexander Nevill, Archbishop of York, the Duke of Ireland, the Earl of Suffolk, and Sir Rt. Tresilian, Knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who were all, on the 13th of February following, adjudged in Parliament to be guilty of treason on several of the articles in the appeal, and to be drawn and hanged as traitors; and the appellant then declared that the assembly of themselves, their friends, and servants, on the 13th November then last, was for the honor of God, the honor and profit of the King and his realm, to counteract the malice of the traitors, and for the safety of the person of the King and their own bodies; which protestation the King accepted and approved for true. In the 12th Richard II, the Earl Marshal performed his homage and had livery of his lands; and, in the same year, he was appointed Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and sent with forces to repel the Scots, who had invaded Northumberland, in which expedition he failed of success. In the 13th, he appears to have been in the service of the King in the marches of Scotland. On the 13th March, in the same year (1389-90) he was prohibited from performing deeds of arms in the neighbourhood of Calais, with the Knights of France, who had given a general challenge to all strangers, without the licence of the Earl of Northumberland, then Captain of Calais: and on the 26th of the same month, John Dunbar, Earl of Murray, in Scotland, who was challenged to combat by the Earl Marshal, had the King's letters of safe conduct to enter England with 40 knights and esquires, and 100 horses, and their servants and harness, for that purpose, bringing no more armour with them than such as was necessary for the combat. On the 26th May following (13th Richard II, 1390) he was one of the Peers who sealed the letter sent by the King to the Pope, complaining of the enormities of the Church of Rome. On the 28th of June, in the 14th Richard II, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to demand satisfaction from the Scots, for the breach of the truce, made in the 8th Richard II, by the Duke of Lancaster, with the French and the Scots. In the 14th Richard II, he was appointed Governor of the Castle of Merke, in France, and Captain of Calais. On the 10th March, 15th Richard II, he had an order from the King to the Friars Preachers at Hereford, to deliver to him the bones of John de Hastings,

late Earl of Pembroke, that they might be buried in the Church of the Friars Minors, in London. In the 16th Richard II, he was appointed the King's Lieutenant of Calais, and in the parts of Picardy, Flanders, and Artois, and Governor of Calais, and had a grant of 200 marks per annum for life out of the Exchequer, until the King should make better provision for him; and on the 22nd February, in the same year, he was one of the Commissioners joined with John, Duke of Lancaster, to treat of peace with the Dukes of Berry and Burgundy, who were Ambassadors of the King of France. On the 12th January, 17th Richard II, the King, in consideration that the Earl Marshal had an hereditary title to bear for his crest a Leopard d'Or, with a Label d'Argent, which properly belonged to the King's eldest son—granted that the Earl for a difference should, instead of the Label, bear a Crown d'Argent. In the 18th Richard II, the Earl attended the King into Ireland; and on the 8th July, 19th Richard II, he was joined in commission with the Earl of Rutland and others, to treat of a marriage between King Richard and Isabel, daughter of Charles VI, King of France. On the 3rd October, 20th Richard II, being Captain of Calais, and employed in the service of the King in Picardy, he was empowered to appoint Sir William Bagot, Knight, and Thomas Haxey, clerk, his general attornies for one year. On the 27th February following (20th Richard II) he was joined in an embassy with the Earl of Rutland, and William le Scrope to the King of France. In the same year, he had the King's licence for founding a monastery of Carthusian Monks, at Eppe-worth; which monastery he accordingly founded, dedicated to Sts. Mary and John, and amply endowed; its yearly revenues amounting at the dissolution, according to Dugdale, to £237. 15s. 2¼d.; and according to Speed, to £290. 11s. 7¾d.

On the 10th February, in the 20th Richard II, he obtained a charter from the King in Parliament, by which the office of Earl Marshal was granted to him and the heirs male of his body, as entirely as Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, or Roger le Bygot had held that office; he had also, at the same time, a grant of the reversion of the offices of Marshal of the King's Bench, Marshal of the Exchequer, and Marshal's Cryer before the Steward and Marshal of the King's household, in like manner; and of the further privilege that he and his heirs, by reason of the office of Earl Marshal, should, as well in the presence as in the absence of the King and his heirs, carry a truncheon of gold, enamelled black at each end, with the King's arms at the upper end, and his own at the lower. About the same time, he was made a Knight of the Garter. In the following year, he attended the meeting of the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Derby, Arundel, and Warwick, at Arundel Castle, when they agreed to seize the King, the Duke of Lancaster and York, and commit them to prison, and to hang such of the other Lords attendant upon the King, as they conceived to be his evil advisers. This plot was, however, discovered by the Earl Marshal to the King, on the very day on which the design was proposed to be carried into execution; in consequence of which the Duke of Gloucester was, by an artful contrivance, drawn by the King from his house at Pleshy,

in Essex, and conveyed by the Earl Marshal to Calais, where, about midnight of Saturday after the feast of St. Bartholomew (24th August) in the 21st Richard II, he was smothered to death by feather beds. This atrocious deed had been preceded by a Parliament, held at Nottingham on the 5th of August, in which the Earl Marshal was one of the Peers who brought an appeal of treason against the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Arundel and Warwick; and in the Parliament, which commenced at Westminster on Monday after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross (14th September) in the same year, a pardon, granted to the Duke of Gloucester, on the 11th Richard II, on a former attainder, was repealed; and the innocence of the Earl Marshal of abetting the Duke and his adherents was declared. After this, on St. Matthew's day (21st September), the Earl Marshal attended the decapitation of the Earl of Arundel, his father-in-law; and if we may credit the account of Froissart, had the brutality to place the bandage before his father-in-law's eyes, and to perform himself the office of executioner.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES (VOL. II., p. 75).

Dec'tus de Reddenhall et Depwade.

Thorpe parua.—The Church there ys vtterly ruinated about three skore yeares since, or thereabouts. Many of the stones therof were taken and carried away by one Henry fuller, then servant to Mr. Doily, Esq., then proprietary there, & the wholl Church was so ruinated by the said Mr. Doily. The steeple at this present ys converted to a douehouse.

Needham.—The rooffe of the Chancell there ys much decayed, and so hath been by the space of fower or fyve yeares last past, by the defalt of Mr. ffreeston and Mr. Gosnold, who have the Impropriac'on and tythes in lease. The benefice beinge impropriat.

Reddenhall.—The steeple there ys much decayed, and so hath been for the space of seven yeares last past, wch some of the parishoners doo affirme canott be amended wthout taking downe a great part of the steeple, wch wold be overchargable to them. They say that the decay ys nothings increased for these seven yeares last, but continueth in the same state.

Mowlton.—There was a Church there called all Sts, about fifty yeares since, wch ys now vtterly decayed, dyvers of the stones whereof were employed by Mr. Ryvett, then lord of the Manor there, to the making of a Cawsey.

Stratton St. Peter.—The said Church ys vtterly decayed about three or fower score yeares since.

Wacton p'va, al's S'ca Marie.—The sayd Church ys decayed about three or fower skore yeares since, the steeple wherof ys at this present converted to a Dove howse, by John Layle, of Wacton.

Tybbenham.—The Chancell there ys very much decayed, and so hath been by the space of fower or fyve yeares last past, by the defalt of Mr. Robt. Buxton, Esq. and Mr. Barber, who (as yt ys said) have a lease of the Impropriacon and tythes of the Impropriat Rc'ory there.

Dec'tus de Rockland.

Buckenham all Sts. & St. Andrew.—The sayd Church of St. Andrew ys vtterly decayed abowt three skore yeares since, and yt ys at this present converted to a barne, by Sr Thomas Louell, Knight, proprietary there.

Rushforth.—The Church and Chancell were long since prophaned and made a barne, by a fermor to the then Duke of Norff. of late Mr. Robt. Buxton, Esq., proprietary there hath repeyred the body of the Church, and made stooles, a pulpytt, and a font, so as nowe divine service ys sayd therin, only the Chancell and steeple remaine vnrepayred.

Atleborowe.—There ys no Chancell there, nor hath been all most these threeskore yeares, When the Chancell stood yt was adioyned to a Chappell belonging to a Colledge of Preeists or Chantry there. And vpon the dissoluc'on of the sayd Colledge about

threescore yeares synce yt was decayed and taken away, together with the sayd Chapell, by the servants and officers of the Lo. Henry, then Earle of Sussex, patron of the sayd benefice. And the leade, tymber, and stone, conuerted and ymployed to the sayd Earles use vpon his house there, as the ancient Inhabitants there now lyvinge doo testify.

Dec'tus de Hyngham.

Woodrysinge.—The steeple ys in very great decay, and so hath been by the space of two or three yeares last past. The repa'con whereof they have not been yet forced vnto for that yt ys a worke of very great cost, and the parishioners doo say that the Lady Sowthwell hath promised to contribute very bountifully to the charge thereof.*

Easton.—The glasse wyndowes on the sowth syde of the Church are much decayed wch canott yet well be repeyred, by reason the rooffe of the Church on that side was of late vtterly fallen downe, wch ys not yet altogether repeyred, wch hath been very chargeable to them.

Runhall.—The Chancell there ys vtterly fallen downe about forty yeares synce. The benefice ys presentative.

Est. deerham.—The Masons work and glasinge of the Chancell there ys decayed, & so hath been by the space of two or three yeares last, by the defalt of Mr. Stones, parson there.

Matshall.—The Masons worke of the Chancell there ys much decayed, & so hath been by the space of two or three yeares last, by the defalt of Mr. Remige Booth fermor of the impropriat Rectory there.

Cossey.—The Chancell ys decayed in the Masons work there, & so hath been by the space of a yeare or two last. The benefice (as yt ys said) ys a donative and belongeth to the Corpora'con of the Citty of Norwch, who do receave the tythes by Mr. Bird, their fermor or deputy.

Dec'tus de Humbleyard.

Wymondham.—The Chancell walles are much decayed, and so have been by the space of fyve or six yeares last. The Rec'ory ys now impropriat, & Esay ffreeman hath yt in lease of Sr Thomas Knyvett.

Bowthorp.—The Church there was abowt thirty or forty yeares synce, by Myles Spencer, doctor of lawe, converted to a barne, and the steeple to a douehowse, and now the Church ys also plancherd and a Corne Chamber made therof by Mr. Henry Yaxley.†

Intwood.—The Church there was about thirty yeares synce converted to a sheepcoat, and by Mr. Billingford, fermor to Sr Thomas Gresham, ymployed to the layinge of brakes or furzes therein. And synce St. Michaell last, Mr. Henry Hubberd, Esq., hath converted yt againe to a Church, and sett vpp stooles therein for people to sytt in, paued yt, and caused divine service to be used therin. Mr. Will'm Gresham, about ten yeares synce, sold two belles belonginge to that Church, so that now they have none but one wch they have taken from Keswyck Church.

Keswyck.—The Church there ys in very great decay, the stooles therin, the pauement, tyle, the glasse wyndowes, and the leade that covered the steeple, and a bell are taken from thence to amend the decayes of the Church of Intwood, by the procuremt of Mr. Henry Hobart, Esqr. So that synce Intwood Church hath been repeyred, no divine service hath been sayd in the Church of Keswyck, neyther ys there any bell.

Earlham.—The Church there ys very ruinously decayed in every part therof, and so hath been by the space of seven yeares last, by the defalt of Thomas Hemynge, Churchwarden, and the parishioners there. The sayd Thomas Hemynge having been long tyme Churchwarden there, hath been many tymes called for the repayringe therof and appoynted to repayre yt, and for not so dooinge, hath been often exco'icat and otherwise proceeded wth. Howbeyt, hitherto he canott be compelled by any ordinary course to amend it.

Their are some other sleight decayes of some Churches and Chancells, wch the seuerall Incu'bents, Proprietaries, fermors, & Churchwardens, haue taken vpon them to repayre and are so injoynded w^{thin} a convenient tyme.

In testimony wherof, we, the sayd Archdeacon & Comissary have caused or seale wch we use in the lyke cases, to be heervnto affixed the day and yere above wrytten.

* The steeple is down, and its ruins form a huge pile at the west end of the church.

† Some thirty or forty years after the date of this Certificate, the Church was repaired and used for divine service, but about the close of the 18th century it was again dilapidated, and is in ruins at the present day.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF NORFOLK (VOL. I., pp. 219, 346, 373,
VOL. II., p. 42.)

Blomfield says "Thetford (which, by the bye, is partly in Suffolk) was the ancient Sitomagus, and that the name is found written Theodford, Theotford, Tedford, Tetford and Tefford.*" He thinks Sitomagus means "the city or habitation of the Senones or Sitones upon the ford," which induced the Saxons to keep its old name, only varied in their language into Theodford or Theotford; that *theod* signifies gens, populus or provincia, and that, therefore, the signification is much the same as the old name of Sitomagus, viz., "the ford of the people," i.e. the most frequented ford by which people used to enter Norfolk, and not the ford over the river Thet, Sit, or Theot, there being no such river in those parts. The clear-headed Camden, speaking of Simomagus (var. Sinomagus and Sitomagus) or Thetford, says, "it is now called Thetford, and in Saxon, Theotford, by keeping the first syllable of the old name, and adding the German *ford*, for as Sitomagus signifies in British, 'a city upon the river Sit, or Thet', so Thetford signifies in English, 'a ford of the Thet', and these two names, Sit and Thet, are not very unlike." "But if we suppose," says Gibson, "what is affirmed by others, upon the authority of the best copies, that the name is Theodford, then the interpretation must be 'a ford of the people.'" Was there ever a river named the Thet; if so, was it a Norfolk or a Suffolk river? Assuredly, if there ever were a river so named, the place derived its appellation from it; and this is confirmed by Thetford in Cambridgeshire, which is also situated upon a river. In Bowen's *Map of Suffolk*, the river which passes Ixworth, in Suffolk, and falls into the Little Ouse above Thetford, is called the Thet. In Cary's *Map of Suffolk* (1819) the river, which in Bowen's and Clark's *Maps of Suffolk* is called the Thet, is not named, and in Bowen's *Map of Norfolk*, the part of the Little Ouse, just above Thetford, is called the Lark, whereas the latter river (which ought to be called the *Luck* or *Lug*) runs at some distance to the south west of Thetford. Again, in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. xiv., London, 1813, Ixworth is said to stand in a pleasant valley, near the river Thet. The *Ordnance Maps of Norfolk and Suffolk* give no name to the rivulet called in Bowen's map, the Thet, but name the river which runs by Brettenham, and which falls into the Little Ouse or County River just above Thetford, the Thet. The *Map of Norfolk*, by Donald and Milne (London, 1797), and the *Maps of Norfolk* divided into hundreds (Smith, 1846) give no name to the rivulet which runs by Brettenham, and the latter maps call the Little Ouse at Thetford, the Lark. Now, did Thetford receive its name from its situation near the influx of the Norfolk river with the Little Ouse, or from some other river? If Thetford was named from what Bowen's *Suffolk Map* calls the Thet, it must have been anciently considered that the river which falls into the Little Ouse a few miles above Thetford, was the source of that river, which really rises higher up at Lopham; and the Little Ouse must have been called the Thet as far at least as Thetford.

* The Med. L. form of Thetford is *Tedfordia*, and of the river designated the Thet, *Theta*.

Perhaps on the whole, it is most reasonable to suppose that Thetford had its name from its situation at the conflux of the river, in Norfolk maps called the Thet, with the Little Ouse, and that the original name of the Suffolk rivulet which Bowen calls the Thet, was the *Ix* (whence Ixworth), merely another orthography of *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ox*, *Ux*, signifying "water," found in names of many rivers and of places situated upon rivers, as Axminster, Exmouth, Oxford, Uxbridge, &c., &c., &c., and probably the same with the German and French names Aix and Dax. But what is the etymology of the vocable *Thet*? Seeing that *s*, *t*, and *th* are interchangeable, there cannot be much doubt that *Sit* and *Theot* are the same word. *Sid* is the name of a river of Devon; *Tet* is the appellation of a river, with which I am well acquainted, in the Eastern Pyrenees, which enters the Mediterranean; and the vocables *ted*, *tid*, *tet*, *tit*, *ded*, *dud*, are found in the names of many places in England, situated near water. There are Tedbourne, and Tetcott, co. Devon, on the Tamar; Teddington, Middlesex, on the Thames; Teddington, co. Worcester; Tiddington Oxon, near Tetsworth and Thame; Tetworth, Hants; Tetford, co. Lincoln; Tideford, near Devonport; Tetbury, near the source of the Lower Avon; Tidenham, between the Severn and the Wye, co. Gloster; Tidcomb, Wilts; Tidmarsh, Berks, on a branch of the Thames; Tedworth, Wilts, and Hants, Dedham, Essex, on the southern bank of the Stour, near the Black Brook; Deddington, near Woolwich; and Dudbridge, near Tetbury. The vocables *ted*, &c., might be traced to the British *sid*, "winding," the Welsh *ted*, a "stretch," or *did*, what runs or flows.* My impression is that all these vocables are etymologically connected with the name of the river *Tay*, in Latin *Tavus*, Gaelic *Tatha* (whence *Dun-Tatha*, 'hill of the Tay,' Dundee); and rivers named *Ta*, *Tau*, *Taw*, *Tivi*, *Teivi*, *Tavy*, or *Theve*, *Tame*, *Teme*, the *Dee* or *Deva*, and the *Tas* in Tasburgh; which see.

This etymology may appear far-fetched; but this makes it more likely to be true

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

BURIALS IN WOOLLEN.

The following copy of a certificate, under the Act for Burying in WoolLEN, may be worth preserving.—M.

Suff. Southwold, April 26th, 1690.

These are to Certifie yt Anne Burnet, in Walderswick, in the county forsd, came before mee ye day abovesd, and made Affidavit upon oath, in p'nce of those whose names are hereunto sett, yt Elisabeth, ye wife of Andrew Lillie, in the above-named parish and county, lately deceased there, was buried in the ordinarie Burying place therof, being wound, wrapt up, and layd foorth, in woollen only, and no other material then what is made of sheeps wool only: Accordinge to ye Act of Parlia't, made for Burying in woollen only.

Iurat' coram me

Ja: Petre, mir of So'wold.

Witnesses { Barbara Petre,
 { Katrine petre.

* The Tweeds, in cos. Berwick and Chester, are said to have their name from the British *tedd*, a side, border, or limit of a country.

FAMILY OF SLIPPER (VOL. II., p. 82).

Mr. Ferguson (*English Surnames*) derives the name Slipper from Anglo-Saxon *slipur*, slippery, and Slape from Old Norse *sleipr*, of the same meaning; which is ridiculous. Mr. M. A. Lower, with more reason, renders it "a sword-*slyper*, a cutler, one whose principal work was to whet swords. Acts James VI. Teutonic *slippen*, *acuere*. Belgic *slyper*, a whetter, Jamieson." Moreover, the name is also found written *Slyper*. Mellado gives three Spaniards of the name of Zapata, Antonio Zapata de Cisneros, a cardinal, born at Madrid, in 1550; Antonio or Lupian Zapata, born at Segorbe, in the 17th century; and Antonio Zapata, born at Soria, at the end of the 17th century. The latter was one of the most celebrated of the pupils of Antonio Palomino; and among many others, painted a fine picture of St. Peter and St. Paul, for the cathedral of Osma. The name is probably derived from locality. Zapata is the appellation of a district of Spain, prov. Avila, and of a place, prov. Pontevedra. Zapateros is the name of a village prov. Córdoba; and there are several places in Spain, called Zapategui, Zapateira, Zapateiro, Zapatera, Zapateria, Zapatero and Zapaton.—R. S. CHARNOCK, *Gray's Inn Square*.

OLD MANOR HOUSES.

I venture to throw out a suggestion, through your pages, that something ought to be done, to preserve some kind of record of our "old Manor Houses." They are thickly dotted, now, all over the country, most of them transformed into farm houses, and many sadly decayed and neglected; but they ought to possess a deep interest as links in the history of county families, and of our domestic architecture. Probably many of them will cease to exist within the next fifty years, and those that are left will be so patched and altered, to suit modern ideas, as to be scarcely recognizable. Might not photography help us here? Surely a series of good photographic prints, embracing, *bonâ fide*, all the "old Manor Houses" in each county, would command so large a sale, as to enable the publisher to offer it at a price at once moderate and remunerative.

Hunstanton.

W. M. H. C.

CRISOM CHILD (VOL. II., pp. 33, 54).

Apropos to R. C's note on this subject, I send you a copy of a curious inscription I met with a short time ago, in the church of Chesham-Bois, Bucks. It is on a small stone, in the chancel, underneath a brass figure of a crisom child. Although effigies of this kind are very common, I have never before met with one under which the word crisom is used. At what time this term, derived from the "chrism," came into use I do not know, but I imagine that it is not a very old word. The inscription is:—

Of Rog' Lee, gentilma' here,
lyeth the son Benedict Lee
Crysom, Who's soule ih'u p'dō.*

G. W. MARSHALL.

* Pardon.

STEEPLE BOARDS, NO. 5 (VOL. I., p. 356).

CLARE, SUFFOLK.

On

Febry 27th, 1781.

Was Rung in this Steeple a Compleat Peal of 5040 Changes of Bob Major, in 3 Hours and 8 Mints by the following

PERSONS.

Robert Flower,	Treble.	James Pettit,	5th.
Wm. Hammond,	2nd.	Jno. Hempsted,	6th.
James Brady,	3rd.	Danl. Green, Junr.,	7th.
Danl. Green, Senr.,	4th.	Thos. Webb,	Tenor.

NORFOLK SONGS (VOL. I., p. 125, II., p. 67).

The only Festival the Duke of Sussex attended, was that in 1824. This street ballad was printed in 1833. The author, a Norwich poet, was born in S. Gregory's church-alley, Norwich, in the year 1786; died in Sheep's Head Court, Mutton Square, London, early in 1854; see memoir of him in *Norwich Mercury*, October 27th, 1855.

Sir John Odingsells Leeke, Bart. (vol. II., p. 82.)—He called himself a descendant of the Leekes, Earls of Scarsdale, and I have heard was a son of Robert Leake, Rector of Great Snoring and Thursford, from 1734 to 1762. He held a subaltern's commission in the West Norfolk Militia, prior to the great revolutionary war. He owned and resided at the mansion in East Dereham, known as Quebec many years ago, of which an engraving may be found in the eighth volume of Armstrong's *Norfolk*. His widow made a claim for dower on some part of the Quebec estate. His baronetcy was not universally acknowledged.—A NORFOLK GENEALOGIST.

Marriage of Addison (vol. II., p. 82.)—The first husband of Addison's wife, was sixth Earl of Warwick, and third Earl of Holland. The earldom of Warwick (created 1618) became, in 1673, united with the earldom of Holland (created 1624), and these dignities continued united until 1759, when both earldoms and the baronies of Rich and Kensington expired on the death (without issue male) of Edward Rich, eighth Earl of Warwick, fifth Earl of Holland, tenth Lord Rich of Leeze, and fifth Lord Kensington.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

Roger Howman, M.D. (vol. II., p. 82.)—Baptised 17th April, 1640; married Mary, daughter of Edward Bulwer, of Briston, Esq. Died 4th June, 1705, æt. 65. This wife survived him, and died August, 1728.—G. H. D.

QUERY.

Family of Prideaux.—Will one of your Norfolk contributors kindly supply a copy of the monumental inscription to the memory of Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, or refer me to any work where it may be found. References to any tombs or monuments erected to persons of the name of *Prideaux*, in any county, will oblige—GEORGE PRIDEAUX.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

NOTES.

PREDEATH COFFINS AND MONUMENTS.

"On the outside against the S. wall is a niche of brick, built to the height of the church, on a brass plate* fixed in stone, the figure of a man in armour, kneeling; on his breast his coat of arms, and on each shoulder a small escutcheon reversed, containing also his arms; behind him are six sons, and over him a label, with these words—

Deus misereat nostri ben'd'cat' nob's.

Facing him is a woman kneeling, and upon her, her arms; behind her five daughters; on a scroll over her—

Illūiet vultū suū sup' nos et misereat' nostri.

Above him to the left hand, are the arms of *Garneys*; and above her to the right, the arms of *Cleere*, on a fess *Sa.*? 3 eagles displayed *Or.*? In the centre these two coats are impaled, and over it the crest of *Garneys*. Motto—*Flectar non Frangar.* Below is this inscription—

Here vnder lyeth byried the Corpes of
Nicholas Garneys, Esquire, and Anne his wife
Daughter of Charles Clere, of Stoksbie,
Esq., which Nicholas builded Redsham
Hall, and deceased the — daye of — Anno.†—

Above this on stone,

O yee Sonnes of men
behold and read.
I have fought the good fight,
and have finished mi cōrse
I have kept the faith from
henceforth is laid up for
me the crown of righte-
ousness, which the Lord the
righteous Judge shall geve
me at that daye.
2 Timotheus 4.

Above all this is a small brick pediment, surmounted by the crest of *Garneys*, in stone."

The above somewhat singular predeath monument I saw a few years since in the churchyard at Ringsfield, Suffolk. It will be observed that the dates have never been filled in. This account of it I have copied from the *Davy Collections*, Add. MS., 19,112.—GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

* Suckling gives an engraving of this plate, vol. i, p. 69.

† He died 1628; Suckling says 1599.

WELLS CHURCH, NORFOLK.

The following notes, taken in August, 1863, of such inscriptions on the flooring of this church, as are likely in a few years to become totally illegible, may interest some readers of the *East Anglian*.

There are a few more, which, being protected by their situation from the feet of the congregation, are in good condition.

As many of the inscriptions are scarcely visible (the stones on which they are cut being worn nearly smooth), there are, probably, some mistakes in my readings of them.

1. *Frances ux. Roberti Bussell*, ob. 5 March, 1717, æt. 92 (?) (originally more on same stone, now quite gone).
2. *Ellen Dave*, ob. inf. (n. d.)
3. *Simon Thorps* (?) ob. 17.. æt. 37—his three sons, *Isaac*, and ob. inf.
4. *Margaret ux. Johis Bouer*, ob., *Elizabeth Bouer*, ob. 13 July, 1770 (*vel* 1778) æt. 66.
5. *William Forster*, ob. 27 Jan. 1820, æt. 79. *Ann* his wife ob. 26 Dec., 1800, æt. 67.
6. *Thomas Clare*, ob. 10 Novr., 1745, æt. 74, *Elizth.* his wife ob. 18 Sept., 1749, æt. 76.
7. *Margaret*, daughter of *William and Catharine Faux*, ob. 20 Octr., 1771, æt. 8; *Ursula ux. Gulielmi Faux*, ob. 6th Aug., 1791, æt. 54; *William Faux*, ob. 21 Decr., 1811, æt. 79.
8. *Robert*, son of *William and Ann Bunn*, ob. 8th Feby., 1759, æt. 3; *William Bunn*, son of do. by do., ob. 5 Aug., 1780, æt. 27; *William Bunn, senr.*, ob. 6 Jany., 1788, æt. 67.
9. *James William Bloom, James Gardner, and Sarah Ann Bloom*, ob. ... (vide 61.)
10. *Ann* (?) *Bloom*, ob. ... July ..
11. *Mary Bloom*, ob. 1 Aug., 1821, æt. 6.
[N.B. On the wall is a stone to James Gardner Bloom, only son of John Bloom, merchant, ob. 23rd May, 1821, æt. 46.]
12. *Robert Elgar*, ob. 24 June, 1820, æt. 74; *Mary* his wife ob. 1 Sept., 1817, æt. 74.
13. *Martha ux. Ambrose Goldsmith*, and dau. of *John Steele*, ob. 14 Oct., 1726, æt. 61.
14. *Allen Lampkin* burd. 7 Decr., 1658; *Ambrose*, son of *John Goldsmith* ob. 5 Jany., 1723, æt. 68.
15. *Gouldsmith*, ob. 24 Aug., 1699, æt. 77. (Christian name is under a pew.)
16. *Elizabeth, William, Henry, Edmund, Mary and James Curtis*, ob. inf., sons and daughters of *Robert Curtis*, of this parish, Merchant. by *Margaret*, his wife; *John*, another of their sons, died in China, 8th Aug., 173.. æt. 22; *Charles*, another son, ob. 8th March, 1743, æt. 23. (Vide 18 ? 39, 49, 50 and 51.)
17. *Richard and Samson*, sons of Rev. *John Ambrose Tickell*, and *Sarah* his wife, ob. 1st and 6th Nov., 1793, aged 7 and 5 respectively.
18. *John*, son of *John Curts* (*sic*) ob. 17th 1696 (1606 ?)
19. *Roberte Curson*, gent., ob. 2 July, 1657, æt. 82. (Vide 57.)

20. *Richard Bidwell*, Master of the *Hopewell*, Hull trader, lost Nov., 1801, æt. 49; *Mary* his wife ob. 3 April, 1818, æt. 65; *William* their son ob. 9 April, 1813, æt. 23; and two children died infants.
21. *John*, son of *Robert* and *Mary Flaxman*, ob. 24 April, 1732, æt. 10.
- “ All you that do
My grave pass by,
Remember death,
For you must die.”
22. *Nicholas Pomfret* born in Scarninge, ob. 14 March, 1588; *Clement* and *Henry Bolt* his nephews bestowed this gravestone. (The inscription is engraved on a *brass plate*!)
23. *Edward*, son of *John Tidd*, ob. 2 March, 1706, æt. 35; *Elizabeth Magnus*, daughter of *Alexander Magnus*, by *Sarah* his wife, “ness” (*sic*—niece?) to above *Edward Tidd*, ob. 29 July, 1729, æt. 19.
24. *Alexander Magnus*, gent., ob. 25 Oct., 1731, æt. 55; *Sarah* his wife, ob. 5 June, 1747, æt. 66.
25. *Mary ux. Roberti King*, only daughter of above *John Frary*, and *Mary* his wife, ob. 23 Feb., 1724, æt. 55. (The first part of inscription is hidden under a pew.)
26. *Leonard (Alison?)* ob. 16 June, 1755, æt. *Ann*, ux ob. Sep. 30, 17.. æt. 36.
27. *George Bream*, ob. 3 March, 1714, æt. 22.
28. *Robert Sheffield*, ob. 23 Jan., 1736, æt. 67, 2 sons and 2 daughters ob. inf. ... *Alice* .. (ux. ej.?)
29. *Sarah Swanson* *Richard and Hannah*
30. *Alice ux. Gamaliel Pace*, ob. (1716?)
31. *William Smith*, ob. 30 Sept. 1736, æt. 55; *Susanna* his wife, ob. 15 Jan., 1755, æt. 65.
32. *Elizabeth ux. Gulielmi Kilwood*, ob. 5 Nov. 1717, æt. 26.
33. *Swanson*, daughter of *John Swanson*, ob. 2 Jan., 1716, infans.
34. *William Noades*, merchant, ob. 5 Mar., 1748, æt. 52; *Elizabeth*, his wife ob. 24 Oct., 1788, æt. 93.
35. *John Garlick*, D.B., Rector of this Church, ob. 1717; *Elizabeth*, his wife, ob. 1720. (This slab is partly covered. There are arms.)
36. *Martha*, daughter of *John Garlick*, ob. 1 July, 1745, æt. 66.
37. *Sarah*, daughter of *John and Elizabeth Garlick*, ob. 2 Feb., 1678.
38. *Charles Boyles*, Esq., Collector of Customs, ob. 30 March 1808, æt. 82 (88?); also his wife, ob. 16 Feb., 17.. æt. 39.
39. *John Curtis*, junr., gent., ob. 4 Aug., 1727, æt. 39; *Mary and Anne Curtis*, his daughters, by *Mary*, his wife; *Anne*, ob. 14 April, 1723, æt. 18 months; and *Mary*, ob. 6 April, 1724, æt. 4 years and 6 months. (Arms, checky Ar. and Sa.; Crest, a goat's head erased.) *James Curtis*, ob. 25 Jan., 1798, æt. 81; *Mary Elliott*, ob. 23 Dec., 1824, æt. 81.
40. *Barbara ux. Johis Boulton*, gent., ob. 26 March, 1661; *Henry Boulton*, their son, *William Boulton*, their son, ob. 6 Sept., 1683.

41. *Nicholas Dey*, ob. . . June, 1690, æt. 71 ; *James*, his son, ob. 30 April, 1700, æt. 18 ; *Isaac Nichal* (?) who married *Susan*, grand-daughter of *Nicholas Dey*, ob. . . Sept., 1755, æt. 46.
42. (*Katharine* ?) *Willson*, ob. 25 Oct., 1720, æt. 27, ux. *Nicholas Willson*.
43. *Robert*, son of *Valentn Barnard*, by *Ann* his wife
44. 1681 *Hall* wife, ob. 1766
45. *Valentn Barnard* and *Anne* ux. ejus. *Wells*, their daughter, ob. 14 Nov., 1766, æt. 71.
46. *Jane Pallot* ux. *Sampson Wood*, Esq., ob. 6 July, 1792, æt. 24.
47. *Mar.* . . . relict of *John Carver*, ob. 25 Feb., 1792, æt. 84. (Arms, a saltier engrailed, between 4 — heads ; impaling *Erm.*, a chief indented. Crest, 3 ostrich feathers.)
48. *Lucy Thurton*, ob. 17 Sep., 1778, æt. 73 ; *Martha and Mary*
49. *John Curtis*, gent., ob. 12 Jan., 1791, æt. 75 ; *Margaret Curtis*, spinster, ob. 28 June, 1786, æt. 70. (Arms *ut ante* No. 39.)
50. *Elizabeth* ux. *Johis Curtis*, gent., ob. 23 Aug., 1719, æt. 55 ; *Robert Curtis*, merchant, ob. 29 Jan., 1767, æt. 49. (Arms *ut ante* with a crescent for difference.)
51. *Robert Curtis*, merchant, ob. 11 March, 1741, æt. 52 ; *Margaret* his wife, ob. 5 August, 1765, æt. 77. (Arms as in last.)
52. *John Wosler* the elder, ob. 24 Oct., 1666.
53. *James*, son of *Francis Harding*, by *Ann* his wife, ob. 9 Sept., 1705, æt. 15.
54. *Ann*, wife of *Samuel Haddon*, ob. . . Jan. 1795, æt. 53 ; *Elizabeth* their daughter died 25th July, 1796, æt. 15.
55. *Alice Woodrow*, ob. 10 July, 1720, æt. 75.
56. *Robert Overman*, ob. 31 Dec., 1791, æt. 72 ; *Amy* ux. *Johis Brightman*, ob. 1 Oct., 1777, æt. 27 ; *Martha Overman*, ob. Dec., 1763, æt. . .
57. *Robert Curson*, ob. 26 April, 1748.
58. *Robert Martyn Frost*, gent., ob. 15 Aug., 1794, æt. 58.
59. *John and Ann Springs*, who died 178.. æt. 28 (?)
60. *John Hill*, Esq., ob. 1819.
61. *Mary* ux. *Johis Bloom*, ob. 26 Sept., 1791, æt. 43.
62. *Katherine Nettleton*, ob. . . Feb., 1687 ; *Margery*, daughter of *James Nettleton*, by *Katherine* his wife, ob. 16 Aug., 1729, æt. 62.
63. *John*, son of *James Wortley* (*Woilley* ?) ob. 8 Feb., 1700, æt. 11 months.
64. *Alice*, daughter of *John Balding*, by *Eliza* his wife, ob. Nov., 1758, æt. 12 ; also 4 children.
65. *Mark Smyth*, M.D., ob. 17 March, 1786, æt. 39.

There are also several slabs that once bore inscriptions, now obliterated ; one of these has on a shield a lymphad—without tinctures—and perhaps as a device only.

ROGER HOWMAN, M.D., EDWARD HOWMAN, M.D., AND OTHERS
OF THE FAMILY (VOL. II., pp. 82, 94).

Roger Howman, of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1626-7, M.A., 1630, became rector of Salle, Norfolk, 1637, and appears to have died in or about 1670.

His son, of the same name, who was baptised 17th April, 1640, was of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A., 1661-2, M.A., 1665, M.D., 1674. He practised at Norwich, and dying 4th June, 1705, æt. 65, was buried at Salle, where there is, or was, a monument to his memory.

In *Phil. Trans.*, xv, 916, is a letter from him to Dr. William Briggs, relative to a remarkable case of hydrophobia at Norwich, from the bite of a fox. It is dated Norwich, 27th January, 1684-5.

By his wife, Mary, daughter of Edward Bulwer, Esq., of Briston, who died in August, 1728, he had Edward Howman, M.D., hereafter more fully noticed; Erasmus Howman, M.D., surgeon, of Aylsham, who died 1712, and is buried at Salle; and Roger Howman, of Walsingham, born 1678, M.B. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1720, who died 1722, his will dated 23rd July in that year, being proved 4th September following.

Edward Howman, of Caius College, Cambridge, M.B., 1699, M.D., 1704, practised at Norwich, and is author of a paper in the *Phil. Trans.*, xxxii, 418. It is an extract of only ten lines from a latin letter from him to Sir Hans Sloane, relative to a case of practice at Norwich, in June and July, 1716. He died 13th February, 1753, and was buried in St. Stephen's church, Norwich. He married before 26th March, 1723, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Palgrave, Esq., M.P. for Norwich, by whom he had Roger Howman, of Caius College, Cambridge, M.B., 1730, who died intestate 30th July, 1766, æt. 58. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Suckling, Esq., and by this lady, who died at Gissing, 6th October, 1798, æt. 97, was father of Edward Howman, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1758, M.A. 1761. He was rector of Gissing and Florndon, and died 3rd January, 1811, æt. 73. He married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Freston, of Woodbridge, and was father of Roger Freston Howman, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, rector of Hockering and Shipmeadow 1803, who died at Beccles 4th September, 1832, æt. 70, having married Rhoda, daughter of John Lens, of Norwich, by whom he had Edward John Howman, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1819, M.A., 1826, now rector of Bexwell.

Arthur Edward Howman, of Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, canon of Salisbury, rector of Burstow, Surrey, and vicar of Shiplake, Oxfordshire, died 28th September, 1848, æt. 84.

Roger Howman, M.D., is mentioned in Chambers's *History of Norfolk*, 1321, but the date of his death seems to have been unknown to that writer.

Watt has erroneously attributed to Roger Howman, M.D., the paper in the *Phil. Trans.* by his son Edward.

The foregoing facts are mainly derived from a communication, with which we have been favoured by the gentleman whose note is inserted at p. 94 of the current volume of the *East Anglian*.

Cambridge.

C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. V (VOL. II., p. 86).

On the 28th of September, he accepted an enormous grant from the King of forfeited lands of the Earls of Arundel, and Warwick, viz., the castle, town, and lordship of Lewes, and the manors of Cokefield, Clayton, Dycheminge, Methynge, Peccham, Brighthelmstone, Rottingdene, Hounddene, Northese, Redmelde, Kymere, Middilton, Alington, Worth, Pycombe, Sefford, Iford, Pedingho, Kingston, and Littleworth; the hundreds of Poninges, Buttringhull, Skete, Bercome, Swanbergh, Holmestrowe, Yonesmere, Whaleslone, and the half-hundreds of Fishergate, and Wynham, &c., and the castle and town of Ryegate, in Sussex and Surrey; and the castle and town of Castleacre in Norfolk (*Pat. 21. R. p. 1. m. 5*); and of the manors of Hanslape, Olney, Querndon, and Shenley-Mansel, in Bucks; divers manors in Rutlandshire; the manors of Molton and Potter's-Pirie, in Northamptonshire; the manors of Brayles, Toneworth, Berkswill, Ligthurne, Morton, and Mereshull, in Warwickshire; and the manor of Yerdley, in Worcestershire, &c.

On the 29th September, in the same year (21st Richard II, 1397) he was, by the name of Thomas, Earl of Nottingham, created DUKE OF NORFOLK in Parliament, at the same time that Margaret his grandmother was created Duchess of Norfolk for life: and within a week afterwards he had another grant of forfeited lands of the Earl of Arundel, viz:—the manors of Worth and Kingston juxta Lewes, in Sussex; and the reversion of the manors of Kenynghale, in Norfolk; Peterwell, in Essex; and Wyenge, Bucks. (*Pat. 21. R. 2, p. 1, m. 11.*)

It is impossible in the face of these facts, to produce stronger imputations of avarice and cruelty than these circumstances attach to this highly descended nobleman. The acts of iniquity in the latter part of his life seem, however, to have been productive of but little enjoyment; for, in the Parliament which was held by adjournment from Shrewsbury, on the quidenes of St. Hilary, in the 21st Richard II (1397-8) Henry, Duke of Hereford (afterwards King Henry the 4th), who had taken the precaution but three days before to obtain a pardon for all his own treasons, charged him with being a traitor; and on the 4th of February, a proclamation was sent to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, commanding him to appear before the King within fifteen days then following, to answer the charge. When the parties were brought before the King, the accusation was repeated, and the Duke of Norfolk answered that his accuser "lied falsly, like an untrue Knight," and recriminated upon him. After this they were both arrested, and the Duke of Norfolk was committed to the King's Wardrobe in the city of London, on the 23rd of April, 1398; and the parties being at length called before the King and his court at Windsor, the King endeavoured to make peace between them; but the Duke of Hereford reiterated his charge, adding that the Duke of Norfolk had received 8000 nobles to pay the soldiers of Calais, and had not faithfully applied it; and that he had been the occasion of all the treasons contrived in the country for many years past; and that, by false suggestions and evil counsel, he had caused the

murder of the Duke of Gloucester. This charge was delivered by the Duke of Hereford's Herald, and averred by the Duke to be true, and was denied with a recrimination by the Duke of Norfolk's herald, the Duke himself avowing the words which his own herald had used, and insisting that Calais had been well kept under his government, without complaint; that he had made a voyage into France upon the King's marriage, without payment of his expenses; and that he had also attended the Duke of Albermarle into Germany, at considerable expense; but acknowledged that he had once way-laid the Duke of Lancaster with intent to kill him; for which the latter had pardoned him; and for which pardon he therefore thanked him: and he then prayed the judgment of battle. All the repeated endeavours to make peace between the parties proving ineffectual, the King appointed the combat to take place at Coventry, and accordingly on the 17th of September, the King and his Court were assembled there, and the combatants attended in splendid array, with the Lords and gentlemen allied to them; and after having each of them separately taken leave of the King, the Duke of Hereford came to the barriers of the lists, with his sword drawn, and mounted on a white courser, barded with green and blue velvet, embroidered with swans and antelopes of goldsmith's work, and armed at all points. The Constable and Marshal demanded at the barriers who he was, to which he answered, "I am Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, who am come hither to do my endeavour against Thomas Moubray, as a traitor, untrue to God, the King, his realm, and me." He then swore to the truth and justice of his quarrel, and required admission; and, having put up his sword and closed his visor, made a cross on his horse, and, with spear in hand, entered the lists, alighted, and took his seat in a chair of green velvet. The King next entered in great state, accompanied by his Peers, and by the Earl of St. Paul, who had made a journey from France to see the combat performed. The King had also 10,000 men in armor in attendance; and, having alighted and placed himself in a seat richly decorated, a King at arms proclaimed a prohibition to any person to touch the lists, except those appointed to order or marshal the field, on pain of death. The Duke of Norfolk next hovered at the entry of the lists, mounted on a horse barbed with crimson velvet, richly embroidered with lions of silver and mulberry trees, and having sworn to the truth and justice of his quarrel, entered the field crying, "God aid him that hath the right;" and then alighted from his horse, and placed himself in a chair of crimson velvet, curtained about with white and red damask. The Marshal viewed and measured the spears, delivered one to the Duke of Hereford, and sent the other by a Knight to the Duke of Norfolk. A Herald then commanded the traverses and chairs of the champions to be removed, and the parties to mount their horses and prepare for the combat. The Duke of Hereford was soon horsed, and, having closed his beaver, and cast his spear into his rest, set forward towards his enemy six or seven paces at the sound of the trumpet: but the Duke of Norfolk was not completely set forward before the King cast down his warders, and the Heralds cried, "Ho! ho!" The spears of the parties

were then taken from them, and they returned to their chairs : after which a consultation of two hours took place between the King and his nobility, which ended in a decree that the Duke of Hereford should depart the realm in fifteen days, and not return until ten years were expired, without the King's licence, on pain of death ; that the Duke of Norfolk, as a sower of sedition, should be banished from the realm, never to return, on pain of death ; and that the profits of his lands should be retained, to make good the treasure he had received and had not properly applied. The Duke of Norfolk, on the 3rd of October following (1398), had the King's licence to travel into Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary ; and died at Venice of the pestilence, or, as others relate it, of grief, on Monday (22nd September) before Michaelmas day, 1399 (23rd Richard II), being only one week before the very person who had caused him to be banished as a traitor, deposed his King and seated himself on the throne. And in the Parliament held at Westminster, on Monday the feast of St. Faith, in the 1st Henry IV (6th Oct. 1399), the proceedings in the Parliament of the 21st Richard II, in which this nobleman received his grant of a Dukedom, were revoked, annulled, and made void. He was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Nottingham from 7th Richard II, to 10th Richard II, inclusively ; and as Earl Marshal, and of Nottingham, 11th to 21st Richard II, inclusively ; and as Duke of Norfolk, 21st Richard II.

By an inquisition taken at Uppingham on Monday next before the feast of St. Hilary, in the 1st of Henry IV (1399-1400), it was found that this nobleman held one Knight's fee with the appurtenances, in Empingham, co. Rutland, formerly held by William Basyng and his wife Margaret.*

* The Basynges, whose arms were, Azure, a cross moline, voided Or, possessed the manor of Empingham, by the marriage of William de Basynges (who died 9th Edward II) with Margaret de Normanvill, whose mother, Dionysia, held a part, in the name of dower. The arms of Normanvill were Gules, a fesse between 2 bars gemelles Arg. Sir Henry John de Basynges died *s.p.*, 22nd September, 24th Henry VI (1445). Alice his sister and heiress, married Thomas Mackworth, of Mackworth, co. Derby, Esq., a family which was raised to the degree of a baronet, in the person of Thomas Mackworth, Esq., of Empingham, Sheriff of the county in the 41st Elizabeth, and 7th James I., 4th June, 17th James I., 1619, and died in March, 1626. The 4th Baronet, Sir Thomas, contested in 1722 the county of Rutland, for a seat in Parliament with Lord Finch, and Mr. Sherard, and although Sir Thomas was at the head of the poll, and was returned on that occasion, the expenses incurred in the contest seems to have been the ruin of the family, for in October, 1723, he conveyed the manors of Empingham and Normanton, and his estate there, and in Edith-Weston, Ketton, Whitwell, and elsewhere, in the co. of Rutland, to Charles Tryon, Esq., in fee, in consideration of £39,000, who, in 1729, re-sold them to Gilbert Heathcote, Esq., Alderman of London, afterwards Sir Gilbert H., Bart., ancestor of the present Lord Aveland. Sir Henry Mackworth, the sixth and last Baronet, died about 1803, in the Charter House, upon the poor Knight's Charity, when the title became extinct. Arms, quarterly:—1. Party per pale indented, Sa. and Ermine, a chevron Gules, fretté Or, *Mackworth*. 2. Gules, a chief Argent, *Hercy*. 3. Argent, on a saltire ingrailed Sable, 9 annulets Or, *Leeke*. 4. Sable, a tower Or, *Towers*. 5. Argent, crusillée fitchée and 3 fleurs-de-lis Gules. *Talbot*. 6. Argent, on a chevron ingrailed between 3 Talbots heads erased Sable, an estoile, *Hall*. 7. Gules, 3 greyhounds heads erased, Argent, *Nele*. 8. Ermine, on 2 bars Sable, 6 mullets (3 and 3) Or ; Crest, a Gryphon passant, Argent, winged Or, holding in dexter claw, a stone

He was also seized of the Castle of Sweinesey, and dominions of Gowher and Kilvey, in the Marches of Wales; the Manor of Wenge in Bucks; the Manors of Asple, Alspathe, Fleckenho, Thurlaston, Caloudon, Weston-juxta Cheriton, and Chipping Kington, in Warwickshire; the Manors of Kenet, Kentford, and Hynton, in Cambs.; the Manors of Fenny-Stanton and Alkmundbury, in Hunts; the Manors of Chacombe, Barton-Segrave, and Creke, in Northants; the Manors of Chesterford, Dovercourt, Rumford, Prittlewell, and Morton, in Essex; the Manor of Weston, in Herts; the Castle of Strigoil, and Manor of Tudenham, in Gloucestershire, and Marches of Wales; the Manors of Fornsete, Lopham, Dikelburgh, Southfield, Ditchingham, the Manor and half hundred of Ersham, and the Manors of Hanworth, Halveryate, Fremingham, South Walsham, Harleston, Keninghale, with the third part of the Manor of Lodene, in Norfolk; the Manors of Segrave, Sileby, and Montsorell, in Leicestershire; the Castle of Framlingham, with its members, viz., the Manors of Stoneham, Doningworth, Kelshale, Staverton, Halisle, Hoo, and Pesenhale, with the Hundred of Loose, in Suffolk; the Castle and Manor of Bretby, with the Manors of Roslaston, and Coton, in Derbyshire; the Manors of Snodesden and Kingeswode, in Shropshire, and the Marches of Wales; the Castle of Bedford, with the Manors of Haunes, Stetfeld, and Wilington, in Beds.; the Manors of Penne and Wenge, in Bucks.; the Manor of North Pidele, in Worcestershire; the Castle of Brembre, with the Manors of Knappe, Shorham, Horsham, Beaubushe, Fyndon, Wassyngton, Bedinge, West Grinstede, Kingsbernes, Bosham, and Stekton, in Sussex; and the Manors of Threske, Hovingham, Dinington, Thwait, Kirkeby-Malesart, and the Chase of Niderdale, in Yorkshire (*Esc. 1. H. IV., n. 71.*) He married first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John le Strange, Baron le Strange,* of Blackmere, who died *s.p.* 23rd August, 7th Richard II (1383). His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of William Montacute, son and heir app. of William, Earl of Salisbury (Arms:—Ar. 3 fusils conjoined, in fesse Gu.), who died August 6th, 6th Richard II, and daughter of Richard and sister and co-heir of Thomas Fitzalan, Earls of Arundel and Surrey. (Arms:—Gu. a lion rampant Or.) This lady married 3rdly, Sir Robert Gowsell, Knight, of Hoveringham, co. Notts., who died 20th July, 5th

Sable. Supporters, two Gryphons rampant Argent, guttée de sang, *Lord Hopton*, Baron of Stratton. 8. Azure, a chevron between 6 escallop shells, Argent. Crest, an arm embowed, vested Azure, charged with 3 bars, Argent, and holding in a hand ppr., a branch of olives, Vert. *Hatcher*. Crest, on a wreath, a wing per pale indented as in the arms. A family of the same name in Shropshire, probably a branch of the Rutland one, bore these arms: Party per pale indented, Sable and Ermine, on a chevron Gules, 5 crosses patée Or. *Crest*, a cock proper.

* Arms of Le Strange, Baron Strange, of Knockyn, in Salop.—Gules, 2 lions passant, Argent. Those of Ebulo, the brother of John le Strange, Lord of Knockyn, who held one knight's fee of the fee of William Fitz Alan, of Clun, in Norfolk, two knight's fees of the same in Salop, 12th Henry II, and died 3rd Henry III, were—Gules, 2 lions passant Argent, a file of 3 points in chief Or, on each of the labels, a lion rampant purple.

Henry IV (1404), by whom she had Johanna, co-heir of her father, who married Thomas Baron Stanley, and had issue, and Elizabeth, co-heir of her father, who married Sir Robert Wingfield,* Knight, eldest son of Sir Robert Wingfield, Knight, of Letheringham, Suffolk, who died 3rd May, 1409, who was knighted by the King at Hereford, on Whitsunday, in the 4th Henry VI, M.P. for Suffolk in 1427-8, and who died between 1452 and 1454.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. V (VOL. II., p. 73).

MARGARETTING.

Monument of John Tanfield, Esq., of Copfold Hall, ob. 1625. The Rev. Alfred Suckling, who was, I believe, curate of this parish, says that the brass plate with the inscription, was stolen from this monument "by the late parish clerk, who afterwards sold it for the trifle it produced as old metal." I know not whether he were chargeable with other similar depredations committed in this church. The inscription is fortunately preserved in Muilman's *History of Essex*, and reproduced by Mr. Suckling in his *Memorials of the Antiquities, &c., of the County of Essex*.† Mr. Suckling has published most of the arms in this church, printed in colours, but incorrectly. In fact, throughout the volume, the engravings of the arms are grossly inaccurate.

Arg. 2 chevrons between 3 martlets Sa. *Tanfield*; impaling, Arg. 2 chevrons each charged with 5 nails Or, *Cloville*. Crest; a demi maiden couped at the waist ppr. crined Or [wreathed about the temples with roses Arg. and Sa]. *Tanfield* as before, impaling Gu. on a saltire Arg. a rose of the first barbed and seeded ppr., *Neville*.

Quarterly of six. 1, *Tanfield*. 2, Arg. a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased Gu., *Lovell*. 3, Or, a chevron Sa. 4, Erm., on a chief Az., three lions rampant Or, *Anger*, of Kent. 5, Sa., an eagle displayed Or. 6, Arg., two bars Gu., impaling, quarterly of six. 1, *Cloville*. 2, Gu., three pickaxes Arg. 3, Sa., fretty Or. 4, Arg., a lion rampant Az, langued Gu. 5, Az., three (cranes?) Arg. 6, Arg., on a bend Az., three fleur-de-lis Or, *Bardefeilde*.

Brass to Margaret, wife of Peter Whetcombe, ob. 1619. Peter Whetcombe, ob. 1640:—Two pales, three eagles counterchanged, *Whetcombe*. So engraven upon the brass, but should be paley of six, as in an example which follows. Quarterly, 1, three bugle horns stringed. 2, a fess between three lions rampant. 3, a fess between three squirrels sejant. 4, three talbots heads erased. *Whetcombe* as before, impaling the 4 last coats quarterly.

Peter Whetcombe, Esq., ob. 1677. Julian his wife, ob. 1666. Paley of six, three eagles displayed counterchanged, *Whetcombe*, impaling two chevrons between three lozenges.

* Arms:—Argent, on a bend Gules, cottized Sable, 3 pairs of wings conjoined of the field. Crest, a cap, per pale Ermines and Argent, charged with a fesse Gules, between 2 wings expanded, the dexter of the second, sinister of the first.

† Weale's *Quarterly Papers on Architecture*.

Brass with effigies, temp. Eliz., mutilated ; inscription plate stolen. An escocheon with these arms :—Dexter side, two coats impaled. 1, on a bend three annulets. 2, on a bend, three fleur-de-lis. Sinister side, a saltire engrailed.

Richard Benyon, ob. 1777. Vairé Arg. and Sa., on a chief Gu., three mullets pierced of the second,* *Benyon* ; impaling Or, on a chevron Az. between 3 French marygolds, slipped and leaved ppr., two lions passant respecting each other of the first, *Tyssen*.

Richard Benyon, ob. 1796. *Benyon* as before, impaling Arg., three piles, one issuing from the chief between the others, in base Sa., *Hulse*. Notwithstanding these latter arms are commonly borne by the modern family of Hulse, they are incorrect. In the arms of the baronets of this name, the field is “per fess Erm. and Arg.,” as correctly assigned to them in Brown’s *Baronetage*.

Hatchment of *Benyon* impaling *Hulse* (incorrect *ut supra*). Crest, a Griffin sejant, wings displayed Arg., collared vair.

Benyon (the field *vair*, an obvious error) impaling, per pale nebulé Az. and Or, six martlets 2, 2 and 2 counterchanged, *Fleetwood*.

Erm., 3 bends Az. *Vachell*. In pretence, Sa., a lion rampant, within an orle of 8 cross-crosslets Arg., and a bordure Erm. Crest, a cow statant Arg., collared Or, from the collar a bell pendant of the last.

Vachell alone.

Holden and *Browne* quarterly. Quarterly 1 and 4, Sa., a fess Arg., supporting a covered cup Or, between two chevrons of the second, *Holden*. 2 and 3, Sa., three lions passant between two double cottises Arg., *Browne* ; impaling Arg., three chevronels in base fretted Sa.

STOCK.

Slab. Giles Alleyne, ob. 1677. A cross potent, in dexter chief a fleur-de-lis.

Mural Brass, effigy, inscription, and arms. Richard Twedy, ob. 1574. Quarterly. 1, a saltire engrailed, and a chief, *Twedy*. 2, a cross formée between three cinquefoils. 3, an orle between 8 martlets, *Winnington*, of Cheshire. 4, Three bears passant, muzzled, *Berwick*. Crest, a falcon rising.

In the Churchyard. Nicholas Dawes, ob. 1779. A bend cottised between 6 battle axes. Crest. On the point of a battle axe erect, a wyvern volant, *sans* legs.—K.

PRIDEAUX (VOL. II., p. 94).

In Blomefield’s *History of Norfolk*, folio edition, vol. ii., p. 453, quarto and octavo, vol. iii., p. 629, there is a copy of the monumental inscription ; it is the only one of the name in the work.—Wm. ENFIELD.

* Should be an eastern crown, between two mullets.

STEEPLE BOARDS.—NO. 6 (VOL. II., p. 94).

LODDON, NORFOLK.

January 29th, 1818.

Was rung in this steeple seven whole peals of Plain bob, in 3 hours and 15 mi^s. each peal. Was call'd in a different way by St. Thurston Of Norwich, and rung by the following persons.

Jn. Thirtle, Treble.	Jh. Davy, 4th.
Jh. Harman, 2nd.	Wm. Hayes, 5th.
Sl. Thurston, 3rd.	Wm. Stratford, Tenor.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 12 (VOL. II., p. 77).

St John's Timberhill, Norwich.

Robert Parke, widower, and Johanne Crabb, widow, were married together the viij daie of September, Anno D'ni, 1567. And the cotype of Robert Parkes Testimoniell is hereafter written, Anno D'ni, 1597.

Me: hereafter followeth a Copie of a Testimoniell that belongeth unto Robert Parke (Senior?) for the buryall of Edeyne Parke, wife of the afore-named Robert Parke, vij die Aprilis, Anno Regni ONE Elizabeth Regine.

To all true Christian people to whome these presents shall come, wittnesseth that I Nicholas Snell, Esquire, shereve of the countie of Bath and Wells, send greeting. Know ye that where of late, Robert Parke, and Edonie his wife, were travellinge in their journie from Bath unto the Citie of Norwich, where there habitation was, in whose journeying and travail they come into the p'ish of Michaells Kington, within the foresaide Countie, at whose beinge there, it pleased God of his goodness to visitte the saydè Edonie with sickness, and then shortlie after she dep'ted, ... the daie and yeare above-mentioned, whose bodie lieth buried in the Church-yard above-mentioned And for the better avoiding of evil suspicion, which might hereafter happen unto the aforeseyde Robert Parke, touching the death of his aforesayde wyffe, I, the above-named Nicholas Snell, have caused this present letter testimoniell to bee made, and thereunto have sett my seale of my sayd office. Given the daie and yeare first above-written by me—Nicholas Snell.

QUERIES.

Meaning of Win in names of Places.—Many names of places begin with Win, as Wincanton, Winchester, Winwich, Winston, Winthorpe, Winford. I should be much obliged to some one of your readers, who is versed in derivations, to inform me what is the meaning of Win, when found in this connexion.—SUFFOLCIENSIS.

Samuel Woodward—Author of the *History and Antiquities of Norwich Castle*, *An Outline of the Geology of Norfolk*, *A Synoptical View of British Organic Remains*, *The Norfolk Topographer's Manuel*, and various papers in the *Archæologia*, died about 1841. I shall be glad of the *exact* date.—S. Y. R.

Norfolk Songs (vol. I., p. 125, II., p. 67, 94).—I cannot make out the name of the Norwich poet, who was born in 1786, and died in 1854. As I have not the means of referring to the *Norwich Mercury* of October 27th, 1855, I trust your correspondent will be good enough to state the name.—S. Y. R.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

OCTOBER, 1864.

NOTES.

DESTRUCTION OF CHURCH MONUMENTS IN EAST ANGLIA.

Tomb and Inscription in Memory of the Rev. John Sym, Leigh, Essex.

As it has been announced in reply to a correspondent, G. W. M. (vol. i, p. 116), that copies of monumental inscriptions from churches in the eastern counties will be admitted in the pages of the *East Anglian*, I send one of some local historical interest, which I was fortunate enough to transcribe previously to its destruction. And as I have every reason for believing that no other copy than my own is in existence, I think it desirable to place it permanently upon record. Having been a collector of sepulchral inscriptions for more than a quarter of a century, numerous instances of wanton and extensive destruction of church monuments have come under my observation; and I would beg to direct the attention of the correspondents and readers of the *East Anglian* to an able and important paper upon the subject addressed by Vice Admiral Smyth, F.R.S., F.S.A., to the Bucks Archæological Society, in 1860: to another by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in the fifth volume of his *Collectanea Antiqua*; and to a letter by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1859. My own attention has been more forcibly drawn again to the subject, in consequence of application having been made to me by a learned author, who has a great theological work in progress, the labour of many years, for information respecting some of the old divines and theological writers, in the eastern counties, and among them the Rev John Sym, above mentioned, as well as from noticing the occasional queries of the learned authors of *Athenæ Cantab.*, to whom sepulchral memorials, I imagine, would often prove invaluable.

The tomb upon which was the sepulchral inscription in memory of the Rev. John Sym, a theological writer of the 17th century, was destroyed in pursuance of a notice to that effect, published by the churchwardens in the year 1848, calling upon his descendants to repair it; or, if they did not, it would be "disposed of." It was in vain telling the church authorities that the tomb was an historical record—that was incomprehensible by them. It was in vain telling them that the vault was not constructed by John Sym, though his body was placed in it, and his name inscribed upon it. It was in vain telling them that it was built by

the Rev. Dr. Thomson, 50 years after Mr. Sym's death; that he used Mr. Sym's slab for a covering, and that the fact was recorded in the Parish Register and upon the tomb itself. By what means, or by what misrepresentation, the sanction of the Archdeacon's authority was obtained to so ridiculous an advertisement and so gross an act of vandalism, it is useless to enquire; but it was impossible to contend against the ignorance and the destructive spirit of churchwardens, supported, as alleged, by archidiaconal authority, and the tomb was demolished. Admitting the necessity for its destruction—a work of greater cost and labour than its reparation—common sense and common decency ought to have suggested that when the vault was filled with earth, the stone with its perfect and *legible* inscriptions, which would have lasted two or three centuries longer, should have been replaced *in situ*; but it was broken in three pieces, cast into a remote corner of the churchyard, and the site levelled. Fortunately, though at the cost of a long journey, I was enabled to copy the inscriptions before the work of demolition began, and now beg to send them for preservation in the pages of the *East Anglian*.

D. JO: SYM Viri eruditiss: et pientissimi
qui Ecclesiam hanc rexit an. 28, Et tandem
Do'ino placidè obdormivit, 24 Martii 1637,
ætatis 75,

MEMORIÆ.

*Si cuiquam innocuam sit laudi degere vitam ;
Bonis placere si malis
Displicuisse juvat ; pastoris gloria fida,
Oracula si cœlestia
Dispensasse manu tremuli suspiria laudant
Quam pectori si laudibus
Sit dignus mentem exhilarat facundia linguæ
Polita cujus defessam ;—
Vita tibi intemerata parit decus (inclyte Syme)
Bonî quem honorant nec mali
Obtrectasse aveant. Te vivum Essexia quondam
Mirata mortuum luget.
Corporis exuviis positus dum sidera scandis
Manes superstes nomine.
Hæc, piis manibus, amici et patris dilectissimi
qui illum dum vixerat sincere coluit et
mortuum meritò luget,
Parentavit*

THO: YOUNG.

To ye everliving memory of MR. JOHN SYM
Pastor of this church 28 years, who deceased
ye 24 March in ye yeare of his Lord 1637. His
age 57.*

* This discrepancy in the age occurs on the stone; 75 years is however manifestly correct.

His learning, prudence and faithfulness,
 His zeale for God against all wickednes,
 His holy life †
 Makes soule and name to triumph over death.
 Underneath this stone, in a vault made at
 his own charge for himself and family, lieth
 the body of MR. WILLIAM THOMPSON, late Rector
 of Leigh, who died 26 May, buried the
 31st 1690, Aged yeares.

The inscription in memory of the Rev. William Thompson, D.D., is in a quite different style of letter from that of Mr. Sym. It is very probable that John Sym may have been a native of the place of which he afterwards became Rector, for among the Burghley Papers, MS. Lansd. 113, 76 D., in a list of persons chargeable with loans, temp. Eliz., the name of William Symes of Lee, occurs chargeable "*in bonis*," £16. John Sym was the author of a work entitled, "*Life's Preservative against Self-killing, or an useful Treatise concerning Life and Self-murder*," London, 1637, 4to, which, I believe, is now extremely rare. William Gouge, of Blackfriars, a well known divine, wrote the preface. Any further information respecting John Sym, will be very acceptable.

The indignant remonstrance against the monumental destruction, which took place at this church ten years previously, appears to have suggested to the church officers the idea of screening their delinquencies for the future, under the protecting ægis of the Archdeacon.—K.

LOWESTOFT CHINA (VOL. I., pp. 218, 418).

In the notice of this manufacture in the *Art Journal* for July, 1863, p. 130, it is stated that *part* of a set of china, painted "by Thomas Curtis, on oriental body, in 1775, and intended as a wedding present for his son James, is still preserved in the family." When at Lowestoft lately, I had, by the kind permission of the present owner, an opportunity of seeing, among others, this beautiful and well authenticated specimen of Lowestoft China; and perhaps you will allow me to state that the set is considered to be now as complete as when first made; consisting of 12 cups and saucers, tea pot and stand, cream jug and stand, sugar basin, tea caddy, and two plates.—A COLLECTOR.

Samuel Woodward (vol. II., p. 106).—Died January 14th, 1838, and was buried in St. Stephen's churchyard, opposite the south porch. A monument is attached to the south wall, near the place where the porch once was.—T. G. BAYFIELD.

† The remainder of this line had been carefully chiseled out.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 12 (VOL. II., p. 77).

St. Mary the Great, Cambridge.

The register, which begins in 1559, is in very excellent condition, but in being rebound, the edges have been cut so far as to destroy some of the entries.

- 1579. Thomas, son of Thomas Ventris, bapt. May 1.
 - 1585. Edmund Dorrington, son of John Dorrington, bap. Dec. 21.
 - 1585. Thos. Sterne, and Katherine Wright, mard. Nov. 7.
 - 1586-7. Thos., son of Thos. Sterne, bapt. Feb. 10.
 - 1588. Mr. Thomas Thomas, burd. Aug. 9.
 - 1592. John, son of Henry Sterne, bapt. June 18.
 - 1601. Edward Cropley, Churchwarden.
 - 1604. Mr. Rowlye, Preacher of the word of God at Chelmsford, Essex, burd. April 9.
 - 1606. Anne Ladie Harbart, da. of Countesse of Pembroke, bur. Jany. 11.
 - 1607. Colton, a Prisoner, burd.
 - 1609-10. Susan, da. of Marmaduke Ffrog, burd. March 26.
 - 1612. A Prisoner, buried the last of July.
 - 1614. A Footman of the Earl of Summerset, drowned when the King was at Cambridge, buried.
 - 1617. Mr. Cropley, his son, buried.
 - 1617. Mr. Cropley his wife, buried.
 - 1627-8. A Boy that was anatomized at the Schools, buried March 13.
 - 1628-9. John Smith, a prisoner at the Castle, that was anatomized, burd. March.
 - 1629-30. anatomized at the Schools, burd. Mar. 6.
 - 1631. A Child born in the Tolbooth, baptd.
 - 1651. Yelverton Payton, buried April 22.
 - 1658. Alice Chesterton, an ancient Maid, buried May 7.
 - 1659. Constantius Rodocanates, buried in the Church.
 - 1663-4. Mary, da. of Wm. & Elizabeth Crud, bap. Feb. 7.
 - 1664. Mary Perera, da. of Francis Perera, bap.
 - 1664. Henry Nightingale, buried Aug. 1.
 - 1680-1. Mark, son of Mark & Lydia Bullen, bapt. Feb. 6.
- [Eventually Vicar of Fen Stanton, Hunts.]
- 1700. Thos. Nicholson, Gent., buried April 25.

All Saints, or All Hallows, Cambridge.

The Register begins 1538.

- 1540. James Wenntbrigge, & Kathe. his wife, married April 25.
- 1578. Mr. Edwd. Lively, Mr of Arts of Trinity College, & Kathe. Lorkin, mard. July 14.

[He was Hebrew Professor, and one of the translators of the Bible.]

- 1578. Chr. More, & Jane Frogg, married Oct. 26.
- 1582. Mrs. Lorkin, Wyfe of the aforementioned Dr. Lorkin, buried Dec. 22.
- 1584. Jane, Daughter of Dr. Lorkin, buried Sep. 9.
- 1584. John Scott, Maior of Cambridge, burd. Mar. 17.

1597. Susanna Frogg, da. of Marmaduke Frogg, bapt. 27 March.
 1598. Marie Frogg, da. of Frogg the Tailor, bapt. 23 Febr.
 1600. Jeofrey Knight, servant to Goodman Froge, burd. Oct. 10.
 1604. Lettis Parsefall, da. of Edw. & Elizh. Parsefall, bapt. Apr. 7.
 1621. Old Mother Brasher, buried April 10.
 1622. John Webb, & Mary Frogg, mard. March 28.
 1630. Mr. John Dod, burd. in Jesus Coll. Chapel, Jany. 14.
 1632. Mr. John Dod, Fellow of St. John's Coll., burd. in their chap.
 May 17.
 1638. Mr. George Sterne, Fellow of Jesus Coll., burd. in their chap.
 May 18.
 [Many were buried of the plague this year.]
 1655. Alexander Elton, son of Edw. Elton, bapt. Oct. 22.
 1660. Elizh., da. of Mr. John & . . . Rant, bapt. Sept. 4.
 1720. Edw. Bosvile, of Yowarave, Derbyshire, & Lucy Hern, of
 Witchford, mard. Sept. 23.
 1732. Sir Thos. Peyton, Bart., of Emneth, & Mrs. Bridget Sheffington,
 of Sheffington, Leicestershire, married in St. John's chapel,
 Jany. 1.

E. V.

SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL NAMES IN EAST ANGLIA.

In the parish of Attleborough is a place called "*The Wroo*." It may be found in the *Ordnance Map*, a little south of "Hypocrite's lane," and north of "Fettle bridge." It seems from the map, to be a short turn-again lane with a cluster of houses. It would appear to be derived from the Icelandic *hra*, Danish *vraa*, Swedish *wra*=corner; Halliwell has *Wro*, a corner, and gives this example:—

Nere Sendyforth ther is a *wroo*,
 And nere that *wro* is a welle;
 A ston ther is the wel even fro,
 And nere the wel, truly to telle.
 MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f 124.

Darrow, Darrao.—This word occurs as the name of woods in Diss and in Alburgh. It would seem to be the Danish *Dyrhave*=deerpark.

Filby.—In the island of Alsen, is a place called Fielby. This would appear to be the original form of our Filby. In Danish and Swedish, Fiel means primarily a board or plank, and then, in Sweden at least, a plank-shaped piece of land. Either of these meanings would suit our Norfolk Filby. The original chieftain's house may have been of plank, and not of logs, or wattle and clay, as without doubt, formed the residences of his neighbouring chieftains; but the secondary meaning will also suit as the parish is long and narrow, and a little wider at one end than at the other.

I wish to record these etymological speculations in the *East Anglian*, for the opinion of its contributors.—E. G. R.

Norfolk Songs (vol. II., p. 106).—Samuel Lane was the poet's name. See vol. ii., p. 67.—W. ENFIELD.

MEANING OF WIN IN NAMES OF PLACES (VOL. II., p. 106.)

Winford, doubtless means the "ford of the Win"; Winston, "the enclosure or town of Win, or Wyn"; but Wyn in most names is the Celtic *gwyn*, "white." In some names, Win is a contraction or corruption; as in Winslow, perhaps i. q. Onslow, and Hounslow.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

SUFFOLCIENSIS could scarcely have selected a syllable with more numerous meanings as a prefix than this. In the first place, it may be the Welsh *gwyn*=white; next, it represents the Roman British *Venta*, which, however, itself may be only a Latinized form of *gwyn*; and in Anglo-Saxon, it has no less than three meanings, Win, or winn=contention, war. Win=wine; and wín, or wyn=joy, pleasure, delight. Wincanton is said to be Wyn-cale-ton, the pleasant town on the river Cale. Winchester, was *Venta Belgarum*. *Venta Silurum* is now Caer-gwent, while *Venta Icenorum*, has, perhaps, given its name to the river Wensum. I cannot find the whin or furze in any Anglo-Saxon dictionary, or in any cognate language; but Kilian gives winn=hof=Lat. villa.—E.G.R.

Upon reference to Dr. Bosworth's *Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary*, I find that *Win* is a masculine verb, signifying contention, labour, war; *Winston*, a place for contest or conflict; *Wintrendel*, a war circle, a shield. Hence proper names in Win; as Baldwin, bold in war. *Win-burne* is feminine, signifying burne, a brook, Winburn, or Winborne, Dorsetshire; *Wincel-comb*, wincel, a corner, comb, a low place; in angulo vicus, Winchelcomb, Winchcomb, Gloucestershire; *Winceles-ed*, wincel, a corner, eá water; *acqua angularis*, Winchelsea, Sussex; *Windle*, a basket, Windles-ofra, Windles-oure, Windles-ora, Windsor, Berks.; Winchester, in Hampshire, was called Wintan-ceaster, Winteceaster, and Winceaster. *Win-dag*, means a day of struggle, misery; and *Win-full*, full of labour, laborious. *Windel*; gen. *windles*; dative. *Windle*; masculine verb, signifies anything twined, a basket; *stan*, es; m. a curled stone, a fossil shell; *streow*, es; n. Windle-straw, straw for platting; *treo*, es; n. Windle-tree, a tree from which baskets were made, a willow.—JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Win is a British monosyllable, signifying *water*; thus Wincanton is a town on the river *Cale*; Winchester, a camp on the river *Itchin*; Winwich, *vicus*, a village near water; Winford, a passage over the water.—R. C., *Queen's Gardens*.

Removal of Gravestones (vol. II., pp. 10, 26).—The following rhyme, from a Suffolk church, contains a piece of very sound advice to the destroyers of ancient sepulchral memorials. It is from a brass, dated 1656, in the north aisle of Fornham All Saints church:—

"Let noe man steale away this brasse but hee whoe knowes himselfe unworthie memorye."

W. D. S.

RECTORY OF BURNHAM OVERY, NORFOLK.

Dimissio r'c'orie de Burnh'm Overy.

Thys Indenture, made the laste daye of Apryll, in the xxxth yere of the reigne of or souerayne Lord Henry the viijth, by the grace of god Kynge of Englonde and ffrance, defender of the faythe, and Lorde of Irelande and in erthe supreme hede of the Church of Englonde. Betwyxte Richarde Vowell, pryor of the Regular church of monastery of our blessed Ladye of walsyngham, In the countye of Norff. and the covent of the same place of the one partye, and Thomas Harlowe, w'thin the countye of Huntyngton, Husbondman, one the other partye wyttenessth that the sayd pryor and conuente wythe ther hole assente and consente, hath granted and to ferme letten vnto the sayed Thomas or hys assygnés ther manor or Lordshype In Burnh'm ou'ye called the lathez, the Rectorye, the Bearnés, and the closys therto belongyne, and all the tythe corne or grayne that belongethe vnto the same, to the church of Saynte Cleme'ts, In the same Towne, and feldes apartaynyng or In anywyse belongynge. And also wythe all the glebe londés and all other londés, fedynges, pasturs, foldecourses, drovys, wayes, woodes and underwoddes, p'fytés, emolyme't, co'modytyes therto aperteynyng or belongyne, and moreover, all maner of weves, strayes, or other yerlye casuall p'ffyttes to the sayed maner aperteynyng or belongyne eyther spyrytual or temporall what so ever thaye be, excepte and reserued to the sayed pryor and Covente and ther sucseors, all maner of Rentes fre and bonde as yt apperythe by ther rentalles, and all sutes and s'vyce of courtes, and the pquesytes to the same belongyne, and also excepte to the sayd pryor and Couente, and ther sucseors, all wardes, maryagys, releves, harryatts. And furdernore, the sayed Thomas and hys assygnés shall suffycientlye repayre, mayntayne, and susteyne all maner of repacons of the chauncell of saynte Clements, and also of the berne cawlléd lathys berne, Duryenge the hoole lese and terme, and so to leve yt suffycyentlye reparyed at the ende of the same terme, To have and to holde and peasbly to Inyoye the sayed maner wth all and synguler the pmysses as yt ys afforsayed vnto the forsayed Thomas or hys assygnés, frome the makynge of thys p'sent wrytynge vnto the ende and terme of L yeres than nexte and J'medyatlye folowynge, and fully to be co'pleat and ended, yeldynge and payynge therfor yearlye durynge all the forsayed terme of L yeres vnto the sayed pryor and covente, or to the sucseors or assignés for all and syngular the p'myssys before wrytten, x^{li}. starlynge, In maner and forme folowynge, that ys to saye, at the feaste of the annv'ci'con of or blessed Ladye, nexte folowynge, that ys to saye, at the feaste of the annv'ci'con of or blessed Ladye, nexte folowynge thys p'sente Date v^{li}. starlynge and at the feaste of the natyvyte of Saynt John Baptyste, then nexte and J'medyatlye folloinge after that other v^{li}. starlynge, and so forthe yerlye durynge all the sayed terme of L yeres.

In wyttnes wherof to the one p'te of thys p'sente Indenture, remayny'ge wth the forsayed Thomas or hys assygnés, the sayed p'or and Covente have sette ther comone seale, the daye and yeare above wrytten.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. VI (VOL. II., p. 100).

The Duchess married 4thly, Gerard Useflete. By her first husband she had Isabel, who died in the castle of Gloucester, on St. Michael's day, 31st Henry VI, having first married Hyde Ferrars (Arms:—Gu., 7 mascles conjoined Or, 3, 3, 1), son and heir app. of Wm. de F. Baron, of Groby, by whom she had Elizabeth, sole heiress of her father, and grand-daughter and heir of Wm. Baron de Ferrars, of Groby, and was married to Edward de Grey (Arms:—Barry of 6 Ar. and Az., in chief 3 torteaux), Knight, and had issue; and 2ndly, to James de Berkeley, Knight, Baron of Berkeley (Arms:—Gu., a chevron between 10 crosses patée, 6 in chief, and 4 in base Ar. ?), who died 3rd Edward IV (1463). Margaret, married to Sir Robert Howard, Knight (Arms:—Gu., a bend, between 6 crosses crosslets fitchée Ar.), from whom descended Sir John H., Knight, afterwards created Duke of Norfolk, and other children; and Elizabeth, married to Michael de la Pole,* Earl of Suffolk, who died 3rd Henry V. The Duchess Elizabeth had assigned her, for her dower, the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, the Manors of Walton, Seham, and Kenet, the Manor and Borough of Bungeye, the Manors of Stonham, Doningworth, Kelshall, Staverton, Holislee, Hoo, with the Hundred of Loose, and the Manor of Pesenhale, in Suffolk; the Manors of Witherdale, in Leicestershire; Stodesdon, and Kingeswode, in Shropshire; Kenet, and Kentford, in Cambs.; Chesterford, Dovercourt, and Rumford, in Essex.† And, because the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, being near the sea, were liable to injuries from the incursions of enemies, the King assigned to her, in exchange, the Castle and Manor of Bretby, the Manors of Rostlaston and Coton, with messuages and lands, and rents, in Repindon, Lynton, Meleton, Wylinton, Ashburne, and Howes, in Derbyshire; the Manor of Penne, in Bucks.; and the Hundred of Goscote, in Leicestershire. ‡

Thomas de Moubray, son and heir of Thomas, was 14 years of age at the death of his father. He never used any higher title than that of Earl Marshall; and amongst the witnesses to an instrument concerning the marriage of Eric, King of Denmark with Philippa, the daughter of King Henry IV, dated at Berkhamstead, in 1402 (3rd Henry IV), he has only the style of Thomas Lord de Moubray. In the 6th Henry IV (1405), he was accused of being privy to the design of the Duke of York, to procure the escape of the children of the Earl of March from the custody of the King, and was pardoned for that offence; but, in the same year, he joined in an insurrection with the Archbishop of York § and others, for the re-

* Arms:—Az., a fesse between 3 leopards Or?

† *Claus. 3. H. 4. p. 1, m. 18.*

‡ Ibid. In the church of Hoveringham, Notts., is a very good monument for this lady and her third husband, Sir Robert Gowsell.

§ Richard Scroope, of the Bolton branch of the family, was translated from the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry in 1398, to the see of York.

dress of grievances then complained of in the state, and was in arms at Shipton on the Moor, near York, on the 29th May, when the Earl of Westmerland, the General of the forces of the King, which were far inferior to those of the insurgents, having, by a promise of concession in what was desired by the latter, persuaded the Archbishop and the Earl Marshal to let their forces disperse, took them both prisoners, and conducted them to York, where they were beheaded on Monday, the morrow of the succeeding Whitsunday. The head of the Earl Marshal was placed on the walls of the city of York, and his body buried in the cathedral there. He died *s.p.*, but his wife Constance, daughter of John de Holand, Earl of Huntingdon, was afterwards married to Sir John Grey, K. G., eldest son and heir apparent of Reginald, Lord Grey, of Ruthin, and ob. 16th Henry VI. In a pedigree of the Moubray family, she is said to be a daughter of John de Holand, Earl of Huntingdon, but in that of Grey. Baron of Ruthin, Earl of Kent, &c., she is stated to be a daughter of John de Holand, Duke of Exeter.

John de Moubray, Earl Marshal, brother and heir of Thomas, was 17 years of age in the 8th Henry IV, and in the 14th Henry IV, proved his age and had livery of his lands. In the 3rd Henry V (1415) he attended the King in the army which sailed from Southampton for Normandy on the 14th August, and was with him at the siege of Harfleur; but being taken ill of the flux, from which disease great numbers of the English died in that expedition, he was obliged to return from the army before the battle of Agincourt. In the year following (4th Henry V, 1417), however, he was retained to serve the King in his wars of France, with 100 men at arms, and 300 archers (himself and 5 Knights included) and accordingly sailed with the King from Portsmouth on the 23rd July (5th Henry V, 1417), and was with him at the siege and taking of Caen, and continued in the service of the King in that country, during the remainder of his reign; and in the 9th Henry V, succeeded to the stall of the Earl of Tankerville, as a Knight of the Garter. In the 1st Henry VI, he was retained to serve the King in his wars of France, with one Banneret, 4 Knights, 114 men at arms, and 360 Archers. In the Parliament, which commenced at Westminster on the 30th April, 3rd Henry VI, great controversies arose between him (as heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk) and Richard, Earl of Warwick, for precedency; but, before the disputes were ended, it was found that Thomas, Earl of Nottingham, the father of this Earl Marshal, had been created Duke of Norfolk in Parliament, to him and the heirs male of his body, in the 21st Richard II; and that, though the proceedings in that Parliament had been revoked in another Parliament of the 1st Henry IV, yet, forasmuch as the creation of Dukes, Earls, and other dignities appertained to the King only, and not to the Parliament, and because there was no express revocation of the title in the Act of revocation, the title of Duke of Norfolk was in full Parliament restored to this John de Moubray, as brother and heir of Thomas, and son and heir of Thomas, first Duke of Norfolk: but the question of precedency between him, as Earl of Norfolk, and the Earl of Warwick,

was reserved; because the Earldom of Norfolk was limited to his heirs general, and the Dukedom to his heirs male. In the 4th Henry VI, being the year after the death of his mother, he performed his homage, and had livery of the lands of her inheritance. In the 8th of Henry VI, he was again retained by indenture to serve the King in his wars; and he appears, from various public instruments, to have been one of the principal Counsellors of the King from the 3rd to the 11th Henry VI. He was summoned to Parliament as Earl Marshal 1st Henry V, to 4th Henry V, and as Duke of Norfolk from 4th Henry VI, to 10th Henry VI, inclusively. By his testament (dated 20th May, 7th Henry VI) he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of the Chartreuse, within the Isle of Axholme; ordained that the bones of his father should be translated hither from Venice; and bequeathed to Catherine his wife all his plate of gold and silver, or silver gilt, and appointed her the Honors and Castles of Brembre, in Sussex, and Gower, in Wales. He died October 19th, 11th Henry VI (1432).

He married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Nevell (Arms:—Gu., a saltire Ar.) She married 2ndly, Thomas Strangways; and 3rdly, John Beaumont, Lord Viscount Beaumont; who was killed in a battle fought July 10th, 38th Henry VI (1460), in Hardingstone fields, near Northampton, in which the Lancastrians were defeated, Henry VI was taken prisoner: Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Thomas, Lord Egremont, and Sir Christopher Talbot, with 10,000 men, were slain by the Yorkists, under the King-making Earl of Warwick. In a pedigree of the Moubray family, immediately after that of her third husband, occurs the name of Sir John Widville (Arms:—Argent, a fesse and canton conjoined Gules), Kt., son and heir apparent of Anthony, Earl Rivers, who was taken prisoner after a fierce engagement, in which the Yorkists were defeated at Edgecote, Northants, through the withdrawal of Lord Stafford's forces, occasioned by a quarrel with the Earl of Pembroke, St. James's day, 9th Edward IV (1469), and beheaded at Northampton. The Duchess Catherine had assigned her, for her dower, the Lordships of Forneseat, Lopham, Southfield, Eresham, Haneworth, Framlingham Parva, with the Hundreds of Laundiche and South Greenhow, and two parts of the Manor of Loche, in Norfolk; a third part of two parts of 40 shillings custom of the market of Guilford, in Surrey; the Castle, Borough, and Manor of Strogail, in the Marches of Wales; the Manor of Tudeham, in Gloucestershire; the Manors of Sileby, Montsorrel, the Park of Overton, and Hundred of Goscote, in Leicestershire; the Manors of Great Chesterford, Dovercourt, Rumford, the Borough of Harwich, the third part of two parts of the Manors of High Rotting and Onesham Hall, the third part of the Manor of Langtons in Canfield Parva, in Essex; the Castle of Bedford, with the Manors of Haunes, Willington, and Stotfield, in Bedfordshire; and the Manors of Penne, Wenge, and Medmenham, in Bucks.—(*Claus.* 11 *H.* 6, *m.* 13.)

John de Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, &c., son and heir of John, was one of the nobility, who, in the 4th Henry VI, were appointed to receive the

order of knighthood with the King, and was upwards of 17 years of age at the death of his father, whom we presume he succeeded in his stall as Knight of the Garter. He became of full age in the 14th Henry VI. In the 16th Henry VI (1438) the Duke of Norfolk, and the Earl of Huntingdon, were sent with forces for strengthening the town of Calais, and the Castle of Guines. And on the 28th of March, in the same year, the Duke of Norfolk was named one of the Commissioners for concluding a truce with the Scots. In the following year, he was sent on an embassy into Picardy to treat of peace between the Kings of England and France. On the 10th November, 19th Henry VI (1440), he was appointed as Earl Marshal, to superintend the preparation of the lists for a combat between Peter de Vasques, Knight, a Spaniard, and Richard Wydevile, at Westminster, within sixteen days from that period.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Albini and Moubray (vol. II., p. 43, &c).—The following note appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1864, p. 353:—"The effigy at Bottesford, it is believed, represents William de Albini III, Lord of Belvoir and Uffington, near Stamford, who founded Newstead Priory, near that town, and whose body was buried at Newstead, and his heart under the high altar at Belvoir Priory, with the following inscription, which was afterwards removed to Bottesford:—'Hic jacet Dni Willielmi Albiniaci, cujus corpus sepelitur apud novum locum juxta Stanfordiam.' This William de Albini, in 1211, was one of the sureties for the preservation of the peace concluded between King John and the French King; and he was one of the twenty-five barons who swore to the observance of Magna Charta. The material of this curious effigy is Purbeck marble."—GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (vol. I., p. 436).

Allow me to add the following to my list of Monumental Collections for East Anglia, printed in vol. i.

NORFOLK.

Carbrook	}	<i>Gentleman's Magazine,</i>	{	vol. xevi., p. 557.
Griston				vol. lxxxvii., p. 393.
Merton				vol. xcv., p. 115.

ESSEX.

Little Burstead, *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvii., p. 105.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

Reginald Heber (vol. II., pp. 38, 54).—In All Saints church, Ilkley, Yorkshire, is a brass, dated 1637 or 1687, to Reginald Heber, a young boy. I have unfortunately no note of the exact age, or of his parents. I think the brass, when I saw it in 1861, was loose.—W. D. S.

QUERIES.

BURIAL OF GRAVESTONES.

In an account of the *restoration* of St. James's Church, at Bury St. Edmund's, I read—

“The whole of the old pavement and soil of the church have also been cleared away to the depth of one foot, except where the marble ledges were placed. The inscriptions on these were all carefully copied and numbered, according to a corresponding plan of the floor of the church, showing their exact position, the slabs themselves remaining *in situ*, covered with four inches of concrete. Above this, an entirely new flooring has been laid.”

Would these church *restorers* like to have their own gravestones *interred* in a similar manner? Can genealogists contribute to the assistance of these church-milliners out of their pecuniary difficulties?—A NORFOLK GENEALOGIST.

Saxon Guilds.—I should feel obliged if any of your readers would furnish me with information as to any Saxon or other antient Guilds, that have at any time existed in their neighbourhoods.

Settlement of the Flemings.—Also particulars as to any settlement of Flemings.—FRETWELL W. HOYLE, *Rotherham*.

Sir James Edwards, Bart., and Michael Edwards, Esq., appear to have been in 1697, the Patrons of the living of Wickhampton, in the then Deanery of Blofield, in the Diocese of Norwich. Any particulars of them, and of the arms they bore, as also of their descendants, will much oblige—ENQUIRER.

Debenhams of Alpheton.—I can trace this family since about 1750. Can any correspondent refer me to a work where I may find anything of their early history? A Sir Gilbert Debenham once sate as a member for Bury St. Edmund's. Is anything known of him? was he of the family? Some years ago there were, I am told, hatchments in Alpheton church belonging to members of this family. Do they exist still? and, if so, can the coat of arms be distinguished?—W. D. S.

Meaning of Yaxley.—I should be glad to know the meaning of the word *Yaxley*. It is the name of a town near Peterboro' and of a village in Suffolk. There are also such names as Yax-ham, Yox-ford, Yox-hall. In Domesday Book it is, perhaps, *Acle*; in later writings it is Iakesleia, Yakeslee, Yaxlee; also Yakel.—Ley, is a common Suffolk termination, as Sotterley, Westley, Otley, Trimley, Bentley, Haughley, Shelley, Badley, Brockley, Kirkley. There is Acle, near Gt. Yarmouth; Akeley (Bucks); Iackfield (Salop); Ick-worth and Ixworth, in Suffolk.—W. H. S.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

NOTES.

ESSEX WILLS.—No. 5.

Sir Richard Fanshawe, and Anne, Lady Fanshawe.

Many of the readers of the *East Anglian* are doubtless acquainted with the interesting Memoirs of Sir Richard Fanshawe, written by his wife nearly 200 years ago, and published in our own day, under the care of Sir Harris Nicolas. It has been thought desirable to include the wills of Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe in this series of Essex wills, though they were not, strictly speaking, Essex people. They were, however, connected with the county in many ways. The Fanshawes had lived in Essex for nearly a hundred years before the time of Sir Richard and his lady—who was, be it remembered, herself a Fanshawe by descent—and Sir Richard's father, Sir Henry Fanshawe of Ware park, held the manor of Westbury and other estates in Essex; and specially reserved the Hospital House at Great Ilford as an occasional residence. Sir Thomas Fanshawe, uncle to Sir Richard, lived in much state at Jenkins, the manor house of Barking; and William Fanshawe, another uncle, had purchased of the Osbornes, in 1619, the manor of Parsloes, in Dagenham—still the property and residence of his descendants.* Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe frequently visited, in after years, their cousins at Jenkins and Parsloes. (vide *Memoirs*). They were also Essex land owners; and it may on the whole, I hope, be conceded that they were, to a certain extent, East Anglians. It is scarcely necessary to insist upon the interest which must be generally felt in the wills of persons so well known, and so distinguished.

I am kindly permitted by George Rogers Harrison, Esq., Windsor Herald, to publish as an introduction to the wills, the Funeral Certificate of Sir Richard Fanshawe, recorded in the Heralds College. It gives an admirable summary of Sir Richard Fanshawe's life, and is a document of great interest and value.

Lady Fanshawe died in 1679-80; and was buried, according to her will, in Ware church. No monument was raised to her memory. Her burial is thus recorded in the parish register:—"1679-80. Janry 20. The Hon^{ble} Lady, Madam Ann Fanshawe." Singularly enough, no entry of Sir Richard Fanshawe's burial is to be found at Ware.

For further particulars of Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe, I must refer to the *Memoirs* and to Sir H. Nicolas's Introduction. Comment upon lives so noble, and marked by so much suffering, is scarcely required; but I may appropriately bring this brief notice to an end in Sir Richard Fanshawe's own quaint words:—

* John Gaspard Fanshawe, Esq., of Parsloes, seventh in descent from William Fanshawe, possesses the original MS. of Lady Fanshawe's *Memoirs*, which it is much to be desired he may publish. Sir Harris Nicolas's edition was published from a copy of the original, and abounds in errors. Sir Harris also committed the great mistake of modernising Lady Fanshawe's quaint 17th century spelling.

"O Happy couple! that hath sown in Tears
 And reaps in Comfort! What a foil your fears
 Prove to your joyes! Blind mortals, learn from hence,
 Learn (yee effeminate) the difference
 Betwixt true goods and false. All is not joy
 That tickles us: Nor is all that annoy
 That goes down bitter. "True joy is a thing
 That springs from Vertue after suffering.'"

Il Pastor Fido, edit. 1648, p. 216.

Stoke Newington.

EDWARD J. SAGE.

Funeral Certificate of Sir Richard Fanshawe.

Arms.—Quarterly 1 and 4 ; Or, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis Sable. 2 and 3 ; chequy Argent and Azure, a cross Gules.

Crest.—A dragon's head erased Vert, flames issuing from the mouth Proper.

Sr Richard ffanshawe, Knt and Baronet, Secretary of the Latin tongue to his Matie King Charles the Second, and one of his Maties most honorable Privy Councill both of England and Ireland, and his Ambassador to the Crownes of Spain and Portugall ; departed this life at Madrid, in Spaine, during his Embassie, on the Sixteenth of June old stile, 1666, being in the fiftie ninth yeare of his age : * ffrom which place his bodie was brought by his disconsolate Ladie, wth all his children then liveing, by land through ffrance to Calais : whence it was transported into England and landed at Tower hill, and from thence removed to Lincolns Inn fields to the Pine Apples, wch was then his Ladie's hired house.† The next day, the corps was carried to Allhallowes church in Hertford, and there deposited in his ffather-in-law, Sr John Harrison's Vault, untill the eighteenth of May, 1671, on which day it was removed into the parish church of Ware, and there laid in a new Vault made and purchased on purpose for him and his family, together with a faire monumt erected for him by his said Lady, nere the old Vault, where all his Ancestors of Ware parke lye interred.‡ The said Defunct was descended of the family of ffanshawe, of ffanshawe gate, in the county of Derby, being the Greate grand child of John ffanshawe of ffanshawe gate aforesaid, brother of Henry ffanshawe, and father of Thomas ffanshawe, Esqres, who were successively Remem-

* His baptism is thus recorded in the register of Ware :—" 1608, June 12. Richard Fanshawe, Sonne of Sr Henry ffanshawe, Knighte."

† "On the north side, where the widow Countess of Middlesex had lived before."—*Memoirs*, p. 246.

‡ The following entries appear in the register of All Saints church, Hertford :—

"1666, Nov. 17. Sir Richard Fanshawe, Lord Imbassador, was laid in the Vault in ye Chansell.

"1671, May 18. Sir Richard Fanshawe, Imbassador, was taken oute of this Vaulte, and laid in his Vault at Ware."

The monument remains at Ware ; but it has been removed from its original position on the south wall of St. Mary's chapel, into the south transept.

brancers of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth : * wch Thomas was father to Sr Henry ffanshawe, Knt [ob. 1616], father of Thomas late Lord Viscount ffanshawe, of Dromore, in Ireland [ob. 1665], father of the present Lord Viscount ffanshawe [ob. 1674], wch three last have also been Remembrancers of the Exchequer to King James, King Charles the first, and King Charles the Second. The aforesaid Sr Henry ffanshawe left ffoure sonnes besides the Defunct, and Three daughters, the youngest of which was Sr Richard ffanshawe, (*sic*) who had issue by Dame Ann his wife, eldest daughter to Sr John Harrison of Balles, in the county of Hertford, Knt, † six sonnes and eight daughters (that is to say) Harrison eldest, Henry second, Richard third, Henry ffourth, Richard fifth sonnes; Ann eldest, Elizabeth second, Elizabeth third, and Mary ffourth daughters who all dyed in the lifetime of their father—Katherine fifth, Margerite sixth, Ann seaventh, and Elizabeth eighth daughters, and Sr Richard ffanshawe, Baront, the Sixth sonn, born at Madrid aforesaid, upon Sunday, the sixth day of August, 1665, old stile, now liveing. ‡ The said Defunct for his early abilities, was taken into imployment of state by the late King Charles the first, of blessed memory, in the yeare 1635, and then sent resident to the Court of Spaine, whence being recalled in the beginning of the late troubles here, hee followed the Royall interrest dureing all the late calamitous times, and was employed in severall weightie matters of state. In the yeare 1644, hee was appointed Secretary at warr to his Matie, being then Prince of Wales, whom hee attended into the Westernne parts of England, and thence into Scilly and Guernsey. In the yeare 1648, he was appointed Treasurer of the Navy, under the comand of his Highness Prince Rupert, wch he managed till the yeare 1650, when he was by his now Matie preferred to the dignity of Baront and sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Crowne of Spaine. And being thence recalled into Scotland, hee there served in the qualitie of Secretary of Estate, whiche weighty and difficult employmt hee performed in that conjuncture wth great satisfaction of all parties, notwithstanding hee never tooke Covent nor engagemt, and thence attending his Matie to Worcester, was at the battaile there 1651, taken prisoner, and brought to London by the Rebels, in which condition hee remained close kept, untill hee contracted a greate sicknesse : upon wch occasion they gave him liberty upon baile

* Henry Fanshawe was of Clay Hall and of Valence, co. Essex; and was buried at Barking, 7th Nov., 1568. His daughter and co-heir, Susanna, married Timothy Lucy, brother to Justice Shallow. Mr. Lucy was living at Valence in 1594. Thomas Fanshawe was of Ware Park, and also of Jenkins: died 19th Feb., 1600; buried at Ware. Jenkins, Valence and Parsloes are situated within a short distance of each other, between Barking and Dagenham.

† By Margaret, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, of Fanshawe Gate, younger brother of Thomas Fanshawe, of Ware Park and Jenkins. Lady Fanshawe was born in London, 25 March, 1625.

‡ Richard Fanshawe, second Baronet, died unmarried. He was buried at Ware, from Clerkenwell, July 12, 1694.

for the recovery of his health, to goe to any place hee should choose, provided hee stirred not ffive miles from the place without their leave, during wch time and other vacant howers from business, hee translated *Camoen's Lusiad* out of the Portuguese; a part of *Horace* into English; *Il Pastor fido* out of the Italian; *Querer per solo querer*, out of the Spanish tongue into English verse; and *La pastora fida* into Latine verse; besides other Poems and works in that kind, whereof some are printed and some remaine in manuscript. In ffebruary, 1660, hee repaired to his Matie at Breda, who there Knighted him, and made him Secretary of the latine tongue (in which hee did excell), and Master of requests. In the yeare 1661, hee was sworne one of the Privy Councell of Ireland, and sent Envoy to the Crowne of Portugall, with a Comission dormant to be Ambassador, which hee was to make use of as occasion should require. In the yeare 1662, hee was again sent to that Crowne with the title of Ambassador, and at his retourne thence, in the yeare 1663, hee was sworne one of his Maties most honoble Privy Councell, and tooke his place accordingly; and in January, the same yeare, was sent Ambassador to both the Crownes of Spain and Portugall: in which time the ffoundaion of peace betwixt those Crownes and England was laid by him. His deportment during his former employments in those Courts wonne him such high value and estimation with those Princes, that his reception was most splendid and magnificent, exceeding all that were before; which those Kinges declared was done as a particular respect to the person of the Ambassador, and was not to be a president for succeeding Ambassadors.

(Signed) ANN FANSHAWE.

A true copy from the Register marked I. 30, fol. 53 to 56, now remaining in the College of Arms, London.

GEO. HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

Will of Sir Richard Fanshawe.

Memorandum that, on or about the sixteenth day of June, 1666, The Right Honoble Sr Richard ffanshawe, Knight and Barronett, and one of his Majesties most honourable Privy Counsell, and his late Ambassador in Ordinary to his Catholique Majesty in Spaine, being there, and being sicke and weak in body, but of perfect minde and memory, and having a full intent and purpose to make and Declare his last Will and Testament Nuncupative, Did utter and speake these or the very like works in effect and substance following, viz:—All my Estate, of what kind or nature soever, To witt, my Goods, Chattells, Debts, my Jewells, plate and household stuff, and whatever else I have to dispose of, I give and bequeath the same vnto my Deare and Loveing wife Dame Anne Fanshaw, and I make her my full and sole Executor. All which words, or the like in effect, hee uttered and spoake for and as his last Will and Testament Nuncupative,

in the p'sence and hearing of Lyonell ffanshawe,* Esquire, ffancis Cox, and others.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, March, 1667, and registered there, *Carr*, 36.

Will of Dame Anne Fanshawe.

In the name of God Amen. I, Dame Anne Fanshaw, relict of Sr Richard Fanshaw, Knight and Barronet, being perfectly well in my Senses though weake in my body, Doe here make my last Will and Testament as followeth. ffirst, my Soule I give to Almighty God who made me; my body to be privately buryed in the parish Church of Ware, in the County of Hertford, in St. Marye's Chappell, close to my Husband's body, in that same Valt, which I purchased of Humphrey, Lord Bishop of London, for the enterment of my Husband, myselfe, and our desendants, and noe other.

Item, my will and desire is that all my Landes whatsoever, with Gardens, Walkes, Orchards, groves, and yards, situate and being in the parish of East Barnet, in the County of Hertford, be forthwith sould to the best advantage by my Executors, and alsoe, I will that all my Stock and goods of whatsoever nature, as well without doores as within doores, be likewise sould to their best advantage, and all my Jewells, plate, and pictures, that are now in my posession, except such as I shall hereafter reserve, and all things else that I have in my house in Little Grove, in the parish of East Barnet, in the County of Hertford, desireing that both Lands, house, and goods may be sould to the best advantage.

Item, I give to my deare Daughter Catherine Fanshaw, Six hundred pounds, five hundred of which her Grandfather, my father, Sr John Harrison, gave her at his Decease, and a Warrant for a Baronet,† and all the Jewells she is now possessed of.

Item, I give to my deare Daughter Anne Fanshaw, £600, 500 of which her Grandfather, my father, Sr John Harrison, gave her at his decease.

Item, I give to my deare Daughter Elizabeth Fanshaw, £600, five whereof was alsoe given her by her Gr my father, Sr John Harrison, att his decease.

Item, I give to my deare Son Sr Richard Fanshaw, my Lease of the mannor of Faunton Hall, in the County of Essex, in the Parish of North Benflet, which now I hold of the Bishop of London, but I give it to my deare Sonn conditionally, when it shall please God that he shall possess his office in the Custome house, or any other imployment by which he

* Eldest son and heir of Lionel Fanshawe, Esq., of Dronfield, in Derbyshire; and cousin to Sir Richard Fanshawe.

† This was not, as Sir H. Nicolas states, the Warrant for her husband's Baronetcy, but one given by the King for the purpose of sale, for Sir Richard's advantage. Similar gifts can be cited.

shall receive five hundred pounds the yeare, that then he shall pay to his eldest Sister Catherine Fanshaw, £1200, or deliver up into her possession quietly, the said Lease of the mannor of Fauntou, as my said deare sonn Sr Richard Fanshaw shall best like, and I will that the said Lease of Fauntou Hall soe paid and recieved by my deare Daughter Catherine Fanshaw, be disposed as followeth, that is to say, £400 thereof I give and bequeath to my deare daughter Catherine Fanshaw, £100 to my deare daughter Ann Fanshaw, and £100 to my deare Daughter Elizabeth Fanshaw, and the remaining £600 shall goe to the payment of debts in case that the remaineing sume, after the saile of my house, Lands, and goods, in the Parish of East Barnet, above mentioned (having paid the three sumes of £1800 to my three Daughters Catherine, Ann, and Elizabeth Fanshaw), will not pay all the debts, then my will is that the said £600 shall be added thereto for that purpose, and noe other, but if it fall out that there doe remaine a sume of money after those Legacies and debts discharged and paid, I doe give and bequeath all and every such remainder to my deare Daughter Catherine Fanshaw.

Item, I doe give and bequeath to my deare Sonn Sr Richard Fanshaw, my owne and my husband's Picture, both Set in gold, and my husband's Picture drawne by Lilly,* and my owne Picture drawne by Soniars,† and all my Seales of what kind soever perticularly a gold ring with an Onex Stone Ingraved, and my Purse of medalls, and all the gold I shall have by me at my death, and a Spanish Towell and comeing cloath.‡

Item, I give vnto my deare Daughter Catherine Fanshawe, all my Worke wrote by myself, or by the said Catherine Fanshaw and her sisters;§

* This picture by Sir Peter Lely was engraved by E. Harding, in 1792, and was then "in the possession of a gentleman." It must have been painted soon after Lely came to England, in 1641, as the face is almost youthful.

Another portrait of Sir Richard Fanshawe remains in the Oak drawing room at Parsloes. This noble picture has been attributed to Vandyke, and also to Velasquez; and is worthy of the fame of either of these great artists. Representing, however, a man in middle age, it could not have been painted by Vandyke, who died in 1641, when Fanshawe was still young. It shews a striking resemblance to the grand style of Velasquez, and was very possibly painted by him in 1650, when Sir Richard was in Spain, as Envoy Extraordinary.

† *Sic in orig.* The name of Soniars is not to be found in any list of painters. Sir H. Nicolas calls him Toniars; and David Teniers, the younger, was probably the artist. The portrait may have been taken during the travels of Sir R. Fanshawe and his lady. In all probability it is the fine portrait of Lady Fanshawe now hanging in the dining room at Parsloes, engraved by Meyer, in 1829, for the *Memoirs*. There is a good copy of this picture in the library at Parsloes, which should be placed in the National Portrait Gallery.

‡ The husband of Lady Fanshawe had been Ambassador in Spain, and the "comeing cloth" which her Ladyship bequeaths to her son, was no doubt the combing cloth or *peynador* "Pernador, a combing cloth, a cloth put about the neck while a combing" (*Connolly and Higgins, Dicc. Esp. é Ing*). Hence the connection in which the term comeing cloth stands in the will, "a Spanish Towell and comeing cloth."

§ The MS. of the *Memoirs*, now at Parsloes.

and I will that in case my Deare daughter Catherine Fanshaw marry, her husband shall give sufficient security to my deare Sonn, Sr Richard Fanshaw, and to my two Daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, in case they are not satisfied before, for the true discharge and performance of this my last Will and Testament. and my Will and desire is that my Children, Sr Richard Fanshaw, and my three Daughters, Catherine, Anne, and Elizabeth Fanshaw doe weare for three years after my decease mourning, with plaine Linnen, except any of them marry in the meane time.

And Lastly, I doe constitute and make my said eldest Daughter, Catherine Fanshaw, my whole and Sole Executres of this my last Will and Testament, in Witnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale, this p'sent 30th of October, in the yeare of our Lord, One Thousand six hundred *Twenty* nine,* in the one and thirtieth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord, King Charles the Second.

ANN FANSHAWE.

Memorandum To my deare sonn Sr Richard ffanshaw I give and bequeath all my bookes, manuscripts, writeings, and all papers whatsoever, as alsoe all Swords, sticks, and Gunnes, and the triming Instruments, that were my husbands.†

Ann Fanshaw.

In Witnesse whereof, the persons vnderneath have set their hands.

Fran. Ford. E. Turnor, Thomas Hinton.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, February, 1679-80. Registered *Bath*, 19.

Endorsement. "This Will was shewed vnto Sr Edmund Turner, Kt. Thomas Hinton—and ffrancis Ford, at the time of their examination, Taken in Chancery on the behoof of John Richardson, Esq., Compl^t against Catherine Fanshaw, and others, Defts.

Tho : Estcourt (R. B.)

Albini and Moubray (vol. II, p 117).—The William Albini III, whose effigy is supposed to be at Bottesford, and the note respecting which Mr. Marshall has quoted from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, belongs to a different family, the lineal representative of which is the present Duke of Rutland, and a notice of which family will be added to my present paper on the Albini and Moubray families.—J. S.

* So in the will, 1679 is of course meant.

† Trimming in old English stood for shaving or dressing the beard. Sir Richard, not to be behind the fashion of his time, would require not only razors, but tweezers, scissors, etc. These, taking the whole together, would probably be his "trimming instruments." Sir H. Nicolas changes the word to *turning*. But it is certainly *trimming* in the will, and I see no occasion for altering "trimming" into "turning," though turning was practised in England long before Sir Richard Fanshawe's days.

THRICKBY, CO. NORFOLK.

The lands of the lone village of Thrickby abut upon and are but little elevated above the waters of Filby Broad.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on the skirts of the patron's rich desmenes; the house is a good specimen of the age of William III, and with the gardens still retain some of the peculiarities of his country's favourite style.

In the succeeding ages the church suffered frightfully under various pretexts, by unskilful hands, but more especially during the prevalent rage for disfiguring the old churches, with flat and white-washed ceilings; the old windows were then probably all demolished and carpentry of the meanest order supplied the loss of the rich stone tracery of the founder. The pitch of the original roof was lowered apparently near ten feet, and the old walls reduced in height to those of the chancel, leaving a long line of roof at once unsightly and unbroken. The shaken walls necessarily required additional support, and heavy unsightly buttresses were erected, regardless alike of design or material.

In the interior, efforts are now in progress to restore the venerable fabric and the necessary embellishments of our church, to that pristine order which commands religious awe with a holy feeling for the observance of our several rites.

The Rector is doing much to the chancel. The east window is spacious and restored in conformity with the designs of the church. The new tile pavement is laid without disturbing the memorials of personages of repute in former days, but now passed away. The piscina remains perfect, and retains some broken fragments of the shelf, which from the perishable material of which they were composed, or the frequent exposure to moisture, have generally disappeared, leaving the groove in which they were fixed alone to tell of vestiges of former customs, now but little understood.

In the tower is a fire place and flue, similar to the one in Bradeston church, but of the purposes for which they were prepared no satisfactory explanation has yet been tendered.

The patron has very recently restored the west window in very good taste.

The font, if not of elaborate workmanship, is in the best Perpendicular style, and in excellent preservation. Each face of the octagon encompassing the bowl, is inscribed with a deeply cut quatrefoil, the foil in each alternate panel being elongated. The base is in parts but perfectly plain.

There are several ancient slabs bereft of their brasses.

By the south door there are some remains of the stoup.

In removing scale after scale of whitewash, a very remarkable diaper pattern was laid bare; the once bright coloring is now fled, leaving only a dark brown red. The whole interior walls appear to have been covered in fusil, every external angle being obscured by a small circle charged with the Lombardic letters M. and T. In the fusil spaces is inserted the

human face, with a profusion of hair, and the tongue derisively protruding, sharply pointed feline ears are further added—allusions to some difference then existing between the regular and secular clergy. Of this remarkable diapering it may be of some assistance, should any antiquary enter upon the subject for explanation, that the monster faces, as here attempted to be described, are as those borne on the shield of the Frowyck family, of Mimms, in Hertfordshire, and it is possible the fusil form may have reference to the widowhood of some member of that ancient family, who might have been the founders or decorators of the church. And as a very trifling action of the pen would change the letter T. into an F., it may suggest an additional reference to that family. And it may be also added a very similar bearing is borne on the shield of the Halsham family, of West Grinstead, in Sussex.

Throughout the church and chancel there appear to have been several double circles described upon the walls when the cement was first applied, and from four centres these circles have been filled with an elongated quatrefoil, but studied care was taken to deprive the foils of the outer points, to prevent the possibility of misleading future antiquaries into the conclusion that these now unknown signs were intended for consecration crosses.

The registers commence 10th April, 1539, and have been kept throughout in the best possible order; but it is to be regretted, of the numerous Rectors and Curates who have had charge of them, that no one should have found events within the parish or in the locality, worthy of being recorded in the books committed to their charge.

The old dilapidated parsonage with the gardens has been recently exchanged; and the present Rector has erected a new parsonage on a more eligible site, and planned and planted the surrounding grounds in the refined style of modern gardening.*—H. DAVENEY.

MEANING OF GARANTRE (VOL. I., pp. 418, 438, II., pp. 1, 18).

Many of the definitions are certainly very ingenious, but not correct. The expression "*Garantre*," is a purely Welsh word; and to a Welshman does not present the slightest difficulty. It is simply this, "*Gar-an-tre*," the abode or resort of the heron; from *Garan*, a Crane, and *tre*, a town, or resort. Mr. Charnock appears to have come nearer the true meaning of the word, than any of your other contributors. The foregoing definition accords exactly with the nature of the locality, as described in your publication; namely, a fenny, boggy place, in the vicinity of a river, the usual resort of the bird above-mentioned. *Garantre*, if Anglicised, like many other names of places in England, would be written *Heronton*, *i.e.* Heron's town.—J. D. D.

Ring found at Tivetshall (vol. I., pp. 252, 426).—I am confirmed in my supposition that this was a personal seal, by finding that W. de Intwode was a citizen of Norwich four or five hundred years ago, and "*I. Intwode*," the name on the seal, may have been a descendant.—Z.

* The inscriptions in the church will appear in a future part.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 9. (VOL. II., p. 48.)

Linstead Parva, Suffolk, continued.

There is also part of a book belonging to the same parish, commencing in 1764, containing some most strange and extraordinary entries, made by the churchwarden of the time, who must have been crazed, or a coarse queer fellow, and a thorough parson and church hater; the most conspicuous of them are between 1764 and 1786.

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

1765			
July 11.	paid the Visitors at Chapple	0l.	2s. 6d.
1766			
Sept. 11.	paid a Church Theif, commonly Call'd, a Parson for finding falt with the Chapple	0l.	3s. 2d.
177-			
July 4.	paid Morfew 4s. 2d. for finding fault with the Chapple	0l.	4s. 2d.
1773			
June 11.	paid at Yoxford, six shillings, for six years not apearing To the Honor of Eye Court—parker steward	0l.	6s. 0d.
1781	paid for Bread and Wine for our Sheppard	0l.	2s. 2d.
	April the 18, 1782, paid fourteen shillings for fourteen weeks keeping Beet Warner's whore Bird, in Shipmeadow house, the pay Begun January the 10, By an order from Maning		
	N.B. the whore's Bird Died Before the next week was up.		
	Reed. the above fortteen shillings of our Hundred House		
1782			
Mar. 14.	paid the Parson two Dinners, hope will be his last	0l.	5s. 0d.
	paid the R-g-e More for signing Briefs	0l.	1s. 0d.
1783			
Dec.	Remain Due from the Divel, Ten shillings of 1783 rent		
June 17	paid Curtis for Bleding the Comon gate, by Gilders (or Gildert)	0l.	0s. 3d.
1784	paid to the Taylor's Wife, for a Brige Cross the Brook	0l.	1s. 0d.

Rcceipts.

1785	Reed since the Last town Meeting, of John gooding, Sixpence, for the Divel's Hatchet	0l.	0s. 6d.
	Re'ved one shilling for the Divel's great Chair	0l.	1s. 0d.
	Reed. one & six for Divel's sythe and Sythe Stick	0l.	1s. 6d.

1785	Reed. for the Divel's Hake of young P. Balls	0l.	1s.	6d.
	Reed. of Rackham for Divel's axk	0l.	1s.	0d.
	Reed. of Hunt for a Nother ex of Devil	0l.	1s.	0d.
1786	Reed. for 2 Chairs and stool, Divel Stock, since Michalmas	0l.	2s.	6d.

"The Devil" was, most likely, a nickname given to some poor fellow in the parish by this worthy.

Probably there were other parish officers united in the same person with that of churchwarden, and that the entries relating to each were not kept distinctly apart, as several appear to pertain to the office of Overseer or Constable.

REGISTER BOOK OF ST. PETER'S, DUNWICH, SUFFOLK.

At the late meeting at Diss, of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archæological Societies, I was much interested to find among the rare and beautiful things arranged for inspection at the rectory, the original register book belonging to the now demolished church of St. Peter, at Dunwich. At the beginning of the volume is the following:—

Memorandum.

March 11, 1698.

Mr. Tho. Rosse, Vicar of Westleton, gave me the old Register-book belonging to ye Church of St. Peter's, Dunwich, a spacious fine old church now devoured by ye Sea, ye chancelles end falling vpon ye 11 of December, Anno 1688, & in ye winter 1697, halfe of ye steeple fell down ye Cliffe, so yt ye sea in 9 years space gott that church wch was near as long as Blyburgh. I have been often [to] itt but never before ye roofe & windows were down & all ye gravestones gone. Mr. Brown, 20 years Vicar of Wenhaston, was ye last yt preached in or about ye [year] 1654 or 55, as Mr. Driver, a very ancient inhabitant there living to above 80 years of age has very often told me, & yt ye church was curiously glazed wth painted glass quite thro' & many gravestones wth inscriptions vpon brass, wth 4 bells wch he said he help to remove to All Saints Church ye only Church now in vse.

Mem. in handwriting of Thos. Leman, Esq., of Wenhaston.

The Edwards Family.—Your correspondent, ENQUIRER, will find an account of the Edwards family in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*. Sir James Edwards, of Reedham Hall, Norfolk, was created a Baronet in 1691. He married twice; and dying in 1702, left with several daughters, two sons. 1. James, who died in 1718, *s.p.* 2. Nathaniel, who then succeeded to the baronetcy. On his death (unmarried) in 1764, the title became extinct. Arms:—Ermine, a lion rampant guardant Azure, a canton Or.—E. J. S.

EPITAPH IN WITCHINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

On Thomas Allyn and his two Wives, 1650.

Death here advantage hath of life I spye,
One husband with two wives at once may lye.

QUERIES.

Grantham Killingworth—A Physician at Norwich, but who appears to have resided occasionally at London and Yarmouth, published various theological pamphlets 1737 to 1766. At his death, he left £2,400 to the General Baptist Meeting House, White Friars Yard, Norwich. 1. When did he die? 2. Was he the son of Mr. Killingworth, who died 4th November, 1725, aged 57 (Blomfield's *Norfolk*, iv., 423)? 3. What was the christian name of the last named gentleman? Of Grantham Killingworth's works, which are rare and very curious, there is a complete and perhaps unique collection in the library of this University (l. 50. 76).

Cambridge.

C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER.

Dr. Zachary Brooke.—Was for many years Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge; Chaplain in Ordinary to George II and III; Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity; and Rector of Forncet St. Mary and St Peter, in the county of Norfolk. He was born in or about the year 1716; married on the 25th June, 1765, a Miss Susanna Hanchet (who died 20th March, 1812, æt. 75), and in the same year obtained his Fellowship; and died at Forncet 7th August, 1788. By his wife he had issue two sons and a daughter: viz.—

- (1) The Rev. Zachary Brooke, B.D., also Fellow of St. John's; 11th Wrangler in 1788; Rector of Great Hormead, in Herts; Chaplain to the Prince Regent, &c. He was born 24th Dec., 1766; and on 16th December, 1800, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Francis Gunning (Rector of Triplog Newton cum Hawkestone, near Cambridge, and great nephew of Peter, Bishop of Ely), by Eleanor Whish, his wife. He died 12th April, 1842, having had issue by his wife Elizabeth (who died 2nd March, 1863, æt. 85), two sons, Zachary Brooke (father of Zachary and others), and Horace John Brooke, and seven daughters.
- (2) The Rev. John Brooke, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; Rector of Elmstead, Essex. Born 28th January, 1773; married 16th May, 1811, to Maria Bowen (who died 12th April, 1847, æt. 76); and died 23rd Nov., 1821; having by her had issue one daughter only, Frances Charlotte, who died in infancy.
- (3) Susanna Brooke, born 18th March, 1768; and died 17th June, 1839; unmarried.

Can any one help me in tracing the parentage of the first Zachary Brooke, who was born about the year 1716? He was one of a large family, having seven brothers and a sister, whose christian names I do not know. It is supposed he was of Norfolk extraction.

The Rev. John Brooke bore, Gules, three fleur-de-lis 2 and 1, on a chief a lion passant guardant, impaling Sable, on a chevron embattled between three fleur-de-lis 2 and 1, two lions combattant (?), for *Bowen*.

King's Road, Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

DECEMBER, 1864.

NOTES.

MATTHEW BRETtingham, THE ARCHITECT OF HOLKHAM.

The following interesting particulars relating to Matthew Brettingham, the architect, form the postscript of a letter addressed by his son Matthew, to the Rev. Anthony Freston, of Mendham, by whom this character of his grandfather was highly prized, and carefully preserved amongst his papers.—T. W. F.

P.S. Writting to a friend, your Grandfather was accustom'd to say, "was like talking aloud to one's self," which I think I am now doing in writting to you, and were I to recount to you all the Traits of his Character, you would esteem him as I do, for one of the best of Men. For benevolence of disposition, and good will towards all his fellow Creatures, I believe he was never exceeded. This appears not only in his honest dealings but in his behaviour to his Tenants, whom he never distress'd for Rents, tho' three or four of them were very backward in their payments, and died considerably in his Debt. His Sister Decarle, her old Husband, and Son, he long maintained, and he once presented an cther Sister who had married a Baker and was in distress, with a whole Last of Wheat (20£), and I have heard him declare before Lord Egremont, then Secretary of State, and his Countess, that were he the Ruler of this Country, there should not be a Weeping Eye nor an Aking heart in the Kingdom (he undoubtedly meant from near Poverty of circumstances). I remember his Lordship smil'd, probably thinking him no politician, and my Lady look'd grave, not choosing to enter into an Argument that admitted of much discussion, but such was the Goodness of his heart, that he would have attempted to have reliev'd all the Poor in the Kingdom, I verily believe, had he been in Circumstances to have done it, For Compassion was the Master passion of his Soul. A Tale of distress would have melted him into Tears, and he once was supposed to have reliev'd an Old Widow Gentlewoman and her maiden Daughter, greatly in Want, and reduc'd to their last Morsel, by a present of a 50£. bank Note, but in so delicate a manner that it was never known to them from what hand they received so great a benefit. In constancy of Friendship he was very remarkable, for he never chang'd the Tradesmen that Work'd under him all the while he did business in London, but always endeavour'd to introduce them when ever he was call'd to a new Jobb, and even lent them money to go on with the Work when their Patron was behind hand in his payments. These were great Things for a

Man to do who began with little or nothing, and loaded with a large Family ; it argued much good management and great frugality, which, indeed, for the sake of his Wife and Children, he studied all the Days of his Life. Every Wise Sentiment that he heard or read of, he endeavour'd to make his own by frequently repeating them. The three Italian Proverbs struck him deeply as a Man of Business, and once when he had heard Mr. Roubiliac, the great Statuary, say (talking of the Ignorance of some Artist), "That they did not know enough to know they knew nothing," he adopted the Phrase and made use of it ever after.

The Three Italian Proverbs are said to have been the Maxims of the Great Cosmo de Medici, who from a Merchant, by his good Conduct and Riches, became Grand Duke of Florence, they are as follows :—

Never do that by an other, which you can do yourself.

Never defer that till morrow, which should be done to Day.

Never neglect small matters, nor expences.

I observ'd that your Grandfather melted at a Tale of distress, So does your Aunt Anne—And did also your Father. We enherit this Sensibility from your Grandfather, and our Milkyness of temper from your Grandmother, but none of us have the Vigour of Mind and Spirit of Activity equal to your Grandfather.

Excuse all faults, as I have neither time to study composition, nor to write this Scrawl over again.—M : B :

For the first twenty years of his life, Holkham was the joy of his heart, caress'd by the Earl, who equally made building his Amusement, the hours he spent there were the pleasantest of his days ; while I was a Boy, his custom was to ride over there alternately every other week, going on the Monday and returning to Norwich on the Saturday. The Week that he was at home he usually employ'd in Gardening, Farming, and following business in the City where he had many Friends. He was consult'd in all Publick Works, built several Bridges in the County, employ'd by Bishop Gooch and the Dean, to direct the Repairs of the Cathedral, erected the Shirehouse on the Castle hill, and put on the battlements to the Castle, for which business he never got fully paid for his trouble, through the opposition of some of the County Gentlemen, and the ill behaviour of his Brother Robert, who did the flint Stone Work of the Shirehouse. Mr. Crow, the rich Manufacturer, was his particular Friend ; they kept a Club together at the Maid's head, call'd No. 6. Dr. Brooks was one of the Members, and some of the most brilliant Spirits of the City. I remember your Grandfather's going there ev'ry Saturday Night whenever he was absent from Holkham ; he was also distinguish'd as a Free Mason, attended a Club of them at Norwich, and was introduc'd to that in London (the first in the Kingdom), when the Duke of Norfolk (his Patron) was Grand Master therof. In the City of Norwich he built Dwelling houses, one for Mr. Crow, in Surry Street, a second for Dr. Peek, one ditto in St. Giles, for a Mr. Stannard, and that Ironmonger's Shop, now standing at the corner of the Dove Lane, for Mr. Pattison. Latterly (so late as the year 1753) he began to be disgusted with Holkham, the Earl (devoted to building and planting, and spending his days almost wholly in the Country) Complain'd

his Architect did not pay sufficient attention to his affairs. This brought on altercations, and I was station'd there frequently to make up deficiencies of Attendance, your Grandfather indeed having much business in Town, could not at that period give up so much of his time to a single Building; he was laying up something for his Family, and wish'd to make better of his Talents. He us'd often to complain that the Earl reckon'd Weeks for days when his Architect was present, and days for Weeks in his absence. From Holkham, at length (I think it was about the year 1757), The Great Summoner remov'd his Lordship from his earthly Paridise, and Lady Leicester, who it's thought never approv'd of his Lordship's laying out money in building, after the death of her darling Son, took the first opportunity to dismiss the Builder of Holkham from all employment under her Ladyship, in which removal, Mr. Cauldwell, the Steward (who never interfer'd during the Life-time of the Earl), gave every Assistance in his power—

He, like the Turk, too fond to reign alone,
Could bear no Rival brother near the Throne.

N.B. Your Grandfather, who consider'd the building of Holkham as the *Great Work of his Life*, has in reality assum'd all the Merit of it in his publications, not that he deny'd to Mr. Kent the honour of furnishing the first Designs, which he certainly did; but then they were departed from in every shape, and he that conducted the laying of every Brick from the foundation to the Roof, thought He had a better claim to the reputation of the Fabrick, Than He who only gave in the designs, but never once attended the execution of any part of the Work, which was undeniably the Case, teste.

M : B :

So early as the year 1740, he had a numerous Acquaintance with the Gentlemen of the County. Sr William Harbord, Sr Beauchamp Proctor, a Colonel Earle, a Squire Doughty, of Hannow, Mrs. Townsend, of Hunningham, all imploy'd him, and this Lord Orford's father invited him to Houghton, but died before any thing could be done there. In the Spring of the year 40, when he was confin'd at home by the long and excessive hard frost at that period, I remember his proposing to walk to Hethel, taking me with him, on a visit to Miles Branthwaite, Esqre, with whom he was particularly intimate, but altered his Mind, to my great disappointment. There is a letter now in the hands of the family addressed to him, from Mr. Branthwaite, in which he communicated to your Grandfather (under the seal of Secresy) his wishes to dispose of his Estate at Hethel, which never came to any thing. Mr. Britton and his Old Man Abraham liv'd with him at that time (during that remarkable Winter) which is a great argument of the constancy of his temper, and in Brotherly affection he was so steady and uniform in his conduct towards our Uncle (afterwards the Sheriff), that he forgave all his faults, and never would accept of any business in Norwich, unless his brother Robert was Concern'd with him in the Jobb. He even furnish'd him with Monies to purchase Estates of old Houses, which he did with Advantage, and when your Grandfather was taken ill in the year 65, and I was employ'd to settle accounts with

my Uncles, there was a balance of £500 in his hands, which Money I took and assigned over by my Father's direction to your Uncle William for his Portion, which was accordingly done.

These Proofs are sufficient to show that he was a Man of extraordinary Virtue as well as Ability, and 'tis believ'd, had he been Covetous of Wealth, and less conscientious in his dealings, that he might have acquired a Capital fortune for his Family.—M. B.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 13 (VOL. II., p. 110.)

Smallburgh, Norfolk.

The date of the first entry in the first Parish Register is 1561, of the last, 1811. There are no marriages entered from 1649 to 1663, nor burials, from 1647 to 1660. On the fly leaf, at the beginning of the book, is the following :—

“The Register booke for the Towne of Smalboroughe, ther made and Renued according to the Cannons or Ecclesiastical Constitutions, published and sett forth by the Archbyshop, Byshopes, and the rest of the Clargie of the province of Canterburie, in the Synod begone at London the Twentie daye of the month of October, in the yere of our Lord god, one Thousand fyve hundred nynty and Seaven, And in the Reyne of the most Cristian Princes Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of god of England, ffrance, and Ireland, Quene, defendris of the ffaythe, &c., the nyne and Thirtieth.”

Lower down on the page is :—

“John Cubyte, and Syprean Warns, being Churchwardings when this boke was mad, being the year of our Lord, 1598.”

On the fly leaf at the end of the book, is the following memorandum :—

Decembr ye 17 ^o , 1682 ^o .	} Were published and declared persons ex-communicate in the parish Church of Smallburgh, according to the terme of a mandate received, &c., and dated Decr. 5th, 1682 ^o .
John Marker, sen ^r ,	
John Ames, and	
ffrances Martyn, Wid.	

LME ANDR THEXTON, RR.

Then follows a list of briefs with the amounts collected upon them, which, in a considerable proportion of cases was 00 00 00.

A list of Rectors from 1602, given below, is interrupted by a memorandum as shewn beneath.

HENRY WODEHOUSE, 1602.	A. THEXTON, 1685.
THOMAS HENNANT, 1630.	RICHARD ORAM, 1712.
EDMUND SHILLING, 1661.	RICHARD HUMFREY, 1762.

At different times there have been in this Parish, upwards of seventy persons of the name of Neave alive together.

EDWARD DAUBENEY, 1813.
CHARLES PENRICE, 1818.

WILLIAM ARTHUR ORMSBY, 1853.

HENRY VIII AND THE DUKE OF NORFOLK—VISIT OF COMMISSIONERS
TO KENNINGHALL, 13TH DEC., 1547.

The following interesting MS. is preserved in the Public Record Office (*Domestic State Papers*, 1546-7, vol. 84, No. 834). Macfarlane, who quotes from it in his *Cabinet History of England*, is the only historian who seems aware of its existence.

Pleas it your most roiall majestie to be advertised that receiving our depeche from your honorable Counsaill upon Sondaie at night last betwixt three and foure of the clock in thafternone, wee arived at your highnes Towne of Thetforde seven miles from Kennynghall the mondaie at night following and were at the Duke of Norff. his howse this tuesdaie the fourtenth of this instant by the breke of the daie soo that the furst newes of the Duke of Norff. and his soon cam thether by us and for a begynneng findeng the Stuarde absent in service takeng musters wee called the Duke his almoner a man in whom he reposed a great trust for thordre of his housholde and expenses of the same to whom afre ordre furst taken wt the gates and back doores we dyd declare our desire to speake wt the Duchesse of Richmond and Elizabeth Holland bothe which we founde at that tyme newlie risen and not redie Neverthelesse haveng knowleadge that we wolde speak wt them they cam unto us wtout delaie into the dyneng chamb'r and so we imp'ted unto them the case and condicion wherin the said Duke and his Soon, wtout your great mercy did stonde wherwt as wee founde the Duchesse a woman sore perplexed trimbleng and like to fall downe Soo comyng unto herself agayne she was not wee assure your majestie forgetfull of her dewtie and dyd most humble and Reverentlie upon her knees humble herself in all unto your highnes saieng that although nature constrained her soore to Looove her father whom she hathe ever thought to be a trewe and faithfull subject and also to desire the well doeng of his Soon her naturall Brother whom she noteth to be a rasshe man yeat for her part she wolde nor will hide or conceill any thing from your majesties knowledge spe'allie if it be of weight or otherwise as it shall fall in her rem'brance which she has promised for the better declaracion of her integrity to exhibite in writeng unto yor highnes and your honorable Counsaill And peceiveng her humble conformity we dyd comfort her in your great mercy wherof useng a trothe and franknesse in all things we advised her not to despaire herupon wee desired the sight of her chambrs and coofers of which presentlie she delivered us the keys and assigned her woman to shewe us not only her chamb'r but soo her coofers and closett where hetherto wee have founde noo writings worthie sending Her coofers and chamb's soo bare as your majestie wolde hardlie think Her Juells such as she hadde solde or laide to gage to paie her debtes as she her maydens and the almoner doo saie We will neverthelesse for or dutie make a further and more earnest serche. Thus Sr afre a noote taken of her chamb'r and all her thyngs wee serched the said Elizabeth Holland where wee have found gerdells beades buttons of golde pearls and Rings sett wt stones of diverse sorts wherof wt all other things we make a booke to be sent unto your highnes And as we have begonne here at this hedde house where at our present arrival we did take certeyn ordre

for the suertie and staie of all thinges soo have wee presentlie and at one instant sent of or most discreat and trustie Servaunts unto all other his howses in Norff. and Suff. to staie that nothyng shall be embeaseled until we shall have tyme to see them Emong which wee doo not omytte Elizabeth Holland her house newlie made in Suff. which is thought to be well furnished wt stuff wherof your highnes shall alsoe be advertised as we shall find it The almoner chardgeth himself wtall or the more part of the Duke his plate redye to be delivred into our handes Money of the said Duke he hathe none but supposeth that the Stuards upon thir last accompt hathe such as dothe remayne wherof by our next l'res your said majestie shalbe asshrteyned and semblabie of the said Duke his Juells founde here or elsewhere and of the clere yerelie valewe of his possessions and all other his yerelie Revenue as nere as wee can lerne by his books of accompt and other his Recordes And forasmoche as the said Duke and his Soon the Duchesse of Richmonde and Elizabeth Holland be absent soo as neither Ladies or gentlewomen remayne here other then Th'erle of Surrey his wief and children wt certen women in the norserie attending upon them wee most humblie beseche yor majestie to signify unto us whether you will have thole housholde continewe or in parte to be desolved reserving such as unto your highnes shall seem meat t'attend upon the said Earle his wief Lookeng her tyme to lye Inne this next Candlemasse beseching your highnes to signify unto us wher and in what place your pleasour is to bestowe her for the tyme and alsoo whom it pleaseth your grace to appoint for the defraieing of the chardgs of thousholde if the same shall have contynuaunce and whetheraftrerecept of the Duke his plate and Juells weshall send them or staie them here and in whos chardge they shall remayne All the said Duke his writengs and books wee have taken into our chardge and shall wt all diligence p'use them and further doo as the waight of them shall requiere We have herewt in a Brief sent unto your Majestie the nombre of the Lordes Ladies gentlewomen and Servunts which late were and yet bee taken oordinary in the Chekr Roll of his housholde and made a note of the nombr absent at this daie as in the said brief shall apeare Most humbly beseching your roiall majestie graciouslie to receive theis premisses as a comensment of our doengs and for the further executing of things yeat to be doon we shall procede wt all possible diligence Sygnifieng the same from tyme to time as occa'con shall serve This wee praye Godde most humblie and hartelie to preserve your roiall matie in Longe and hartie helthe to his will and pleasour ffrom Kennynghall betwixt the houres of vj and vij in the evening this tuesdaie the xiiijth of Decemb'r in the xxxviiijth of your most victorious and happie Reigne

Post Scripta The Duchesse of Richmonde and Mres. Holland take their journey towards London in the morning or the next daie at the furthest

Your majesties most humble obedient Servauntes and subjects

JOHN GATES

RY: SOUTHWELL

WYMOUNDE CAREW

The letter is sealed with soft red wax, bearing an impression of a female head looking sinister-ward, and is addressed, "To the kinges most excellent majestie, in hast hast post hast for thy lif."

There is a pencil note in the margin to the effect that the list of the household referred to in the text, was enclosed in a letter to the Council of the same date, and is much mutilated.

Bound up in the same volume with this MS., is a statement by one of the Duke's servants (Richard Fulm'ston (?) on the same date, made in obedience to an order of the Privy Council, as to what he ever knew or heard treasonable about the Duke of Norfolk or Earl of Surrey. There is also an account of the annuities granted to the Duke of Norfolk and his son, and what seems to be a draft of the celebrated impeachment against the latter for bearing the arms of Edward the Confessor.

King's Road, Chelsea, SW.

WALTER RYE.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. VII (VOL. II., p. 114).

In the 23rd Henry VI, he obtained the King's patent for the confirmation of the title of the Duke of Norfolk, conferred upon his grandfather, with place in parliament and elsewhere, next after John Holand, Duke of Exeter. In the 25th Henry VI, he went on a pilgrimage to Rome. In the 28th Henry VI, he was appointed one of the conservators on the part of the King of England, of the truce concluded with the Scots. On the 14th August, 35th Henry VI, he had licence from the King to travel to places reputed for sanctity, in Ireland, Scotland, Britanny, Piccardy, and Cologne, to the sacred blood at Wyndesnake, and to Rome and Jerusalem, for the benefit of the King's health. In the 1st Edward IV, he was appointed Justice of the King's forests, south of Trent, and died on the 6th of November, in the same year (1461), and was buried near the high altar at Thetford. This nobleman was summoned to parliament as Duke of Norfolk, 15th Henry VI, to 1st Edward IV inclusively. He married Eleanor, daughter of William Baron Bourghier, by Ann his wife, widow of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, and daughter of Thomas (Plantagenet), of Woodstock,* Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of King Edward III.

John de Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, son and heir of the last John, was in his father's life time (24th March, 29th Henry VI) created Earl Warren, and Earl of Surrey, and was 18 years of age in the 2nd Edward IV. On the 16th November, in the 9th Edward IV, he was appointed a Commissioner for the array of forces against George, Duke of Clarence, who had taken up arms for King Henry; and in the 10th Edward IV he succeeded to the stall of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, who had succeeded the Duke his father as a Knight of the Garter. On the 3rd (July 11th) Edward IV, he was one of the Peers who swore in the chamber of Parliament to maintain the right of succession of the King's eldest son to the crown; and in the 14th Edward IV he was retained to serve the King, in his wars with France, with forty men at arms (himself and two Knights included), and

* Arms :—France and England, within a bordure, Argent.

300 archers, for which he was to receive £1013. 17s 10d. He died on Tuesday next after the feast of the Epiphany, in the 15th Edward IV (1476), and was buried at Thetford. He was summoned to Parliament as Duke of Norfolk, from the 5th to the 12th Edward IV, inclusively. By his Duchess, Elizabeth, daughter of John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, by Margaret, his 2nd wife, daughter and co-heir of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, he had an only daughter and sole heir,

Anne, who was married on the 15th of January, 1477-8, to Richard, Duke of York (2nd son of King Edward IV), who was, on account of his marriage, created Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Warren, and Earl of Nottingham, at the same time; and, by an Act, passed on the 16th of January, in the 17th Edward IV (1477-8), Anne being then but in the 6th year of her age, it was provided, that in case she should happen to die without issue by the Duke of York, the castles, manors, and lands of her inheritance, therein mentioned, should be enjoyed by the Duke during his life. Soon afterwards, Anne, Duchess of York and Norfolk, died without issue, and was buried in the chapel of St. Erasmus, in Westminster Abbey, on which William Baron Berkeley (created Viscount Berkeley on the 21st April, 21st Edward IV) and Sir John Howard, Knight, became her co-heirs at law; and on the 20th January, 22nd Edward IV, the King having agreed to discharge William Viscount Berkeley and his brothers of divers sums of money owing to him and John Viscount L'Isle, by them and (their late father) James Lord Berkeley, amounting to £34,000, an Act of Parliament was passed for vesting in the Duke of York and the heirs of his body, with remainder to King Edward IV and the heirs male of his body, all the part of William Viscount Berkeley in all the castles, honors, lordships, manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which, by the decease of Anne, Duchess of York, without issue, ought to have come to him.

But all these precautions of King Edward IV to grasp the inheritance of the Moubrays were of little avail, for on the murder of King Edward V and his brother, the Duke of York, on the 9th of the calends of June, 1483, the provisions of both these Acts of Parliament, which were passed for the advancement of the latter, became extinct. A partition was made between Sir John Howard, created Duke of Norfolk on the 28th June, 1st Richard III (1483), and William Viscount Berkeley, created Earl of Nottingham 28th June, 1st Richard III, and Earl Marshal in the 1st Henry VII, of the estates which descended to them from the Moubrays; which partition was confirmed in the Parliament which commenced on the 13th January, 4th Henry VII. In consequence of this partition, the Manor of Melton Moubray, in Leicestershire, which doubtless received the additional name of Moubray, from its being in the possession of that once powerful family for so many centuries, fell to the lot of the latter, who was advanced on the 28th of January following (1489-90), to the title of Marquis of Berkeley.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. VI (VOL. II., p. 104.)

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, MALDON.

In the south, or D'Arcy Chapel, commonly called Darcy's Aisle. The east window is filled with modern painted glass, "To the memory of Henry Coape, Esq., by his widow and children, A. D., 1848, and contains the following arms:—

1. Arg., on a fess embattled counter embattled Gu., 3 fleurs-de-lis Or between as many roses Gu. seeded Or, leaved, stalked, and barbed Vert, *Coape*. In pretence, Gu., a chevron Erm., between three pheons Arg. Crest, a fleur-de-lis per pale Or and Arg.

2. Quarterly; 1 and 4, *Coape* as before, 2 and 3 on a chevron embattled counter embattled Az., 3 mullets Or, between as many dolphins naiant embowed Gu., *Coe*; impaling Gu. two lions rampant combatant, supporting a sinister hand coupé at the wrist Arg. Crests, 1. A fleur-de-lis per pale Or and Arg., *Coape*. 2. A leopard's head erased proper, collared and lined Or, holding in the mouth an oak sprig Vert, *Coe*.

3. *Coape*, impaling Arg. an annulet Sa., between 3 crescents Gu. Crest, a fleur-de-lis per pale Or and Arg.

4. Arg., on a cross Sa. 5 lions rampant Or, impaling *Coape*. Crest, a lion rampant proper.

5. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., a chevron Sa. between 3 mullets Gu. 2 and 3, Arg., on a fess Gu. between 3 cornish choughs proper, as many crescents Arg., impaling *Coape*. Crest, an eagle rising proper.

The Hatchments of the families of Coape and Coe, are singularly at variance with their arms emblazoned in the window.

1. Arg., on a chevron Az. between three "*Blush*" garden roses, slipped, leaved, and stalked proper, as many fleurs-de-lis of the field, *Coape*; impaling Arg. an annulet Sa. between 3 crescents Gu. Crest, a fleur-de-lis Arg.

2. Arg., on a chevron embattled between 3 dolphins naiant embowed Sa., as many estoiles Or. Crest, a leopard's head erased proper, collared and lined Or, charged upon the neck with 3 gutté d'or, and holding in the mouth an oak sprig Vert, for *Coe*.

3. Lozenge. Three pickaxes Arg., *Pigott*, impaling *Coape* (as in the window).

Note that in Burke's *General Armory*, the arms of *Coe*, of Maldon, are ascribed to *Cole* of Maldon, and agree with the arms displayed upon the above hatchment except in the charge of three gutte d'or on the crest.

In the middle south window of the D'Arcy chapel, ancient glass, are:—

1. Az., a chevron Or, between three bezants.

2. The same; impaling Sa., on a chevron engrailed Or, between three demi-griffins segreant Erm., as many martlets Gu., *Baldrey*. The lower portion of the coat of *Baldrey* is destroyed.

On monument, east wall. Henry Wentworth, Esq., Councillor at Law, ob. 1 Jan., 1614. Anastacy, his wife, 4 June, 1634. Arms and quarterings of Wentworth only. 1, Sa., a chevron between three leopards' faces Or, on the chevron a crescent for difference, *Wentworth*. 2, quarterly, Arg. and Gu., on the second and third quarters a fret Or, over all a bend Sa., charged with three escallops of the field, *Spenser*. 3, Gu., three

chevronels Or, *Clare*. 4, Barry Or and Sa., a canton Erm., *Gowsell*. 5, quarterly per fess indentée Or and Gu., *Fitz Waren*. 6, Or, two chevrons Sa., within a bordure engrailed Gu. (a crescent for difference). *Crest*:—out of a ducal coronet a nag's head Or, maned Sa., charged on the neck with a crescent for difference.

Upon the south wall a mural monument of the 15th century, despoiled of its brass effigies and inscription. From the arms and style of workmanship, I have little hesitation in appropriating it to Thomas D'Arcy, Esq., who died 25 Sept., 1485. These arms remain:—1, *D'Arcy* and *Fitz Langley* quarterly: 1 and 4, three quartrefoils; 2 and 3, a fess between six oak leaves. 2, *Darcy*, impaling quarterly; 1, a goat salient, *Bardwell*. 2, Quarterly, in the first quarter an eagle with two heads displayed. 3, a chief and a chevron. 4, a fess Erm., cottised, *Harlston*. Surtout an inescoccheon (blank). 3, *Darcy* alone.

Mural Tablet. John Coe Pigott, Esq., ob. March 1802, æt. 26. Three pickaxes.

Slab. Inscriptions of various dates, from 1735 to 1756, for the family of Coe. On a chevron embattled counter embattled, between 3 dolphins naiant embowed, as many *mullets of six points*. Crest, a leopard's head erased, collared and lined, holding in the mouth an oak sprig. These arms present another slight variation.

Slab. Seventeenth century, partly covered by a pue. Arms, *Darcy* (with crescent for difference), impaling *Wentworth*. The tomb is, undoubtedly, for Thomas Darcy, Esq., a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, who died in 1658.

A slab for one of the family of *Herris*; only a small portion of the inscription, with the date 1658, can be read, and the arms are partly concealed. I think they may be correctly supplied. Quarterly 1 and 4, on a bend 3 cinquefoils, *Herris*; 2 and 3 gutté.—K.

THE HARVEY FAMILY OF NORWICH.

(Continued from vol. I., p. 266.)

IN THARSTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

To the memory of General Sir Robert John Harvey, Knight Commander of Saint Bucto d'Avis; Knight Companion of the Bath; and Knight Companion of the Tower and Sword.

General Harvey was present at nine battles; Oporto, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, the Nive, the Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, and at the four sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Burgos, and St. Sebastian; and engaged in several minor actions with the enemy in Portugal, Spain, and France, during six Campaigns.

Whilst on the staff of the army, as Assistant Quarter-Master General, he was employed in various important services, and during the last three years of the war, was the organ of communication between Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, as Commander in Chief of the army, and the Portuguese troops in the field; receiving orders daily, and directly from him, being near his Grace's person in all the operations and engagements with the enemy, in the years 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814. He died 18th June, 1860, aged 75 years; and at the time of his death, was Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment, to which he was appointed by her Majesty in 1849.

This Monument is erected by his widow, Charlotte Mary Harvey, in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

General Sir Robert John Harvey was interred in his mausoleum, in Tharston churchyard.

COATS OF ARMS AT EAST DEREHAM.

In a window of the house at East Dereham, in which Sir John Fenn resided, many coats of arms in stained glass have been inserted. The shields are of various sizes, and have been fancifully arranged by an ignorant glazier. They were, doubtless, part of the collection of the learned knight, brought together from various sources. Another window is filled with ecclesiastical pilferings. The arms are mostly poor in execution, and in some the tinctures are too faded to be distinguishable. There are, however, eight corresponding coats of the same family, evidently brought from one place. These eight contain the arms and alliances of *Daundy* or *Dandy*, of Suffolk. This was an Ipswich family, holding manorial possessions at Cretingham and at Combs, in the same county, but I have no pedigree which will help me to arrange them in genealogical sequence.

The following description may enable some of your correspondents to do so, and also lead to the discovery of the place from whence they were taken. *Daundy* bore, quarterly Azure and Or, in the first quarter a mullet of the last. The impaled coats are these* :—

1. *Daundy*, impaling Gu. on a chief Ar. 2 mullets Sa. *Bacon*.
2. *Same*, impaling Sa. on a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis Or as many spear-heads proper, *Reeve* (†)
3. *Same*, impaling Ermine on a bend Sa. 3 pheons Ar., *Carlton*.
4. *Same*, impaling Sa. 3 chevronels Arg.
5. *Same*, differenced by a mullet Gules; impaling Gu. on a fess Or a mullet Sa. and in chief three plates.
6. *Same*, with difference, impaling Az. on a bend wavy Or 3 cornish choughs proper within a bordure engrailed Ar. charged with ogresses and torteaux alternately. *Read*.
7. Or on a bend Vert 3 stag's heads cabossed Ar. attired of the first, *Fernly*, impaling *Daundy*.
8. Sa. two swords in saltire proper, hilted Or, between 4 fleurs-de-lis of the last, the sinister half blank.

The remaining coats do not appear to have any connection with *Daundy*. They comprise :—

9. The See of Canterbury, impaling Or on a bend between three cross crosslets Az. as many garbs of the first, *Bancroft*.
10. Gules, [?] a fess Or, on a chief of the last 2 cornish choughs proper. Helmet, Mantle, Crest, on a wreath a griffin's head erased Or.
11. Az. two swords in saltire proper hilted Or within a bordure of the last. An Helmet affronté, Mantle, Crest, issuing from a ducal coronet, a leopard's head Ar. bezanté.

In fragments :—

12. Gu. 3 lions rampant Arg.
14. Gu. 3 garbs within a bordure engrailed Or, a crescent for difference, *Kemp*.
15. Ermine on a fess Sa. 3 mullets Ar.
16. Ar. a chevron ermines between 3 dolphins embowed Sa. finned Or.
17. Azure 3 fleurs-de-lis Or.

On small quarels :—

18. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Ermine on a pale Sa. 3 martlets Or. 2 and 3 Or two chevrons gemelles [?] between three cinquefoils —.
19. Sa. a leopard's face Or jessant a fleur-de-lis Ar.
20. Sa. on a bend Or between 2 nag's heads erased Ar. bridled, 3 fleurs-de-lis of the field, *Pepys*.

* The numbers are prefixed for convenience of reference, but not according to their arrangement in the windows.

† The second wife of Edmund Dandy, Esq., of Combes, was Susan, daughter of Robert Reeve, Esq., of Thwaite (*Page* 628.) Mary Shelton, his first wife, died 1615.

21. Sa., a lion passant Ar. [?] impaling Or on a fess Gules between 2 fleurs-de-lis in chief, and as many in base, the same number all counterchanged.
22. Quarterly of four, 1, per pale.—and Sab. an eagle displayed 2. Ar. a fess Gu. [?] and in chief a label of three points Sa. 3. Ar. a fess Sa. between 3 ogresses.
4. Ar. 3 chevrons Gu. [?] and a canton Or charged with a mullet Sa.
23. The See of *Norwich*, impaling Or, a raven proper, *Corbet*.
24. Gu. 3 dragons passant in pale Erm, *Bloss*.
25. Az. an arm embowed issuing from the sinister side of the shield habited Or sleeve turned up Ar., the hand grasping a sword in pale pierced through a heart Ar., and sustaining on the point a crown Or; impaling Or an eagle displayed Sa. charged with a crescent Ar. Crest, issuing from an Earl's coronet a thistle crowned Or.

There are also quarels containing the following crests:—

1. On a wreath Or and Az. a horse's head in armour proper, charged with a crescent and crested with two feathers Or and Az. (Three of these.)
2. On a Helmet, issuing from a ducal coronet a bull's head Sa. armed Or.
3. On a wreath Ar. and Sa., a wyvern of the last [?] (The same repeated.)
4. On a wreath Ar. and Gu., a boar passant Erm., *Bacon*.

I do not think I have blasoned these all with true heraldic technicality, but hope I have made them intelligible.—G. A. C.

DR. ZACHARY BROOKE (VOL. II., p. 130.)

Zachary Brooke, younger son of the Rev. Zachary Brooke, born at Hammerton, in Huntingdonshire, and educated at Stamford school, under Mr. Reid, was admitted sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 28th June, 1734, in the 19th year of his age. He proceeded B.A., 1737-8, was admitted a Fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation, 10th April, 1739, and commenced M.A., 1741, being B.D., 1748, and D.D., 1751. On 23rd March, 1757, he became one of the senior fellows of the college, and on 19th January, 1765, was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, vacating his fellowship by marriage on 25th June, in the same year.

His son, of the same name, born at Cambridge, after being educated in the schools of Bury St. Edmund's and Sedberg, was admitted a pensioner of St. John's College, 5th October, 1783; B.A., 1788; Fellow, 31st March, 1789; M.A., 1791; B.D. 1799; vacating his fellowship by marriage in 1800.

The Rev. Zachary Brooke, father of the doctor, was probably of Sidney College, Cambridge, B.A., 1693-4, M.A., 1697. Cole says that he was Vicar of Hawkston cum Newton, Cambridgeshire, and that, in consequence of some disorder in his finances, he went to one of our plantations and was beneficed there, leaving his son to the care of his friends. (See *Nichols' Lit. Anecdotes*, I, 563.)—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

QUERY.

Meaning of Slepe and Hastells.—Will some one of your learned readers be good enough to say what he conceives to be the meaning of the following:—The manor of St. Ives (Hunts) with the Slepe? A field in my parish is also called the Slipe, which is no doubt the same word. My parish has likewise two fields, named the Great and Little Hastells. What is signified by Hastells? The seat of Mr. Pym, at Sandy, Beds., is styled the Hassels, or, as it is pronounced in the neighbourhood, Hasells or Hazells, for I know not whether it is spelt so now. Are the two words the same, and what is the meaning of them?—CANTABRIGIENSIS.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JANUARY, 1865.

NOTES.

NOTES ON THE SURNAME OF MARSHALL, IN NORFOLK.

Among the early feudal possessors of lands in Norfolk, ranks a junior branch of the family of Marshall, Earls of Pembroke. Their history seems involved in some obscurity, so that I have hitherto been unable to meet with any pedigree connecting the different branches, which are to be found entered in the Herald's *Visitations of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*. The Marshalls, probably, came over with the Conqueror, but I do not find their name in those documents professing to be copies of the Roll of Battle Abbey; a Geffery le Marshall, however, appears in Domesday.

As to the name, Richardson gives the etymon, French, *Mares-chal*; Dutch, *maer*, a horse, and *schalek*, a servant; literally, "a servant who takes care of horses." "By degrees," says Mr. Lower, "the word acquired a more dignified meaning, and was applied to the "magister equorum," or Master of the Cavalry, and other offices of state, some of which were not connected with horses, but with the management of great public affairs. The surname, though sometimes derived from the superior occupation or honourable place (as in the case of the old Earls of Pembroke, in whom the office of Mareschal or Commander-in-chief vested hereditarily), is far too common to admit a doubt, that it generally implies nothing more than farrier, or shoeing-smith, in which sense it is still used in France." It seems almost unnecessary to say that in early times the name was spelt in various ways, thus we find it written le Mareschal and Mariscal, from the Latin *Mariscallus*, Marchal and Marshal, with only one *l*, and then like variations with the other *l* added.

The Norfolk branch of this family derives itself from John Marshall, nephew to William, called, 'the great' Earl of Pembroke, who was created Marshal of Ireland, by King John, in or about 1207. From him Morant traces the Marshalls of Finchingfield, in Essex, but this descent seems involved in much obscurity. Enough to say, that it seems tolerably certain that the Essex, and Berkshire, Norfolk, and Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, and Leicestershire, Huntingdonshire, and Hertfordshire, and perhaps Warwickshire* families, have all a common ancestor in some

* John le Marshall, of Foxcott, co. Warwick, had issue Galfridus, who married Mary, daughter and heir of John Bridepoore, 22nd Edward I (1293-4), and had John, who died *s.p.*, 1295-6; Nicholas; and Gilbert, second son, 1321-2, who had issue Simon and Gilbert. Their arms were, Or, a bend lozengy Sable. See *Harl. MSS.*, 1167 and 1563.

progenitor of the Earls of Pembroke. Mr. William Smith Ellis, in his *Notices of the Ellises*, gives some particulars of the Marshalls, and endeavours to show their connexion with the Ellises. I should insert his remarks, but I think that they will be better appreciated and more readily understood, when taken in connexion with the context of his valuable little treatise, of which, I regret to say, only one part has as yet been published. The ancestors of the Earls of Pembroke, and the Norfolk Marshalls, Barons of Hingham or Rie, bore for arms, Gules, a bend lozengy Or; but the former seem to have discarded this bearing for, per pale Or and Vert, over all a lion rampant Gules. This coat is still borne by the Marshalls of Newton Kyme, in the county of York. (*Burke's General Armoury.*) The Marshalls of Nottinghamshire bore, barry of six Argent and Sable, a canton Ermine. One line of their descendants, who settled at Finchingham, in Essex, bore, paly of six Gules and Ermine, on a chief Or, three griffins heads erased Sable. Another, Gules, on a fess Argent three lions heads erased Azure, between as many mascles Or. May not this be to some extent composed of the coats of the Earls of Pembroke, and the Barons of Hingham?

The first ancestor who can be named with any degree of certainty is Gilbert le Marshall, grandfather of William, first Earl of Pembroke; his father was, probably, John, * Marshal of the Household to King Henry the first; and his Gilbert, who was living 10th William I (1076). "Gilbert Mareschall or Marshall, so surnamed because he and his family were hereditary Marshals of the King's Household, was Marshal of the Household to King Henry the first."† I take him to be the person mentioned in Courthope's *Historic Peerage*, as a baron by tenure in the reign of Henry I. He was succeeded by his son John, Marshal of the Household to Henry the second. "He stood for Maud, the empress, against King Stephen, wherefore, on the accession of Henry II to the throne, he had lands of considerable value in Wiltshire bestowed upon him, and in the tenth of that reign, being the King's Marshal, upon the difference between the King and Thomas á Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, laid claim to one of that great prelate's manors."‡ "By the Pipe Roll of 31st Henry I, it appears that John, son of Gilbert the Marshall, paid a sum of money to have the office of his father, then recently deceased. This John's son John, and his brother and heir William, created Earl of Pembroke, were successively Sheriffs for the united counties of Surrey and Sussex, in which latter county they owned considerable property."§ This John, son of Gilbert, had issue four sons:—

1. John, to whom the office of Marshall was confirmed; he bore the great gilt spurs at the Coronation of Richard the first.|| He died without issue in 1199. (Courthope's *Historic Peerage.*)

* *Harleian MSS.* 807, fo. 64, and 1982, ff. 92 and 96.

† *Harl. MS.* 1411, fo. 41,

‡ *Banks' Extinct and Dormant Baronage*, vol. i., p. 368.

§ *Notices of the Ellises*, p. 17.

|| Banks.

2. William, who married Isabel de Clare (Strongbow), and became Earl of Pembroke, and Marshal of England, and dying in 1219, left five sons, all of whom succeeded him in the earldom and died without issue, and five daughters.

3. Henry, made Dean of York by King Richard the first, and afterwards, 10th February, 1193-4, Bishop of Exeter. He died in October, 1206. He appears to have adopted for arms, Or, a lion rampant Gules, within a bordure Azure entoyre of mitres of the first. (Bedford's *Blazon of Episcopacy*, p. 43.)

4. Anselme, had issue John; Collins* calls him *Sir John Marshall*. This John adhered to King John in the contest between him and his barons; and was Sheriff of Hampshire in the first year of King Henry the third, and Governor of the Castle of Devizes. He was made hereditary Marshal of Ireland in the 9th of John, and had all the lands in Norfolk of Hugh, Earl of Gurnay, the traitor, and many others. King John gave him in marriage Aliva or Alice, daughter and coheir of Hubert de Rie, Baron of Rie, in Norfolk,† hence he was of Hingham, and Baron in right of his wife. According to Courthope, he died in 1234. Blomefield says, "William de Rosceline held a quarter of a fee in Aldeby and Wheatacre, anno 20th Henry III (1235-6) of John le Marshall (Baron of Rie, in right of Alice his wife, daughter and coheir of Hubert de Rie, the last heir male of that family) by Lætitia his wife."‡ However, it is certain that he died about this time. He had two sons; John, the elder, who married Margery, sister and heir of Thomas Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and was reputed Earl of Warwick in right of his wife; he died without issue 1242-3, and in the next year his wife married again to John de Plessetis, who became Earl of Warwick in her right;§ and William, heir to his brother; he is called Anselme in Harl. MS. 1411, and it is there stated that he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ferrars, Earl of Derby. Banks, in his *Extinct and Dormant Baronage*, argues that it was he, not his father, who married Aliva, daughter of Hubert de Rie; and Courthope makes him *son* of John son of John, instead of *brother* of John son of John. Blomefield says he was heir to his brother, but according to Morant, his brother did not die without issue, but was ancestor of the Marshalls of Nottinghamshire, and also of those settled at Finchingfield, in Essex.|| I think that his brother did die without issue, and that the origin of the mistake is, that the words son and heir are used when it should be *brother* and heir. The notes of Blomefield and Morant tend to confirm this opinion, at the same time no two authorities seem entirely agreed on all particulars of the descent. I, therefore, append in a foot note a list of references to the places where various statements will be

* *Baronies by Writ*, p. 85.

† *Harl. MS.* 1411, fo. 41.

‡ *History of Norfolk*, vol. VIII, p. 3.

§ Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. II., p. 367. Courthope, p. 499.

|| A Pedigree will be found of this part of the family in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1864, *penes* me.

found.* This William, says Banks, "took part with the rebellious barons, 49th Henry III, and died soon after, leaving two sons, John and William." In fact, he died the same year, 1264. John succeeded his father as Baron of Hingham, having received the King's pardon for his father's offences. We learn from Blomefield that his wife's name was Hawyse or Alice, and from Morant, that he married a daughter of Robert Fitzwalter. He died, in 1283, and left issue William, and John who died under age. William, Baron of Hingham, was summoned to Parliament from the second to the seventh of Edward the second, and died in 1314 or 16, having had a son and two daughters:—

John Marshall, Baron of Hingham or Rie, was never summoned to Parliament, and died without issue, leaving Ela his widow who had dower of his lands, and married secondly Robert Fitz Paine.

Dionise, died about the same time as her brother.

Hawise, married Robert Lord Morley, who had in her right the barony of Rie, which remained in his family for some generations, and is now in *abeyance* among the representatives of the Barony of Morley.

A more detailed account of the barons of Hingham, will be found in Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. II, p. 432, et seq; here I have only attempted to give such general details as I have not hitherto met with in a collective form. I am inclined to think that some of this family existed long after the extinction of the direct male line of the barons of Hingham or Rie, or may exist now in East Anglia, and shall be glad to learn particulars of any family of the same name, as I hope, at some future day, to make some further remarks on the subsequent genealogy of the Norfolk Marshalls.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

BRADESTONE CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Bradestone church is situated on the rising lands on the east side of a large arm of the Estuary of the Yare. It is now a neglected building, but in days of yore was rich in architectural embellishments. The remains of the windows are in the richest Tudor style, and probably erected then through the munificence of the Berny and Paston families. The font is richly decorated in window pattern, but only in very low relief. There is a bracket for lights remaining at the angle on the south side of the site of the high altar. The fine screen is mutilated, and several slabs are bereft of the brasses. In the tower is a fire place, with hearth and funnel in perfect order, and recently put to use; one bell only remains in the tower. It was consolidated with Strumpshaw, July 24th, 1794 —H. DAVENEY.

* *Blomefield's Norfolk*, 8vo edition, vols. I., 346; VI., 383; VIII., 3, 4, 204, X., 228. *Morant's Essex*, vol. II., pp. 367, 511. *Dugdale's Baronage*, vol. I., p. 599. *Banks' Extinct and Dormant Baronage*, vol. I., p. 368. *Harl. MSS.*, 807, 1982, X., 1411, &c., &c.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 10. (VOL. II., p. 128.)

*Bungay St. Mary. (Continued from vol. I, page 425.)**Receipts.*

1541 Itm. Receyuydd of thomas tybynh'm, the
yowngar, for the sessement * to ye church vjs. viij*d*.

Payments.

Itm. payd to the Clark for ffettchyn the copps
from norwyche, for his horse and his chargs xij*d*.

Itm. payd to ye good man tybnam, the elder,
for xvij yards of lokerem for surples, at vid. the
yard ix*s*.

Itm. payd for makyn vi newe surples ij*s*.

Itm. payd to John byly for swepyng the
chappell in the churchyard ageynst ester ij*d*.

Itm. payd for mending the stavys to ye
canapye ij*d*.

Repac'on of ye chappell.

Itm. payd for a lode of Rede iijs. viij*d*.

Itm. payd for A C byndyngs † & iiijxx iiij*d*.

Itm. payd for A C brochys & sswayes ij*ob*.

Itm. payd for thacke xij*d*.

Itm. payd to curtes for v dayes worke in
Redyng the chappell xxd.

Itm. payd to his S'vaz [Servants] for v days
werk wt a jd. over xjd.

Itm. payd to curtes s'vaunt for ij dayes werk
at ijd.ob. ye day wyche dyd lay Red also vijd.

Itm. payd to Dunkhorne for one dayes werk
trymyn the claye iiij*d*.

Itm. payd to bellward for a days werk of
Wryghts werk iiij*d*.

Itm. payd for all ther bords at ijd.ob. ye day
ye tym of thery iijs. xd.ob.

* This is the earliest record in the book of an assessment for the church, or church rate, nor does any other occur till 1600, in which year is the following entry:—"Rd of divers p'ishioners as appeareth by a rate iij*l*. xvij*d*." The next is in 1605, and in 1606, is this entry. "Rc. by Collee'on upon a Rate towards ye church charges iiij*l*. xix*s*. viij*ob*;" and in 1617-18, is, "Itm. Rec. in the Rate for Reparac'ons of the Church, xvij*l*. xs. vjd."

† One hundred and four score bindings.

Itm. payd to thomas baly for the church *	
pt of ye byble	vjs. jd.
Itm. for mendyng the crosse Clothe	jd.
Itm. paid for iij cholder of lyme	xvss.
Itm. paid to John Paten for viij Dayes werk	
of masons werk	ijs. viijd.
Itm. paid to his s'var for viij Dayes werk	xvj d.
Itm. to the bellman for goyng for mother bylys	jd

Reseyvytts.

1512 Itm. Reseyuyd At ye entrey of my cumyng	
one	iiijl. iis. vjd.
Itm. Receyuyd of John barett & Symond	
beckytt torcherevyst†	iijl. xxd.
Itm. Receyuyd of Edmund pryckytt for bylys	
obyttts	vs. viij d.
Itm. Reseyuyd the gyfft of thom's woodcocke	
onto the church	ijs.
Itm. Reseyuyd the gyfft of Robt fyschepond	
onto the church	xij d.

Payments.

It. paid to thom's tynkar for mendyng of ye	
grete laten candelstycks	xij d.
It. paid for mendyng the ij sylu' candelstycks	iiij d.
It. paid for mendyng ye sylu' sencers	ij d.
It. paid for mendyng ye sylu' shyppe†	iiij d.
It. paid for mendyng ye crysmatory§	viij d.
It. paid to A man for to chose iij trees for ye	
stepull wyndowe, for his days werke	vjd.
It. paid for ye mendyng of ye best crosse	ij d.
It. paid for ye ij Vergers makyn	xvid.
It. for washyn of A Sewt	iiij d.
It. paid for iij holy water stycks	ij d.

* The bible was directed to be placed in churches, to be read by the people, at the joint expense of the incumbent and the parishioners.

† Torch reeves were officers appointed annually by the church, to collect by voluntary contribution, for supplying the torches carried in its public processions, and for wax candles used in its services. In 1565, mention is made of "the Torchhouse in the Church"; "the candle house" is also named. The stock of wax candles (720lbs.), appears by a memorandum written in 1553, to have been then recently sold, it runs thus:—"It. sold to willm gyrling, gent., of waxe wch was the sepulture waxe, xxxvj li skore pounds at iiij d. the pound, sune xij li." It goes on to state that the £12 is unpaid, and that a security for it is deposited in the church chest.

‡ The silver ship or boat is the vessel that contains the incense, and in which it is carried about before being burnt in the censer.

§ The vessel which contained the oils used in baptism and extreme unction.

|| Emblems of authority—mace or rod.

It. for fettyn the brasen lecterne* from metyngh'm

iiij*d.*

It. paid for makyn of one of ye hand bells

xij*d.*

It. paid to tynk for goyng for ye benefactors†

j*d.*

It. for garnyshyng lace sylke & other p'ces of sylke

xvj*d.*

It. to y' p'ische p'st for his lyght Abowt ye herse‡ at hallowmes

iiij*d.*

Receipts.

1543 Itm. Receyvyd ye bequest of ye p'son of Ersh'm

iijs. iiij*d.*

Payments.

It. paid to Catton, Sadeler, for makyn a bawdryke§ for ye lyttyll bell

iiij*d.*

Itm. paid to hary Roper for A eke|| to ye grete bell rope

iiij*d.*

Itm. paid to John Turnor for chynghyn ye wyndows on ye stepull, & mendyng ye other wyndows, for iij days worke and his ij S'uaunts

ij*s.* ix*d.*

Itm. paid to John Codd for iij yards of blew bokeram for ye copps (copes)

xviij*d.*

Itm. paid to ye said John for ij yards of garnyssshyn lase

iiij*d.*

It. paid to franc' tybnam for ij scayns of Sylke & for blew threde

iiij*d.*

It. paid for sewyn S'ten abbs¶ yt waz occupyd at ye game on corp's xxi day

j*d.*

It. paid to John Hune for mendyng ye locke* on the fronte

ij*d.*

It. paid to Seynct John's fraery for ij yers Rent for skets acre, in north meddowe

ij*d.*

Receipts.

1544 Itm. Receyuyd ffor torches burnyng at ye obbett of Robt Payne

iiij*d.*

* *I. e.* fetching. After the breaking up of the College at Mettingham, near Bungay, this brazen lectern formed part of the furniture of St. Mary's Church of the latter place.

† This, undoubtedly, alludes to the donors of the brazen lectern, as I do not see any other entry to which it bears reference.

‡ The frame work on which lighted candles were placed at funerals, a frame set over the coffin—Wright. Upon Hallowmas or All Souls Day (November 2), the office for the dead was solemnly said for all the faithful departed.

§ Or baldrick, that which fastened the clapper into the bell.

|| An addition—a piece added.

¶ Sewing certain Albs, that were used at the (Ale) games, on Corpus Christi day.

* Fonts were always kept locked.

*"Gyld Vessell."**

Itm. Receyuyd of Richard tybnam	viiij <i>d.</i>
Itm. Receyuyd of Thom's Pumfrett	viiij <i>d.</i>
Itm. Receyuyd of — lenie	iiiij <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid to ye clark ffor wasshyng ye ij lenton Abbs	ij <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid to Raffe bury ffor stoppyng of hoolys alofft on ye steple, wher the Caddows† come in	j <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid to John mene ffor A Dayes werke makyn ye causey ageynst ye ohurche wall, mete, Drynke, & wags	iiiij <i>d.</i>
It. paid for stullpys† to ye said causeye	iiiij <i>d.</i>
It. paid to Wyls ffor overthrowey one stone wall	viiij <i>d.</i>
It. paid to A man ffor brekyng the said wall handsome to carye	ij <i>d.</i>
It. paid for A hesppe of twyne for ye nettes§ at ye churche dore	ijob.
It. paid to newsay for A Days werk ffyllyng ye tumerell, mete, Drynk, and wags	iiiij <i>d.</i>
It. paid ffor A horse in the thylls	j <i>d.</i>
It. paid to John hune ffor makyng Rengells to ye canope staves	iiiij <i>d.</i>
It. paid for poynts to tye wth the canape cloth	j <i>d.</i>
It. paid ffor one new brasse ffor ye third bell weying xiiij <i>li.</i> & di at iiiij <i>d.</i> the pound	iiijs. vid.
1545 It. paid ffor swepyng the chappell	ij <i>d.</i>
It. paid ffor makyng A Sete in ye quer	ij <i>d.</i>
It. paid to Plum'er ffor makyn ye church wall	xxvjs. viiij <i>d.</i>

* Similar entries occur down to 1552. I am at a loss to know the nature of this Guild Vessel, but it is pretty clear there was a guild or fraternity of some character in connexion with this church, but what its special object there is nothing to shew, nor can I add a positive word about it, beyond what the churchwardens' book furnishes. It is, however, probable from other entries and memorandums, that it was one of at least an occasional festive character. That total abstinence formed no part of its regulations, is suggested by the inventory of platters, dishes, and saucers, in pewter, and spits of iron, given below. "7th August, 1553. Md. ther ys of pewter vessell wch remayneth in the custody of the churchwardens theste.

"In primis of pewter platters xiiij*li.*
It. of pewter Dishes lviij.
It. of pewter Sawcers xvj.
It. twoo gret Spets of yron."

† Jackdaws.

‡ Stulps. Posts, placed probably at the entrance of the causeway or along its base, to keep horses and carriages off; used at the present day as a protection to earth banks and walls.

§ I will venture a suggestion as to the probability of this net being placed in the church doorway during service, to keep dogs out. It is clearly written "nette," and made of the hespe of twine, and cannot, therefore, I think, be intended for "natte," i.e., a mat; a few years later, I find an annual stipend is paid to a person to perform the office of driving them out.

It. paid ffor Russell* & for Sylke	v <i>d</i> .
It. paid ffor washyng ye clothes before ye Roodloft	xx <i>d</i> .
It. paid to Hempson ffor hooks for ye standard † in the Church	j <i>d</i> .
Itm. paid to Sondsale for mendyng ye cobbell ‡ of ye ffourt bell	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .
It. paid for ij watr payles	vj <i>d</i> .
It. ffor socketts for ye candalls in ye quer	iiij <i>d</i> .
It. ffor mendyng ye lock on ye Rodlofft Dore	j <i>d</i> .
It. A pyne to ye Rowell §	j <i>d</i> .
It. paid to Sr Sherborne ffor rent	vj <i>d</i> .
It. paid for kepyng ye maid's lyght	xd.

Receipts.

1546	Itm. Rec. of John Codde of ye churche Mony ffor ye charge of the leadyng of the Sowth ele (<i>aisle</i>)	xl.	iijs.	j <i>d</i> .
------	--	-----	-------	--------------

Payments.

Itm. paid for ij ynglyshe Processyonalls	vj <i>d</i> .
It. payd for wasshyng ye vayle cloth	iiij <i>d</i> .
It. paid for washyng ye Redde sewt & ij Abbs	v <i>d</i> .
It. for A lyne ¶ to ye sacrement	ix <i>d</i> .

"Buttress on ye South syde."

It. paid to Alborowgh for v chalder of lyme	xvs.	
It. for Rossyn for ye crosse in the churchyard		ij <i>d</i> .
Itm. payd to bocher plommer ffor shotyng & leying of ^{xx} / _{vi} hundred* xvij hundred & xxij ^{li} / _{vi} .		
of leade at viij <i>d</i> . the hundryd	iiij <i>l</i> .	xijs. j <i>d</i> .
Itm. bowght of new leade of ye said bocher ffor the said South ele, xvij C & hallff at vjs. the C, some	v <i>l</i> .	xjs.

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

* A kind of satin.

† I shall be glad to know what is here meant.

‡ The gudgeon, or iron pin, the stock of the bell hangs on; the brasses are the boxes in which the gudgeon works.

§ Or corona lucis: the frame on which lighted candles were placed, and which hung usually before the rood.

|| Probably the veil or curtain that was hung before the cross during the latter part of Lent; described in old inventories, I am informed, as a "velum quadragesimall."

¶ The blessed sacrament is reserved by the Catholic Church, and at the present day in a tabernacle upon the altar; anciently, however, we find that it was frequently reserved in a dove of some precious metal, and hung from the roof *over* the altar. It was so at Durham Cathedral.

* 6 tons 18 cwt. 22 lbs.

FIRE ATT LUDHAM HALL,* NORFOLK, IN 1611.

On Saturday the tenth day of August, Anno D'ni, 1611, in the ninth year of the raign of King James of Scotland, A Fire happned att Ludham Hall, about ye hour of Twelve att Noon, the day being windie, by the negligence of the Brewers, Ambrose Duckfield and Francis Fenn, the servants of B'p Jegon, who, that day, brewing and leaveing their fire negligently att their dinner time in ye Hall. The fire in the Brewhouse first burnt down that Brewhouse and ye Bakehouse adjoyning, wch were lately erected by B'p Jegon, wth all the furniture therein. The Dairie House there also lately crected, wth all the furniture and Dairie wthin. The Slaughter house, wherein was a Bullocke killed and dressed and burnt. The Tymber howse late also erected, and much board, Lath, and Timber therein. The Husbandman's stable and all therein, A hay Room, full of new hay and all therein. The Gentlemens stable for saddle horse, and all their saddles and brydles. The Coach-horse stable and their furniture. The Chamber of the Grooms of ye Stables, and all therein. The Secretaries Chamber and Studie, and many of his own Bookes, and ye bonds and prsentac'ons, and some Records, touching instituc'ons into Benefices. A malt seller, and Fish Chamber, and all therein. A Corn Celler late erected, and all therein, The Kitching, and Larders, and Pastrie, and all therein; the Chamber of the Clerke of the Kitchin, and his studie, newbuilt, and all therein; a storehouse for ye sd Clerke, newbuilt, and all therein, wth all the Apparell, and bookes of the said Clerke. The Steward's Chamber over ye Pantrie and Buttery, and all therein. The Pantry and buttery, and the Great Hall, wth ye Bings, wainscotts, Skreens, Tables, fforms, Benches, and furniture, And harnies hangde about the Hall, worth Fifty pounds ye harneis. The New Buttery and Wine Celler, new erected, stored wth Beer and Wine plentifully, The Bedd Chamber over ye New Buttery and Wine Celler. A Tayloure's Chamber, a Woman's Chamber, and a Closett by it, next ye Wine Celler, towards the New Orchard, The Dyneing Parlour, and the Tables, settles, wainscott, hangings, and furniture therein, The Chamber over that Parloure, wth much furniture, Beddstedds and bedding therein. The Gallery over those Chambers, wch was the Studie of the Lord B'p, in wch was very many Bookes of the most choice for use, and very many Manuscripts, and all the Auditt Rolls, and divers Evidences of the B'pricke, about Eight hundred pounds of silver and Gold Coined, the Greatest parte was found much and unmoulten. The Barn, wth wheat and Rye, and other Grain in it worth xl*li*. The best Coach Stone horse wch, being lett loose out of the Coach horse stable, wth four other of his fellowes, their halters being cutt, the best of the fire went into the Barn to a Mare that stood there in the fills of Cart loaden with Corne; The horse, worth xvij*li*., and the Mare worth v*li*., were both burnt together, wth ye Cartes, ladders, and Pitchforkes att the end of the Barn, a hay barn, and ye hogsties att the South end of the hay barn, all burnt, and many of the swine, wch were all shutt up in those styes in the Harvest time, were by me lett out of those styes but much scorched. Att

† From Harrison's *MS. Collections*, Liber B., fo. 87.

the North end of ye Corn Barn, a Coach house, and a Coach in it, and the furniture thereof burnt down. A Graunarie near by it wth old Wheat and wooll in the same Graunarie all burnt; the Lodgings of ye Plough servants Cookes, and Scullions, and Carterer, called ye Forte, burnt down. The Malthouse and the old Back house att the West end of it, The Gentlemens lodgings, tyled, built by B'p ffreake, and a ferret house att ye end of it; a Douehouse in ye foreyard, all the rest of the howses, to the value of fower hundred pounds worth, being old thatched howses, together wth divers houses, lately erected by B'p Jegon himselfe, besides Goods worth about 300*li*., were burnt down and Consumed in the space of abt two hours, No man being burnt or touched by the Fre. That night, B'p Jegon and his Wife lodged att Ludham, in the house of Mr. George Barney, and the Sabbath following. And on Monday, the 12th of August, Bishop Jegon, his wife, and greatest parte of his familie, with such household stuff left unburnt, saved out of the fire, and some wheat and Malt, prserved and brought out of the Corn Chambers, was by him carryed by Carts and horses to his house, wch he had purchased att Aylesham.

Before the Howses of Ludham Hall were burnt down, Bishop Jegon had made them very fitt and Convenient for a Retireing Country ffarme or Grange, but they were not befitting in them for the Lord Bishop to make any Long Abode or Residence.

The Building of Ludham Hall Mannour was finished by the Abbott, for a Grange or ffarme house ffor his Necessaries, Anno Domini, 1450, as appeared in a Glass window in the Hall there before it was burnt, in which glass windowe, was painted the Armes of the Abbott, and also this Memorandum, touching the tyme of the building of those howses in these words, viz:—

Ao Millemo C. Quater et L. Jubileo Est opus hoc factum, finem simulsq' redactum per Christi Lande, qui Munera Dat sine fraude.

This fire happened about some Eight skore and one year after, the first building of it was distant from the Monastery about one Quarter of a mile.

It was all Thacht, viz., the Hall, and no Chimney in it. The Parlour, the Kitchin, and all the Chambers. When Bishop Jegon came first to Lodge in Ludham, There were too Barnes, with a Distance between them, where he built up another between the two former, and made them one great and Large Barne. None of the other Howses were Tyled but onely the Gentlemens Lodgings, built by Bishop ffreak, before menc'oned, which remained unburnt.

THE CORNWALLIS MONUMENTS (VOL. I., pp. 396, 417.)

The wife of Sir John Cornwallis was Mary, daughter of Edward Sulyard, of Otes, co. Essex, son of Sir John Sulyard, Justice of the King's Bench, by his first wife, Anne Hungate. This family, as well as its younger branch, settled at Haughley, in Suffolk, bore for arms, Arg. a chevron Gu. between three pheons reversed Sa.; the arms impaled on the tomb of Sir John Cornwallis, at Berkhamstead. Azure, a chief Ermine, are the arms of an entirely distinct family of Sulyard, living in Sussex.—C. R. SCOTT MURRAY.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 14 (VOL. II., p. 134.)

St. Mary the Great, Cambridge.

ERRATA.

Page 110, l. 5, for son of Thomas Ventris, read son of John Ventris.

All Saints Cambridge.

Page iii, l. 8. "Mr. John Dod, Fellow of St. John's Coll." It is believed that the Parish Register is here at fault, and that for *John* should be read *William*. It appears from an examination of the records of St. John's College, that there was a fellow at that period named *William* Dod, but no *John* Dod.

Coats of Arms at East Dereham (vol. II., p. 141.)—No. 4, was borne by Trerise; 8, Barrow; 11, Brand; 12, Ross; 15, Lyster; 16, Kendall; 17, Wynne; 18, 1 and 4 quarters, by Nicholson; 19, Morley; 21, Taylor, impaling Deyville.—C. N. E., *East Dereham*.

QUERIES.

Meaning of Yaxley (p. 118.)—With reference to this query I may now add the approximate dates at which the name underwent some change.

A. D.	1086	Acle?	A. D.	1207	Yakel
	1135	Akesleia		"	Jakeleya
	"	Jakesleia		1263	Jakele
		Jakele		1474	Yaxle
		Jakesle		1483	Yaxley.
	1207	Jakel			W. H. S.

Thomas Edger, Esq.—I have now before me:

"Two Charges, as they were delivered By T. E. esquire, Justice of the Peace for the County of Suffolke. The one at Easter publick Quarter-Sessions of the peace, held at Ipswich, in that County, On Friday, April the 6, 1649. The other upon the opening or first Publick sitting upon the Commission of Sewers, at Woodbridge, in the Liberty of St. Etheldred, in the same County, On Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1649, before two substantiall Juries, good Freeholders, and others of that County. Wherein appears The necessity of Government, and of steps and degrees in it: And the duty and great trust in those in Publique employment not to desert the present Government. Lond. 4to, 1650."

Am I right in ascribing these charges to Thomas Edger, Esq., who was member for Orford, in the Parliament of 1658-9? If so, I shall be glad of further information respecting him.—S. Y. R.

Family of Dawson.—Wanted, the issue of the undermentioned persons. *John Dawson*, a younger son of Thomas Dawson, of Castle Dawson, Ireland, married, 1706, Griselda Carr. His sister married Dr. Carr, Bishop of Killaloe. *Joshua* and *Charles*, younger sons of Joshua Dawson, M.P. for Londonderry County, elder brother of the above John, died 1724. William, elder brother of the above Joshua and Charles, was succeeded by his eldest son Arthur. Wanted, the brothers and sisters of this Arthur.—W. M. H. C., *Hunstanton*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

NOTES.

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LORE.—NO. I.

Weather Proverbs.

The subject of *Folk-Lore*, although an interesting one, has hitherto received but little attention from the correspondents of the *East Anglian*. Every year lessens the chances of our becoming acquainted with many curious relics of a by-gone age, which have been handed down by oral tradition amongst our peasantry, but will probably scarcely survive the present century. A great deal of this traditionary lore may yet be recovered, but it frequently requires some tact to induce the possessor of a secret to communicate it to another, particularly if the querist should be suspected of a want of faith in its efficacy. May I suggest to those of your readers and correspondents who may occasionally stumble upon scraps of folk lore, the desirability of acting upon the advice of Captain Cuttle, and “when found,” make “a note of it.” In the meantime, I will send you a few of my own notes of the folk-lore of that part of Norfolk which borders on the Waveney, for insertion and preservation in the *East Anglian*. Many of them are probably well known, and others, perhaps, are not peculiar to this district, but may be met with in many other parts of England.

Weather Proverbs, and prognostications of fair or foul weather, may yet be frequently heard amongst the peasantry, who still look upon “a red east” as “a sign of rain,” and “a red west” as “a sign of wind,” or, as it is expressed in the old rhyme :

“Evening red and morning grey,
Send the traveller on his way ;
But evening grey and morning red,
Send the traveller wet to bed.”

The appearance of the rainbow too, is always noted by the shepherd, for

“A rainbow at morning
Is the shepherd’s warning ;
But a rainbow at night
Is the shepherd’s delight.”

In the days when barometers were less frequently seen in the farmer's parlour than they are now, a knowledge of the natural signs of the changes of the weather was a part of his education, and was then indispensably necessary to enable him to manage his business with skill and success; but a great deal of this weather lore, formerly so common and so useful, is now either lost, or remembered only by small farmers and agricultural labourers. "A *burr*," that is, a *halo*, "round the moon is a sign of rain;" and in autumn—

"A mackarel sky,
Is either very wet or very dry."

The following rule is much relied on by some weather prognosticators:—If the wind veers to the north, and continues there in a *dry* season, there will be no rain while the wind remains northerly; on the contrary, if the wind veers to the north in a *wet* season, it will continue wet so long as the wind remains in the same quarter.

Another rule is, that when a robin sings at the bottom of a bush, it betokens bad weather; but if he sings at the top of a bush, it will be fair.

The flight of wild fowl in the winter is always regarded as the precursor of severe weather.

Again:—When you see the grey "Shepherd's flock" before eight o'clock in the morning, it will rain before night. This is believed to be an unfailing sign.

Another proverb is thus expressed:—

"March dry, good rye;
April wet, good wheat."

The fact that on a rainy morning the clouds frequently break as the sun approaches the meridian, seems to have suggested the proverb—

"If it rains before seven
'Twill cease before eleven."

When small clouds lie in folds from the north east to the south west, rain will speedily follow; but if they lie from south east to north west, fine weather may be expected.

The sun rising clear in the morning, and going to bed again (as it is called) immediately, is a sure indication of a foul day.

When small clouds are seen scudding before larger ones, they are called "*water carts*," and rain is sure to follow; and there is a skyey appearance called "Noah's Ark," (*i.e.* two small clouds facing each other and resembling two crescents), which is also considered the forerunner of continued rain.

Again:—If the wind blows strongly from the south at day break, it will rain before night.

Similar to this is the prognostication in the old rhyme:—

"When the wind's in the south,
'Tis in the rain's mouth;
When the wind's in the east,
'Tis neither good for man nor beast."

There is also a saying with reference to the new moon, that—

“When early seen,
'Tis seldom seen”—

on account of the rain-clouds which are said to follow its early appearance.

The new moon “lying on its back,” with the horns of her crescent pointing upwards, is absurdly believed to indicate a dry moon; and on the contrary, when the new moon appears with the horns of the crescent pointing downwards, or as it is locally expressed, “when it hangs dripping,” it will be a wet moon.

When the new moon appears with the opaque part of her disc distinctly visible, the first quarter is said to be wet and stormy; and when the sky is streaked in the early part of the afternoon, it is believed to be the immediate precursor of rain.

When the new moon happens on a Saturday, it is superstitiously believed to be a sign of unfavourable weather, particularly if the full moon falls on a Sunday, for—

“Saturday moon, Sunday full,
Never was good, and never *will*.”

Another weather couplet (which I have heard is used by anglers) runs as follows:—

“Between twelve and two
You'll see what the day will do,”—

that is, whether the afternoon will be fair or foul. There is also a saying, that “the sun is always seen on a *Saturday* ;” and this is firmly believed by many of the country people, who maintain that the sun always peeps through the clouds on that day, if only for a minute, just (as it were) to shew his face.

One of the weather rules of an old man in the village from which I write is the following:—If it is a clear sky to windward early in the morning, it will be a fine day.

I think it is unquestionable that many of the weather proverbs handed down to us from our forefathers, are the embodiment in quaint and pithy phrases of the result of their observation and experience; but it must be confessed that there are some sayings in common use which certainly have neither “rhyme nor reason.” The following are of this class:—

When a cat wipes her face over her ears, it is a sign of fine weather. And—When a cat sits with her back towards the fire it is a sign of frost.

And again:—

“A fine Saturday, a fine Sunday;
A fine Sunday, a fine week.”

This is simply absurd; for if true, there would be continual sunshine.

It is said that Dr. Darwin, having made an appointment to take a country jaunt with some friends on the ensuing day, but perceiving that the weather would be unfavourable, sent, as an excuse for not keeping his promise, a poetical epistle, containing an enumeration of most of the signs of approaching ill-weather. The late Dr. Adam Clarke enlarged these by adding several new ones, and remodelling others; and as the entire piece describes those natural signs which are most frequently observed in rural districts, it is here subjoined:—

SIGNS OF APPROACHING FOUL WEATHER.

The *hollow winds* begin to blow ;
 The *clouds* look *black* ; the *glass* is *low* ;
 The *soot* falls down ; the *spaniels* sleep ;
 And *spiders* from their *cobwebs* peep.
 Last night the *sun* went *pale* to bed ;
 The *moon* in *halos* hid her head.
 The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
 For, see, a *rainbow* spans the sky.
 The *walls* are *damp* ; the *ditches* smell ;
 Clos'd is the *pink-ey'd* *pimpernell*.
 Hark ! how the *chairs* and *tables* crack !
 Old *Betty's* joints are on the rack ;
 Her *corns* with *shooting pains* torment her,
 And to her bed untimely sent her.
 Loud *quack* the *ducks* ; the *sea-fowl* cry ;
 The *distant hills* are looking nigh.
 How restless are the *snorting swine* !
 The *busy flies* disturb the *kine*.
 Low o'er the *grass* the *swallow* wings ;
 The *cricket* too, how *sharp* he sings !
 Puss on the *hearth*, with *velvet paws*,
 Sits *wiping* o'er her *whisker'd* jaws.
 The *smoke* from *chimneys* right ascends,
 Then spreading, *back to earth* it bends.
 The *wind*, unsteady, *veers* around,
 Or settling in the *south* is found.
 Through the clear stream the *fishes* rise,
 And *nimbly* catch th' incautious *flies*.
 The *glow-worms*, num'rous, clear, and bright,
 Illum'd the *dear* *hill* last night.
 At dusk the *squalid toad* was seen,
 Like *quadruped*, stalk o'er the green.
 The *whirling wind* the *dust* obeys,
 And in the *rapid eddy* plays.
 The *frog* has chang'd his *yellow vest*,
 And in a *russet coat* is drest.
 The *sky* is *green* ; the *air* is *still* ;
 The *mellow blackbird's* voice is *shrill*.
 The *dog*, so alter'd is his taste,
 Quits *mutton-bones*, on *grass* to feast.
 Behold the *rooks*, how odd their *flight*,
 They imitate the *gliding kite*,
 And seem *precipitate* to fall,
 As if they felt the *piercing ball*.
 The *tender colts* on *back* do lie,
 Nor heed the *traveller* passing by.
 In *fiery red* the *sun* doth rise,
 Then *wades through clouds* to mount the *skies*.
 'Twill surely *rain*, we see't with *sorrow*,
 No *working* in the *fields* to-morrow."

POPISH AND SECTARY RECUSANTS IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK, 1596.

A trewe Certificat of Popishe recusants wthin the Dyoces of Norwich, wthin the severall Countyes of Norff. and Suff., ther estate, degree, valew in Lyvelehood, the speciall place of ther abaode, wch of them be howsholders, who vagrante or ffugityves, who have had conferences offered them for ther Instructyon : and how maney of them be Indicted according to the Course of Com'on Lawe, as hath ben detected† and made knowne by Jnquisityon, sithens the fyrst of December, 1595. Accordinge to Letters addressed by the Lords of her Mats. honorable Counsell in that behalf.

Norwich.—Gregorye Gunes, a popishe prest. } *prisoners in the gvyld*
 Anna Howlett, the wyfe of } *Hall Indicted.*
 Elizabeth Wayte.
 John White, and Marye his wyffe, ffeltmaker, Lyttell worthe, never Indicted.

John Thompson, gent., no howsekep', hath Lately sold his Lond, beinge of the yearley valew of xxx*li*. } *yn the*
 Robt. Downes, Esquier, kepith howse. } *Castell of Nerwich,*
 Thomas Lynne, M'chant, kepith no howse. } *for the*
 Thomas Lynnakker, glasyer, no howse kep'. } *Countye of Norff.*
 Robt. Lovell, gent., kepith a house.
 John Yaxley, gent., a housekep'.
 John Lynnakker, glasyer, no howsekep'.
 Anne Townsend, the wife of Edmond Townsend, gent.
 Richard Ellyott, yeoman, no howsekep'.
 James Murrell, yeoman, no howsekep'.

Richard Lusher skvyvenor, and Anne his wyfe, one Lyttell woorth a howse kepp'.

Edmu'd Wyndham, doctor of Lawe, no howse kep'; comitted by warrant from the Lords of the Counsell, not further proceadyd wth by reason of the said warrant.

*Nich. Kent Baker.

Breckles.—Ellenor Woodhowse, the wyffe of ffraunces Woodhowse, Esquier.

Evanse ffvdde, gentel., and Judith his wyffe, a howse kep'.

Ashewill.—* Will'm Browne, yeoman, sudioner, in the howse of Raphe Heyhowe.

Kerbrooke.—Alice Graye, the wyffe of Anthony Graye, gent., whose Lyvinge is woorth xxvj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. by yeare.

*Anthony Graye, gent., his sonne, hath no Lyvinge but his maintenaunce of his ffather.

M'garet the wyffe of Lyonell morse, gent.

M'garet Morse, the Dawghter of the said Lyonell.

*Edward Bacon, gent., a howse kepp'.

† In the margin is written, "detected by inquisition, made the first of December, 1595, and formerly at the last assises for the Countie of Norff., and certeffied to the Ho. Sr John Pophm, Kt. L. cheif Justice of England, and the Judges of."

Martyn [*Merton*].—Ann Graye,† the wyffe of Rob't Graye, esquier; the said Robt. Imprysoned in London, his Lyvinge woorth three hundreth markes by yeare, the Quenes Matye is answered two p'tes therof, his wife keapeth house.

Elizabeth Prowde, singlewooman, M'garet Vttinge, the wyffe of Nich. Vttinge, hosbondman, servants in howse wth Mrs Graye.

Wigenhall Marie.—Henrye Carvyll, esquier, and Wenefryd his wyffe, his Landes be Lessed to Mr. Sackford of the pryve Chamber, and the same demised by him to the said Mr. Karvyle.

*Thomas Bromwell, yeoman, servant to tke said Henrye.

Est Walton.—Cecely Baker, the wyffe of Thomas Baker, gent., his lyvinge li. a yeare.

*Elizabeth Baker, singlewooman, Dawghter of the said Cecely.

Wooluerton.—Edward Yelvuerton, gent., kepith a smale howse.

Robt. Thompson his man.

Hockeringe.—ffraunces Trott, the wyffe of Mathew Trott, gent., a howse kepp'.

Thomas Layton, gent., of Lankeshyer, and often repairing to Hockeringe to the said Mr. Trott's, suspected to be a recusant.

Northtuddenha'.—*Cecelye Lynne, singlewooman.

*Cecely Tubby, servant to Thomas Lynne.

*John Wade, hosbondman, servant to the said Lynne.

Robt. Coppinge, Blakesmith, and his wyffe.

Brandon p'va.—Jane Lvmner, gent., a howse kepp'.

Melton Marie.—Marey, the wyffe of Robt. Downes, Esquier.‡

Edward Downes, gent., singleman, sonne of the said Robert.

Brigett Downes, singlewooman, his Dawghter.

Suzan, a gentelwooman of the said Marye Downes.

The Landes of the said Robt. Downes ar vallewed to be woorth yearley ixxx and ixli., wherof her matie hathe two p'tes.

Attiborowe.—Peter Mowlde, yeoman, a howsekepp'.

Buckinha' M'tini.—Walter Neave, yeoman.

Quidenha'.—Vmfrye Bedingfeld, esquier, a howse kepp', his Londes lxli. by yeere, and payeth two p'ts to her matie. §

Kenninghall.—Will'm Mydelton, yeoman, a howse kepp'.

*Philip Mydelton, singleman his sonne.

Estharlinge.— the wyffe of M' Thomas Lovell, esquier. ||

Rowdham.—Richard Browne, yeoman, one that flityth from place to place.

Loddon.—ffraunces hobbard, wyffe of James Hobbard, Esquier.

ffincham Mich'is.—Hen. Hobbard, Esquier, and M'garet his Wyffe, a howse holder.

(To be continued.)

† Daughter of Sir Thomas Lovell, of East Harling.

‡ Her husband, it will be seen above, was in Norwich Castle.

§ See vol. I., p. 404.

|| Alice, daughter of Sir John Huddilston, Knight.

HENRY VIII AND THE DUKE OF NORFOLK—STATEMENT OF THE DUKE'S
SERVANT, 15TH DEC., 1546.

The following is a transcript of about half of the statement of Richard Fulm'ston, which is preserved in the same volume as the Report of the Commissioners, printed in the *East Anglian*, vol. ii, p. 135 (which report is in the heading erroneously stated to be dated 13th December, 1547, instead of 14th December, 1546.) I am inclined to think the writer was the Almoner referred to in such report.

To the ryght hon'able my lords and others of the kinge his majestes most hon'able p'vi counsell.

In thaccomplysme't of your good and gracijs co'mandm't given to me yesterdaye the xiiij of Decembr I have accordinglye syns that p'sent tyll this p'sent mornynge the xv of the same delyb'atlye and wt good serche of my consiens and knowledge by all meanes & wayes so far as God hath given to me grace serched examined and thoroughwtlye perused my seid consiens and knowledge to answer your good lordships what ev' I herd or know by my lord of norff (yet my mr being trew to his maieste and otherwise I utterlye refuse him) and by therle of Surrye his sonne in eu'y such thing as by treason might anywayes touch his highnes or my lord prince or my lords and others of his majestes most hon'able counsell or the comon wealth of this his highnes realm I asserten your good lordships by the feyth I ow to God and by myn allegaunce I ow to the King his most excellent maieste and as I wold have the favor and m'cy of God in the world to com and the favor and m'eye of the King his highnes to be shewne to me at my most nede in this p'sent world I can not accuse eny of them both in any of the p'misses nor by my seid feyth and allegaunce that I never mistrusted any of them both of ther truth to the king his majeste my lord princes good grace the king his highnes p'vy counsell or the comon wealth of this his highnes realme byfore the seid erle was styll kept after the Delyu'e of Syr Richd. Southwell and then more upon the co'mitting them both opinlye to the tower upon Sondag last past wich mistrust (I take god to wytne) never grew in my hert of eny knowledg that ev' I had of the misdemeanor above seid but oonly upon ther co'mitting as is afore seid & upon serch of ther howses wt the taking Inventories of the goodes found in the same wt such other ridings and serch as is apparaunt to all men (adding ther unto the gret and apparaunt goodnes and justice of his majeste by side your most hon'able & discrete counsell given to his highnes is so apparaunt and universalli shewne to all men that I con not but think som what ther is a mis as I seid yesterdaye to your good lordships for other weys I know thei shuld not have been co'mitted I also asserten your good lordships that before ther co'ming to the cite now last I never herd eny of them both talk in eny of thes matt's wich ther talk syns ther co'myng to the cite in my pore fantesye weyith so mich & ther Declaracon of ther truth as I dare not meddill in writing or other weies setting forth the same on les I shall be ther un to co'manded by his majestie or you my good lordis of the counsell ffor that I consider wt my self as well that your good co'mandments did not strech ther un

to as also (if the lytill experience that I have seene) men ought not to be receyved to speke in the favers of any colled to answer to the king his highnes in their untrewiches And thus wishing to them both such delyv'e as god hath ordeind for them and as shall stand wt the King his majesties pleasur I leve them and the estate of ther causes And now most humbly beseche you all in God's name and in the weye of charite that yt maye lyke you all of your accustomed goodnes to be good lords and masters to me in this my trobill and undes'ved accusason And that yt maye lyke you further to be so good lords and masters to me (for that p'aventur things either by me spoken herd or eny weyes knowen maye be nought in your most discrete judgments that in my most simple capacite I have thought god disonest that I have thought onest—unlawfull that I have thought lawfull untrew that I have thought trew) to minister to me such interrogatories towching the p'misses as shall seme to you good wherunto (by the oth I have byfore taken) I shall trewlye and pleynlye sey my knowledg so nere as god will give me leve and as I entend or wish his majeste to be my good gracios lord or eny of you to be my means (?) therfor wherof for such consideracons as may herewt appere to yow I feele my selff to have no lytill nede

And my lords for my necligent handling myself in giving Counsell to the Erle of Surrye I sey and confesse to you all I was never wyse nor able to give him or to eny bodie els such advised counsell as a wise man or a man of more foresight might have doon but this I assuer you upon my ffeith I did never wittingli give him advise to go furth in eny unlawfull disonest enterprise durung the tyme I had eny doings of his To the pricking him forward in his yong desiers I do confesse unto you all that I have been to him as to my lord his father and to the rest of his children a most earnest drudge & s'vunt yett such a s'vunt as I trust no man or woman hath taken hurt thereby but only myselff For my lords the servise that I have doon to him in effect hath beene in the loone of mony when he hath been called to (serve?) wich I never boroed of eny his fermors or ten'nts or otherwise pressed eny of them by taking ther rents or fermis byfore the tyme yt was payable but ever (chisted?) of myselff and of my own frinds though mich to my losse and now so much to my losse yf eny thing shall happen to him otherwis than well as I shall not be able to bere the same [wtout your good helpis and favor]* for at this ower he oweth to me above Cxlii. for paym't wherof I have no other suertye than a bargeyn and sale of ijc. shepe yet going vpon his ground or my lord his fathers I wot not wether I shall call it bysides that I stand bownd in div's placis wt him for the paymt of cc marks or more for help wherin I most humblye crave of you all to be my good lordis and mrs as occasion shall s've"

WALTER RYE.

(*To be continued.*)

* Interlined. W. R.

THE CORNWALLIS MONUMENTS (VOL. I., pp. 396, 417, II., p. 153).

Sulyard and Cornwallis.—Whether lawfully or unlawfully the Sulyards of Essex, nevertheless, quartered the coat Azure a chief Ermine, with Argent a chevron Gules between three pheons reversed Sa. Morant mentions that they bore both coats. They occur also quarterly on the monument in Runwell church, in memory of Edward Sulyard, Esq., of Flemings, in that parish, who died 7th November, 1692, aged 72; described as “the last of his name and race.” Anne Sulyard, one of his nieces and co-heirs, married Charles Parker, Esq. Their son Charles Parker lies buried in Runwell church, with the arms of Parker, quartering the two coats of Sulyard, quarterly in the second and third quarters.

Upon the monument of Eustace Sulyard, who died in 1546, only the coat with the pheons is borne, impaling the arms of his wife: and at the last adjustment of the quarterings of Sir John Tyrell, Bart., by the College of Arms, this coat only was admitted for Sulyard, carrying with it Fayreford, Bacon, Good, and Hungate.

These facts seem to denote that “Az. a chief Ermine,” was improperly assumed by some of the Sulyards of Flemings. The representative of the family in Essex, is Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., through Dorothy, the other niece of Edward Sulyard, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his estates. In his will, dated February, 1690-1, he does not even mention Ann, and although described as “the last of his name and race,” he speaks of his cousins Thomas and Andrew Sulyard, and his kinsman John Sulyard, all of whom might, perhaps, have died before him.—K.

ARMS AT EAST DEREHAM (p.141.)

I have the kind permission of our friend T. W. King, Esq., York Herald, to communicate to the *East Anglian* the following Pedigree of *Dandy*, which furnishes information as to most of the coats of that family in the Dereham window, referred to at p. 141. The additions to this pedigree, printed in another type, are supplied from the stores of another kind friend, the Rev. G. H. Dashwood.

In this Pedigree, the name is spelt *Daundy* throughout. From these authorities, I attribute those coats as follows:—

- 1, to Edmund Dandy and Jane [*or Ann*] Bacon.
- 2, to Robert D. & Joan Rede.
- 7, to William Fernly and Agnes Dandy.
- 5, to William Dandy and Frances Brampton.
- 8, to William Barrow and Elizabeth Dandy.
- 6, to Edmund Dandy and Susan Reeve.
- 3 and 4, (The latter answering to *Trevice*) remain unappropriated.

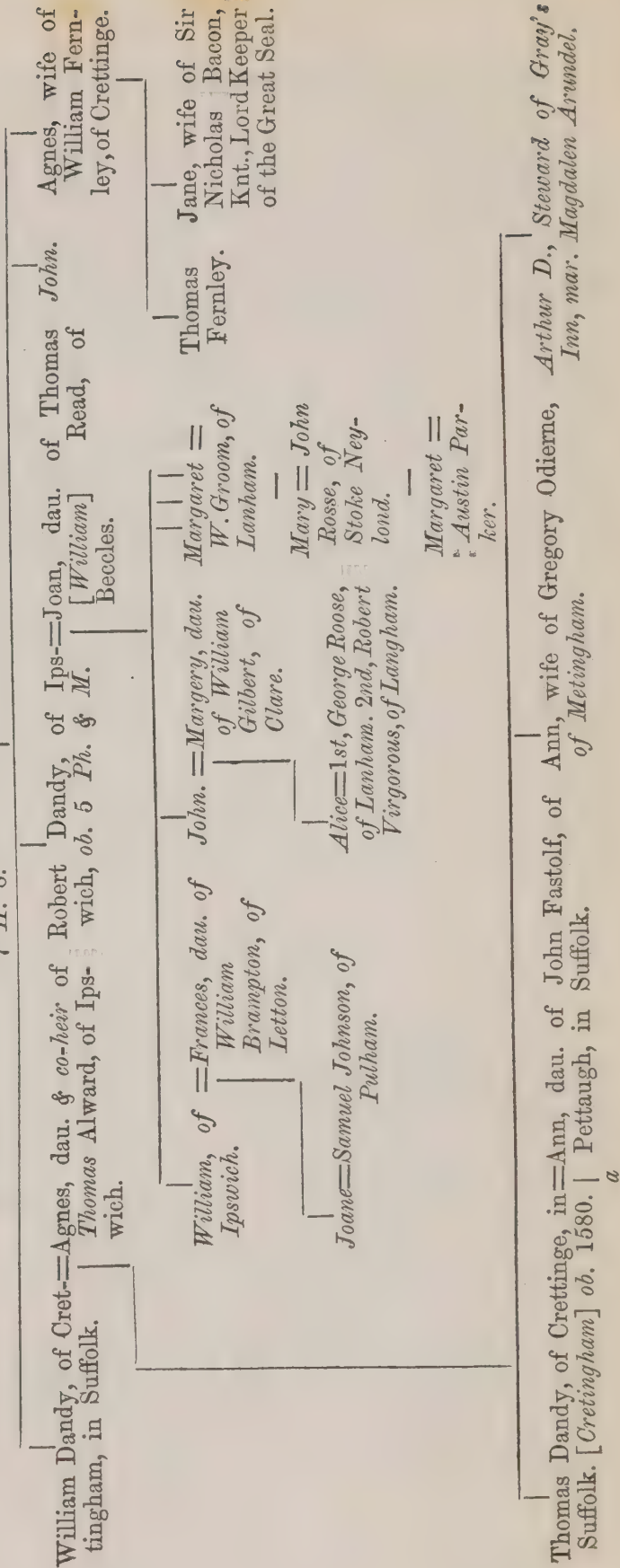
G. A. C.

FAMILY OF DANDY.

From a Pedigree entered in the year 1625, in the Visitation Book of Suffolk of 1612; to which are here added the slight continuation from the Visitation of 1664, and some Notes from Reyce's MS.

Arms :—Dandy, quarterly Az. and Or, in the first quarter a mullet of the last; impaling Shelton, Azure, a cross Or.

Margaret, afterwards=EDMUND DANDY, of=Jane, dau. of Bacon (Anne?)
Ipswich, ob. 1515 | of Blakenham, in Suffolk.
7 H. 8.



Thomas Dandy, * of Combs., in Suffolk, ob. 1607, 5 Jac.	=Martha, dau. of John Poley of Badley. †	John.	Frances, mar. Laurence Pells, of Kettleborow.	Elizabeth, mar. William Barrow, of Westrop.	Jane, mar. Wm. Odell, of Westacre Wood., in Essex.	Ann, † mar. Thomas Clark, of Stamford, 2nd. mar. to Little.	Mary, mar. Edmund Quarles, of Norwich.	Elinor, mar. John Cheney, Cheney of Fordham, in co. Cambs.				
Mary, da. of Sir Ralph Shelton, Kt., lux.	=Edmund Dandy, of Combs., living 1623 alibi of Finningham.	=Susan, dau. of Robert Reeve, of Thwaites, 2. ux. living 1656, at Combs. : the Estate about £300 per an. : Reyce.	Ann, mar. Thomas Cutler, of Ipswich, Sprouton.	John, born 1591, ma. Joan Mitchel, of Essex. † * †	Catherine, mar. Thos. Sotheby, of Wilton, co. York. † * †	Thomas, born 1593, ma. Susan, dau. of John Knolton, of Groton.	Elizabeth, † mar. Charles Humphry, of Rishangles, born 1595.	Mary, born 1597, mar. to Richard Humphry.	William, born 1600, s. p.	Martha, mar. to William Auburn.		
Thomas Dandy, son and heir, born 1610.	=Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John Bull, of Wickham Market.	Ann, born 1611, mar. to John Pells, of Cranford.	Ann, born 1611, mar. to John Pells, of Cranford.	Edmund Dandy, =Margaret, dau. of Richard (Thomas) Gages, of Drinkstone, co. Suffolk, 1664. Visitation of Suffolk, 1664.	Henry, mar. Margaret Doughty, of Worsby, co. Linc.	Elizabeth, born 1617, mar. Nicholas Garnon, of Newton.	—	Temperance, born 1618. † mar. Richard Jennings.	—	Martha, born 1619, mar. Joseph Crane.	—	Bridget, mar. Edward Clough, of Combes.
Thomas Dandy, a minor, in 1656, Reyce.	John.	—	Edmund.	Benjamin.	Mary.	Elizabeth.	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES TO PRECEDING PEDIGREE.

The Coate of Dandy standeth upon Ipswich Cross, in lead, in two severall places, viz :—quarterly a mullett in the first quarter, in one of the places vnder the Escocchion is written in old l'res, E. Dandy, and for profe of the Cullers, it is affirmed that it is wrought in old hangings, in the cullers as is above sett downe, impalled with the severall matches of this familie, and is affirmed for truth by Charles Humfrie, this 23rd of May, 1625. (This note is appended to the pedigree of 1625.)

* In the church of Combs., this 12th Sept., 1656, under a marble, lies Thomas Dandy, Esq., who had married Martha, dau. of John Poley, of Badley, Esq., and of Anne, dau. of Lord Thomas Wentworth, of Nettlested. This Thomas Dandy died about fifty years since. Against the wall in the chancel is nailed a fair plate of brass, for Katherine, dau. of this Thomas. She had been wife to Thomas Sotheby, rector of Combs., 15 years, and had borne him viii sons and v daughters. She died in the 32nd year of her age, 1624. Against the wall is a fair monument for Thomas Sothebye, who died in the 63rd year of his age, when he had been rector there 32 years. His first wife was Katherine, dau. of Thomas Dandy, aforesaid; his second wife was the relict of John Crane, of King's Lynn, Esq.—*Reyce*.

† On a table against a wall.—The coat of Dandy with Poley, Or a lion rampant Sable. In glass.—Ufford, Sa. a cross engrailed Or. The same on the steeple, in stone. Checky, Or and Gu., a fess Ermine. Quarterly, Ufford (as before) and Beke, Gu. a cross moline, empaled with Jenny. Ermine a bend Gu., between two cotices Ermine. Ufford and Beke again empaled.—“Or, a lion or beare rumpd. with ij tailes Sa.”—*Reyce*.

‡ Thomas Sotheby, succeeding Dr. Miles Mosse, was rector of Combes temp. Car.—*Reyce*.

§ Sotherby.—Ar. on a fess Gu., between 3 crosses crosslets Sa., three talbots passant Arg., a crescent for difference.

|| Richard Jennings, son of Richard Jennings, a Portman of Ipswich, married Temperance, dau. of Edmund Dandy, and now (1656) Rector there.—*Reyce*.

 MEANING OF YAXLEY (VOL. II., pp. 118, 154.)

The different orthographies of the name given by W. H. S., prove that it means “the oak ley, or pasture.” Had the earliest form been *Yaxley*, the name might have meant “the meadow by the water” (*yax*, *yox*, *ax*, *ex*, *ox*, *ux*).

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

Yax, a river—*ley*, a meadow. Yaxham is closely analogous in its meaning, a home or station on a river. Yoxford, like Oxford, means a passage through *Ouse*, a river. These river compounds in the names of places are very general throughout the whole of England, and are of British origin, the root not altered by the Romans when in occupation of the country, but simply distinguished by a Latin termination, *e.g.*, Dorchester a camp near a river. The Saxons, after the Romans abdicated, adopted a similar course, adding to the British root Yax (or Axe) *lega*, a water meadow, hence Yaxley. Domesday Book, in the Norman era, made strange work in the names of places, never spelling any place mentioned in the Survey twice alike, hence Acle, Yakel, &c., &c. *Acle* is only Aclea (*ac* an oak, *lea*, a meadow) the same name as Oakley, as W. H. S. may see by turning to Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, p. 2.

Queen's Gardens.

R. C.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

MARCH, 1865.

NOTES.

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF.

As everything relating to Shakspeare has, just at this time especially, a peculiar interest, I have sent you a brief outline of what really appears to give a clue to the personal identity of that extraordinary Shakspearian character, Sir John Falstaff; and if it should prove to be so in reality, it would lead to the belief that not only may be claimed for that obese knight a place amongst the "Suffolk Worthies," but also that even the great bard himself may have been a visitor of our locality. The facts I allude to are as follows: Having, by the kindness of the Reverend A. E. Marshall, curate of Rendlesham, been allowed to peruse an old parish paper belonging to Rendlesham church, I was struck by the coincidence of Shakspearian names appearing in it; and I think you will agree with me that there is sufficient to excite at least a curiosity, even if my inferences be at fault. Amongst many other matters relating to the church, contained in the paper mentioned, is a list of the several rectors of the parish from 1204 (A.D.) to the early part of the last century, the latter appearing to be the period when the abstract was written. Amongst others "John de Fordham" was instituted to the living on the presentation of "Sir John Falstoff, Knight, Lord of Colvyles" (elsewhere spelt "Colvylls"), and it is stated that he was formerly rector of Westwick, Norfolk, and that he exchanged livings with the then rector of Rendlesham, Hendry. Hendry was instituted rector in 1375, on the presentation of "Sir John de Holbrook." Unfortunately, the date of Fordham's presentation is obliterated, having been written in red ink, which has become decomposed; but the date must have been about 1380, as in 1388, "Thomas Cobbe" was presented to the living, also by "Sir John Falstoff." Subsequently rectors were instituted on the presentation (respectively) of "Alice, relict of Sir Hugh Falstoff," "John Falstoff, of Tunstall (the adjoining parish), Esq.," and "Thomas Falstoff." In 1459, "John Clerk" was presented by "Henry VI.," and in 1558, the living was in the presentation of "Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and Lord of Colvylls." Now, I would point out what appears the coincidence of names and dates. Falstaff (the mere substitution of the "a" for the "o" in spelling the name I pass over) appears in Shakspeare's play of *Henry IV.* Henry began to reign in 1399,

within eleven years of which date "Sir John Falstoff" was certainly living, as the presentation was then in his hands, and appears to have remained so till near 1425, when it was in the hands of "Alice, relict of Sir Hugh Falstoff," and this was after the death of Henry IV, who died in 1413. So that whether this "Sir John Falstoff" is or is not the type of Shakspeare's character, it is equally certain that he was living at the exact period at which Shakspeare places his Sir John Falstaff—a coincidence certainly sufficient to justify inquiry. Then, again, the Rendlesham Sir John is described as "Lord of Colvylls;" and it is remarkable that the name "Coleville" (query, identical) occurs in Shakspeare's *Henry IV*, Act iv., Sc. 2, and appears to be the name of a place, "John de Coleville," or, if our present surmise be correct, "John of Colvylls." In the scene named, Coleville meets Falstaff, after the battle of Shrewsbury, and recognises him, as if he might have known him in his own neighbourhood, Falstaff not appearing to know Coleville. The whole interview reads like that of persons who might have been neighbours, but never friendly, being opposed as they were in the party strifes of the period. Further, Shallow, in Act iii., Sc. 2, prating of his college days, says, "Then was Jack Falstaff, now Sir John, a boy, and page to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk." It is at least singular that the Falstaff of Shakspeare should have been connected with the family of the Dukes of Norfolk, and that the Dukes of Norfolk should also be connected with the same parish as the "Falstoff" of Rendlesham, and both "Lords of Colvylls."

Taken singly, possibly neither of the foregoing coincidences may be of much weight, but collectively they seem to point circumstantially to something that might lead to interesting conclusions, if properly investigated by some one who has the time and inclination to pursue them; and the hope that such may be the case must be my apology for this long and hastily-written letter. I hardly know if it be worth adding that, in the neighbouring parish church of Dennington, there are very fine effigies of the "Bardolph" family of the 15th century; but it is possible that the "Bardolph" of the rubicund nose, who was a boon companion of Shakspeare's Falstaff, may have been a scapegrace of this family, if our previous surmises have any foundation. The Rendlesham document referred to is marked in the margin in one place, "Regist: Prin: Dom: Episc: Norwic:," from which it seems to be an abstract.

Woodbridge.

J. S.

FOLK-LORE (VOL. II., p. 155.)

I have noted the following sayings which I have heard in my village, and send them as a small contribution to the *East Anglian Folk-lore*:—

"Ringers and Singers,
Little home bringers,"
"A thatch'd church and ivied steeple,
A bad parson and wicked people."

W. H. S.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 13 (VOL. II., p. 110.)

Register of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, begins 1558.

1559. Robert, son of John Crud, at the Rose, & Alice his Wife, bap. April 10.

1562. Sara Crud, da. of John Crud, at the Churchgate, & Joane his Wife, bap. Nov. 10.

1565-6. Martha Curd, da. of John Crud, Junr, burd Jany 24.

[A vast number of this family occur in the Register, indifferently spelt *Curd* and *Crud*, down to the middle of the 17th century.]

1572. John Brignel, John Chambers, & Richard Barker, slayne at the clay pitt & overwhelmed with clay, burd Nov. 21.

1575. Richard Lorkin, & Agnes Titmouse, married April 21.

1575. Henry Calton, Gent., buried Aug. 10.

1575. Agnes Proctor, Wife of Robert Proctor, Vicarii Ickletonii, buried Aug. 17.

1576. Robert Procter, Vicar of this Towne, & Joane White, mard Aug. 20.

1576. Grace, da. of Richard Lorkin, bap. June 24.

1578. Alice Spicer, drowned in the river, burd June 24.

1582. Margaret Lorkin, Widow, buried Aug. 6.

1586. Mother Wakefield, buried Nov. 20.

1587. Joane Procter, Wife of Robert Procter [Vicar] burd March 2.

1588. "Michael Cowle, Vicar, entered [not *interred*] 20 April."

[The Register is signed by Cowle from the commencement in 1558 to 1611, shewing that the early part is a transcript made during his incumbency.]

1589. John Addam, a great drunkard, excommunicat, burd Nov. 25.

1589. John Backstur & Margery Byllingay, when they had lived as man & wife 18 years, confessed their folly & did penance, & were married Nov. 24.

1590. Old Mother Thriplow dyed June 22.

1590-1. William, the bastard sonne of Elizabeth Sturling was begotten in Adultery, bap. Feb. 2.

1591. George, son of Michael Cowle [Vicar] bap. April 18.

[Many more children of this Vicar appear among the baptisms.]

1591-2. Olde Father South buried March 4.

1592. Goodwife Curd, wife of John Curd, at the Churchgate, buried June 16.

1593. Oct. 6. "Here some were left out for y^t Edward Swan & Stephen Swan, Churchwardens, were negligent in bringing forth the Booke. 1594."

1595. Alexander Meres & his Mayde were mard April 22.

1595. Old Richard Crud, slayne with a fall of his Walnut tree, was buried Oct. 6.

1596. Swan, the wever was buried June 24

1598. Cutt Swan, an old harborer of thieves, burd April 28.

1602. Elizabeth Turpin, a walking woman, burd Oct. 28.
 1604. "The Bishop of Ely visited at Hildersham the 19th of Sept."
 1607. "This yeare was a great Frost of long continuance, wh stayed the plowes 13 weeks & more, & presently after all corne was deare & all Saffron heades rotten, & wheate greatly hurt in the frost."
 1608. "The price of corne riseth sodainely, barly to 4 nobles ye quarter, wheate to 8s. a bushell, Ry 5s. a bushell, yet greate plenty in the house, & hope of a very plentiful harvest. The poor not regarded."
 1608-9. Jan. 8. "Note—Plenty of graine, yet so deare yt the poore were in as greate distresse as though their had been greate scarcite, such was the hardness of men's hearts. O tempora, O mores."
 1611. William Peyton, & Margaret Griggs, mard May 1.
 1612. Michael Coule, Vicar, buried Nov. 9.
 [He was succeeded by Solomon Lacy.]
 1613. [Robert Crud was churchwarden, and in 1618 Danyell Crudd.]
 1619. [Thomas Thorold signs the register as Vicar, and in 1641 Augustus Rolfe.]
 1643. Thos., son of Thos & Margery Nightingall, bapt. June 25.
 1647. "Richard Swan, son of Wm Swan, deceased the 7th day of Novr, & was buried the 9th day of ye same month, who gave 5 roods of arable land that ye yearly rent therof might be bestowed upon the most indigent & necessitous widows, at the discretion of the minister & churchwardens for the time being, upon the 7th day of November next ensuing after his decease, & so yerely for ever."

E. V.

VOCABULARY OF EAST ANGLIA.

Fare or *Faire*.—I have more than once thought that I should like to ventilate a provincialism common in Suffolk. I refer to the use of the word *fare*, or *faire*, as an equivalent to "How do you do?" "It seems to me," and a few kindred expressions. At first *faire* I thought it was derived from the French, but as the French use this form in the infinitive only, it will not in that mood suit the ideas we attach to it, but if we look to the German, we shall find that *fahren* represents the very idea we attach to the word *fare* in Suffolk. The German *fahren* (the old German word was *faren*, the *h* being a later addition) means to move, to drive, to be in certain relation or circumstances, and the German "wie fährst du," how do you do, is doubtless the origin of our verb *fare*, not *faire*; and the German "*fahr-wohl*" also accounts for our English farewell.

Lowestoft.

J. S.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. VII (VOL. II., p. 140).

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, MALDON (*continued.*)

In the north chapel, founded by Richard Lyon, Shereman, most probably the chapel of the Guild of St. Catherine, on the east wall, a costly Elizabethan monument (partly hidden by the recent erection of a vestry,) in memory of Thomas Camocke, of Maldon, gent., ob. 1602; Ursula his first wife, da. of John Wyrley, of Dodforde, co. Northampton; and Frances, his second wife, only da. of Robert Lord Rich. Quarterly, Or and Gu., a cross Ermine, *Camocke*; impaling 1 and 4 Arg., 3 bugle horns Sa., garnished and stringed Or, *Wyrley*; 2 and 3 Arg., 2 bars Gu., in chief 3 torteaux. *Camocke* as before impaling, Gu. a chevron between 3 cross crosslets Or, *Rich.* 2 and 3 Sa. on a chevron engrailed Or between 3 demi-griffins segreant Erm., as many martlets Gu., *Baldrey*.

For an account of the remarkable elopement of the daughter of Lord Rich with Capt. Camocke see Morant's *History of Essex*, sub. South Fambridge, and the other Essex historians following him. If the story be true, she must be the lady who is commemorated upon this monument. In the anecdote, her father is called Earl of Warwick, a title he certainly did not acquire till 1618, long after Thomas Camocke was dead. Of this family was Capt. George Cammock, R.N., who, for his attachment to the cause of the exiled house of Stuart, was dismissed from the English service in 1714, and entered that of Spain. See Charnock's *Biog. Nav.* vol. III., p. 220.

Mural tablet, north wall. John Steevens, gent., ob. 1677. Per chev. Az. and Or, in chief two hawks, rising of the first.

Upon the floor, a 15th century slab despoiled of its brasses. One shield remains charged with a besom in pale, probably not armorial, but a trader's badge. Another bears a merchant's mark.

In the chancel, mural monument. John Jeffrey, ob. 1657. Az. a fret Or, on a chief of the second a lion passant of the field.

Another for Sarah, wife of John Jeffrey, widow of William Vernon, and da. of John Butler, of Thobie Priory, Essex. *Jeffrey* as before, impaling, Arg. on a chief Sa., three covered cups Or, *Butler*. Slab for family of Carr, partly covered by steps leading to the Sacrarium, dates 1700 and 1707 visible. On a chevron 3 mullets; impaling, a chevron between 3 bucks tripping, charged with a mullet between 2 cinquefoils.

At the west end of the nave a slab, William Backhowse, ob. 1693, a shield charged with a saltire. Crest, an eagle displayed.

Lamentable destruction of monuments has taken place in this once magnificent church, since the beginning of the 17th century. The brasses which were formerly numerous, and some of them in memory of very considerable persons, have all been torn from their slabs.

Besides some of the arms which I have already noted as still extant, the following monuments and arms are recorded in Harl. MS. 4944, which have been since destroyed. Robert Darcy, and Alice his wife. Arg. 3 cinquefoils Gu. impaling a fess between 3 (six) leaves Gu. William Harris, son of William Harris and Jane his wife, which William died 14th

May, 1559. Per pale on a chevron engrailed between 3 wolves heads, a lozenge between 2 fish respecting.

Sir Thomas Harris, and Cordelia his wife, on the wall.

Quarterly; 1 and 4, on a bend Az. 3 cinquefoils of the first. 2 and 3, Arg. gutté de Sang, impaling, on a chevron Arg. 3 mullets of the field, on a canton Or, a lion rampant Gu. Crest, a talbot sejant. Motto, *modera durant*.

Muilman, writing in 1770, says, "There are in a window of Darcy's chapel, the arms of *Peeverell*, impaling *Assigny*, and in the north window of the north chapel, the remains of those of King Edward the Confessor, of Norman princes and nobles, with some descriptions in old French, for whom they were. Among the rest was S. Louys Roy de France, with semée-de-lis, their ancient bearing. And he says, "The meaning seems to have been a direction for some chantry priest to mention these, particularly in his offices, according to the intention of the founder or benefactor."

The inference is, that the whole of these have been destroyed within living memory.

CHURCH OF S. PETER, MALDON.

Of this church only the tower is standing; the inhabitants having suffered it to become ruinous, in the 17th century Dr. Plume, a great benefactor to the town, obtained permission to erect a school and library upon the site. In the east window of the school room are the arms of Henry VIII, impaling those of his consort, Jane Seymour, removed from a window of the church, and here preserved.

France and England quarterly (the second quarter destroyed) impaling quarterly of 6. 1, Or on a pile Gu., between 6 fleurs-de-lis Az. three lions of England. (The coat of augmentation granted by King Henry VIII, on his marriage with Jane Seymour.) 2, Gu. two wings conjoined in lure Or. 3, Vair. 4, (destroyed). 5, per bend Or and Gu., 3 roses in bend Arg. 6, Arg. on a bend Gu., 3 leopard's faces Or.

In the church of St. Mary, Maldon, there are no arms.

LANGFORD.

Hatchments. Sa. 2 bars Or a canton Erm., *Wescomb*. In pretence, per pale Or and Sa. a lion rampant Gu. Crest, out of a mural crown an eagle's head Or.

Quarterly; 1 and 4, *Wescomb ut supra*. 2 and 3, per fess indentée Or and Vert, on a bend engrailed Az. 3 lions passant Arg. Crest 1, out of a mural crown an eagle's head Or. 2, a demi-lion rampant Gu., holding in the paws a battle axe Arg.

HEYBRIDGE.

Rev. Julius Hering, of Heybridge Hall, ob. 1775. Gu. on a bend Arg. a cinquefoil between 2 lions passant of the field. Crest, a dexter arm embowed in armour, the hand clenched ppr.

Mural monument. Thomas Freshwater, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. youngest son of John Freshwater, of Heybridge, gent., ob. 1638; and Sarah, his wife, ob. 1634. Three shields of arms.

1. Az. a fess between 2 fishes (trout ?) naiant Or. The crest is broken off; but that usually borne was two fishes (trout ?) in saltire Arg., their tails in chief, enfiled with a ducal coronet Or.

2. *Freshwater*, the fess charged with a mullet Gu.

3. Sa. a chevron between 3 lions rampant Arg.

Slab. Arms engraved in brass. Elizabeth, relict of John Freshwater, of Heybridge, Esq., and da. of John Wiseman, of Stisted Hall, Essex, ob. 1681. *Freshwater* impaling, on a chevron between 3 garbs, as many Catherine wheels, *Wiseman*.

Slab. John Freshwater, gent., son of John Freshwater, of Heybridge, Esq., ob. 1686. *Freshwater* alone, with crest, two arrows in saltire, points downwards, bound with ribbon.

NORTH FAMBRIDGE.

Upon the font a shield, sculptured, charged with 4 bars, probably intended for barry of eight pieces.—K.

INSCRIPTIONS ON BELLS (VOL. I., p. 416.)

Bacton, Suffolk.

1. Charles Newman made mee, 1699.

2 & 5. Thomas Mears, founder, London, 1841.

Rev. E. B. Barber, Rector.

Edward Cooper, }
William Kenny. } Churchwardens.

3. (Black letter). † Sancta Maria O (*sic*) Pro Nobis.

4. Peck and Chapman, of London, fecit, 1772. A rather harsh peal in G sharp. The 2nd and Tenor have been flattened by turning. The whole frame has been lowered to a position very far below the sound-window; a peal mistake.

Cotton, Suffolk.

1 & 2. Thomas Lester, of London, made mee, 1746.

3. John Draper made me, 1627. Thomas Barthroope, Robert Rose, Wardenes. A. M., T. E.

4. † Celesti Manna Tua Proles Nos Cibet Anna.

5. † Nos Thome Meritis Mereamur Gaudia Lucis. (Both black letter.)

4 & 5. Probably from the Norwich foundry.

J. J. RAVEN.

The Debenham Family (vol. II., p. 118.)—W. D. S. may like to know that in a MS. copy of upward of two hundred Suffolk family arms, in my possession, occur the arms of Debenham:—Sable, a bend between two crescents—Ermine, the chevron Gules. These arms of the Debenhams of Suffolk can be traced back to the 15th century, but at present I cannot connect them with Alpheton. The Debenham arms occur in the church of Wenham Parva, in Suffolk; and also I see by the Breviary of Suffolk, said to be compiled by Reyce, of Preston, they are given there as, “Sable, a bend between two half moons Or. Ermine the chevron Gules. Or, a fret Gules. 3 as 2. 4 as the 1.” They are there impaled with the arms of Brewse.—C. G.

FIRE AT ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH, NORWICH, 1640.

The original of the following brief, in my possession, was purchased at the late A. A. H. Beckwith's Esq. sale, November 21st, 1861. The Beckwith family, for more than fifty years were the patrons, and from 1757 to 1775, also from 1781 to 1808, the incumbents of the parish of St. Edmund.

Blomfield merely states, "in 1676, the tower was repaired with money raised by a petition."

Norwich.

WM. ENFIELD.

C

COAT OF ARMS.

R

CHARLES By the grace of GOD, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. TO ALL and singular Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deanes and their Officials, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and to all spirituall persons; And also to all Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, Church wardens and Headboroughes, And to all Officers of Cities, Boroughes, and Townes Corporate, and to all other Our Officers, Ministers and Subjects whatsoever they be, aswel within Liberties as without, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS We are credibly given to understand aswel by the humble supplication and petition of Our poore distressed Subjects the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Edmonds, in Our City of Norwich and County of Norfolk, As also by a Certificate made at the generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for the said City the foureteenth day of September 1640, Under the hands of Our trusty and welbeloved Subjects Henry Lane Mayor of the said City, Sir William Denny Knight one of Our Learned Councell, Francis Bacon Sergeant at Law, Richard Harman, Alexander Anguish, Thomas Shipdham, Iohn Anguish, Robert Sumpter, and Iohn Tooley Aldermen, within Our foresaid City, that about three daies before Christmas day, 1639, There happened a great and fearefull Tempest, of winde and Storme in the Parish of Saint Edmonds aforementioned, by reason wherof, the Church was so shaken and rent being before in good repaire, that a great parte of the Steeple did then fall downe, and the residue doth dayly decay, and cannot be repaired without pulling downe most part of the said Steeple, The charge of reedifying and repairing the said Church and Steeple, will amount unto the summe of Two hundred and fifty pounds at the least, As appeared by a Certificate under the hands of three severall workemen of Masons who have had the view thereof, verifying likewise that if the said Steeple should fal, it would indanger the whole Church, the charge beforesaid is so great and the Parish so poore that they are never able to undergoe it unlesse they be charitably relieved by the good devotions of weldisposed people, Whose poore and weake estates We much pitying thought good to commend the same unto all Our louing Subjects within the said County of Norfolk, and certaine other Counties and places hereafter mentioned: Not doubting but that all good Christians rightly considering the premisses, will be ready and willing to extend their liberall contributions towards the furtherance and effecting of so good so necessary and so charitable a work.

KNOW YEE Therefore that of Our especial Grace and Princely compassion, We have given and granted, and by these Our Letters Patents under Our Great Seale of England, doe give and grant unto the Parishioners of the Parish of Saint Edmonds aforesaid, and to their Deputy or deputies, the Bearer or bearers hereof, full power, Licence and Authority to aske, gather, receive and take the Almes and charitable Benevolence of all Our louing Subjects whatsoever, Inhabiting within the Counties of Norfolke, Suffolke, and Lincolne, Our Cities of Norwich and Lincolne, the Counties Liberties and Precincts of and within the same Cities, and in all Cities, Townes Corporate, Priviledged places, Parishes, Villages, and in all other places whatsoever, within Our said Counties and not elsewhere, for and towards the repairing and new building of the said Church, and Steeple, and to no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever.

WHEREFORE, We will and command you and every of you, that at such time and times as the Parishioners of the Parish aforesaid, their Deputy or deputies, the Bearer or bearers hereof, shall come and repaire to any your Churches, Chappels, or other places, to aske and receive the gratuities and charitable benevolence of Our said Subjects, quietly to permit and suffer them so to do, without any manner your lets or contradictions. And you the said Parsons, Vicars and Curats, for the better stirring up of a charitable devotion, deliberately to publish and declare the tenour of these Our Letters Pattents, or the copy or Briefe hereof unto Our said Subjects, upon some Sunday shortly after the same shall be tendered unto you, and before the expiration of the date hereof, Earnestly exhorting and perswading them to extend their liberall contributions in so good and charitable a worke.

AND YOU The Churchwardens of every Parish where such collection is to be made (as aforesaid,) to collect and gather the Almes and charitable Benevolence of all Our louing Subjects, aswell strangers as others: And what shall be by you so gathered, to be by the Minister and your selues endorsed on the backside of these Our Letters Patents, or the Copy or Briefe hereof, in words at length, and not in figures;* And the summe and summes of Money so gathered and endorsed, Our will and pleasure is, shall be delivered to the Bearer or bearers of these Our Letters Patents, warranted and allowed to receive the same, and to no other person, when as thereunto you shall be required.

AND LASTLY, Whereas we are informed of the great abuse which is now crept in amongst these poore people who sell their Licenses unto some other person, whereby mens charity goeth not the right way, but unto such as deserue it least, That from henceforth Our will and pleasure is, That if it may appeare unto you or any you, that the said Parishioners hath contracted any bargaine, or made, or shall make sale of these Our Letters Patents, whereby the benefit shall passe from them to any other person, that thereupon these Our Letters Patents to be void and of none effect;

* The copy from which we print, is endorsed "William Mascall, John Ballard, three shilenes and nine pence."

Any Statute, Law, Ordinance or Provision heretofore made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESSE Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to bee made Patents to continue for the space of One whole Yeare next after the Date hereof, and no longer. Witnesse Our selfe at Westminster, the Twelfth day of Iuly, in the Seaventeenth Yeare **Davv.** of Our Raigne.

GOD save the KING.

Printed by *T. Badger* for *I. Bodington*.

POPISH AND SECTARY RECUSANTS IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK,
1595, NO. 2 (VOL. II., p. 160.)

Bicham s'cor'.—* — the wyffe of Robt. Lovell, Esquire,† howsekepp' whose Lyving is *vj^{xx}li.* by the yeare, wherof he payeth to her matie *xx* or *xxxli.* a yeare to the Quene, he hath a sone of *xviij* yeares of age attendinge vppon Sr Wm Cornwalllys, Knighte, who, when he cometh into the Countrey never repaireth to the Church, as lykewyse Evfrax Lovell, his dawghter, a recusant.

West derha'.—Katherin, the wyffe of ffrauncs Lovell, gent., a housekepp' Richard Brampton, gent., a verye poore man.

Werham.—M'tyn Mvnford, gent., and his wyffe howse Kepp', nothing woorth.

Henrye Benigffylde, gent., and his wyffe howsekepp'.

Owtwell.—Richard Atkins, yeoman, his Land is *xxxy* markes by yeare. The wyffe of Mr Jobbson, gent., howsekepp'.

Norwold. (*Cran.*)—Anne, the wyffe of Roger Hobbard, gent., howsekepp'. The wyffe of John Coop' howsekepp'.

Westofles. (*Cran.*)—M^{ris} Townsend, the Wyffe of Thomas Townsend, gent.

Sandringham.—Marey Cobbes, the wyffe of Willia' Cobbes, esquier.

Babingley.—John Downes, gent., and Marye his wyffe, a howsekep'.

Myleham.—Robart Marcall, singleman, who hauinge no Certeyn abode is of no Lyvinge.

Testerton.—Anne Tymp'ley, the wyffe of Nich. Tymp'ley, esquier, he is a howse Kep'.

*Katherin Merton, singlewooman }
*Andrew Thompson, yeoman } ther servants.

Hainfforthe.—John Drewrye, esquier, no howsekep'.

*Gregorey howsego, singleman, hosbondman.

ffowlsham.—Anne Thimblethorp, the wyffe of Rob't Thimblethorpe, gent.

*Dyones Thimblethorp, dawghter of the said Robart.

Bintreye.—Katherin, the wyffe of Thomas Cursson, esquier, who sudgerneth in the howse of Wm. Rugg, Esquier.

† Her husband is mentioned at p. 159, as in Norwich castle.

Scottowe.—Valentyn Porte, singleman, a vagrant and fugitive.

Corpesty cu' Jrmingland.—John Betts, gent., his Lyvinge xxxli. by yeare, who kepyth a howse.

Brampton.—Johan, the wyffe of Edward Brampton, Esquier, a howse kepp'.

*Nich. Suffyld,
*Phillipp Rowleson. } servants in howse to the said Brampton.

Hindringham.—Richard Godfrey, esquier.

Wiginhall Magdalen.—George Wyllowbye, Esquier, howsholder.

Raphell Wyllowbye, gent., and Elizabeth his wyffe, sudyoners wth the said George Wyllowbye.

John Wyllowebye, gent., sonne of the said George, hath his ffather's Lyvinge in ffearme.

Thes Recusants aboue menconed have ben convycted and Certefyed by the ordinarye the Lord bysshop and his officers to the Justices of Assise, some of them be restrayned and Continewed in pryson, as is expressed in this Certeficat, ther penaltyes weare extreatyd into thexchequior, but how they haue ben p'ceadyd wth in that Courte is vnknownen to vs, as the Certentye of the Valewe of ther Lyvelehodes, the wch is best Knoune to sutche Comissyoners as have ben assigned to Inquier therof by Jvrey Impannelled, the wch thear yearley certyficat hath ben made unto the Courte of thexchequior, they have ben Indicted accordinge to the Course of Comon Lawe, Saveinge thes Lately detected, whose names ben vnderwrytten and have had conference offered them but do refuse the same, and wyll not be reformed in their opynions towching matters of Religyon.

Where this * is made, those p'ties must be herevndr subscribed.

SECTARYE RECUSANTS.

Norff.	{	*Marye Wylyse, singlewooman.
		*ffrauncs Howse Carpinder
		*Elizabeth Lachelow, Wydowe.
		Elizabeth Palmer, Wydowe.
		Phynes, the wyffe of Robert Page, Butcher.
		Marye Brytyfe, Spynster.
Norwiche		Alice Wylyson, Wydowe.
		Alice Bune, Spynster.
		Anne Lachelowe, Spynster.
		Will'm Hvnte, minister, prysoner in the gylde halle of Norwich.
		Gregorye Pollerd, weuer.

Thomas Wylles, Butcher, howsholder.
Thomas ffowlser, weaver, howsholder.
John Turner, yeoman, howsholder.
Adame Brasyer, weaver, howsholder.
Thomas Woolsey, minister.

prysoners in the
Castell of Norwich, for the
Countey of Norff.

Marsham.—The wyffe of Adam Brasyer.

<i>Yermouth</i>	{	Alice, the wyffe of Rob't Hacheston, otherwise Inglish. Rose Stringer, wydowe. Thomazin, the wyffe of Thomas Church Baker. Elizabeth Spyser, Wydowe. The wyffe of Richard Horsley. The wyffe of John Amys, Taylor.
-----------------	---	---

Scottowe.—Anne, the wyffe of ffraunces Stubbes, gent.

Blicklinge.—Dorathey, the wyffe of John Lawes, Myllor.

ffretinham.—M'garet, the wyffe of James Goffe, gent, howsholder.

Banham. (*Rock*).—*Stephen Offwood, Hosbondman, howsholder.

Dysse, (*Redd*).—Thomas Purcas, Hosbondman, howsholder.

Robert Escall, Hosbondman, howsholder.

Thease p'sons stand indicted according to the Course off the Common Lawe, some of them being Comitted first to prison by her maties Comiss', for cawses eccl'icall & there Continued for their Contumacy and not aunswearinge the penalties, accordinge to the forme of the statute in that behalf made, imposed before their Committing to prison, others of them be not restrayned of their Liberty in Regard of their sexe, for that they be woomen they have bin conferred wth for their better instruct' & bett'inge of their judgements in matters of Religion, but doe refuse to conforme themselves in the same.

(*To be continued.*)

QUERIES.

Edmund Bartell, surgeon, was author of—1. *Observations on the Town of Cromer*, considered as a Watering Place; and the Picturesque Scenery in its neighbourhood. Holt, 8vo, 1800. Second edition 1806. 2. *Hints for Picturesque Improvements in Ornamented Cottages, and their Scenery*; including some observations on the Labourer and his Cottage, with sketches. Lond. royal 8vo, 1804. It would seem that he was living at or near Cromer, in 1829 (*Chambers's Norfolk*, 154). The date of his death, and particulars respecting him, will oblige—S. Y. R.

No long time ago a Clergyman digging in his garden, near Ely, found an iron stamp, which had on it a lion curled up within a rose, and around, the following legend in old characters, all capitals:—*En la rose le Lion repose*. Can any of your learned correspondents give an explanation of it?—W. K. C.

Arms of Street, of Hadleigh.—I shall be obliged to any correspondent who can inform me what were the armorial bearings of Nicholas Street, Esq., of Hadley, Suffolk, living circa 1600?—E. T.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

APRIL, 1865.

NOTES.

POPISH AND SECTARY RECUSANTS IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK,
1595, NO. 3. (VOL. II., p. 178.)

POPISHE RECUSANTS IN THE COUNTYE OF SUFF.

<i>Thingo</i>	{	Thomas Olyver, al's Stone, Phisityon, and Johan his wyff,
<i>Burey St.</i>		howsholder, Lyvith by his profession.
<i>Edmod</i>		Robert Tebald, Glasyer, howsholder.
<i>Thedwastre</i>	{	*Robt. Rookewood, esquier, and Dorathey his wyffe,
		housholder.
		*Susan Rookewood, his Dawghter.
<i>Staningfild</i>	{	*Will'm Tyller, Hosbondman.
		*Anne Ludbrooke, singlewooman.
		Henrye Rookewood, the sonne of the said Robart, is
		nowe beyonde the seas.
		Ambrose Rokewood, } be brought vpp, but in what Re-
		Cristofer Rookewood, } ligionitis not knowne, neyther
		Robart Rookewood, } ar they remaineing wth ther
		ffather Robt. Rookewood.

Black—Walsha' in the Wyllowes.—Mrs Lasey, the wyffe of Thomas Lasey, gent., howsholder.

Stanton s'cor'.—Ambrose Jermyn, esquier, and Elizabeth his wyffe, howsholder, he payeth two p'ts of his Lyvinge to her matye.

<i>Eweston</i>	{	*Edward Rookewood, esquier, howsholder.
		Thomas Pendelton, his servant, and a vagrant p'son, and
		nothinge woorth.
		Anne, the wyffe of Tho. Pendelton.
		*Nicholas Rookewood, the eldest sonne of the said Edward
		Rookewood.
		Marye Spanton, singlewooman, servant to the said Mr.
		Rookewood.

<i>fordham—Wangford</i>	{	Mrs. Drewell, the wyffe of Robt. Drewell, gent.,
		a howsholder.

- ffordham—Chippenha'* { Mrs. Lovell, the wyffe of Thomas Lovell, esquier,
howsholder, whose Lyvinge is a thowsand
pounds by yeare.
Wyll'm Darkyn, hosbondman and his sonne,
howsholder.
- Stow—Wetherden.* { Henrye Hinsley, and Rachell his Wyffe, Clother,
havage a hundreth pounds in valew, howsholder.
Edmond Mannock, gent., and Katherin his wyffe,
howsholder, he is in valew a thousand pound.
Thomas Hynsley, sonne of the said Henrye.
- Stow—Haugheley.* { Edward Syllyard, esquier, the Ladey Bagthorp his
wyffe, howsholder, his Lyvelehode *iiij C^{li}*. by
yeare.
John Lyntall, gent., sudyoner wth the said Mr.
Syllyard.
The wyffe of Edward Syllyard, gent.
Robart Stookes, Mr. Syllyard's servant.
- Hartismere* { Dorathey Toftewood, the wyffe of Tho. Toftewood, gent.,
Melles. { whose Lands ar woorth by yeare *viiij li*.
Etheldred Toftewood, the wyffe of Xpofer Toftewood,
gent., whose Lands ar woorth by yeare *xvj li*.
- Redingfylde.* { John Bedingfeld, gent., and M'garet his wyffe, he hathe
no free Lands, and is of small valewe, he is imprisoned
at Ippiswiche, and his goods wer extended to her matie
for a *C^{li}*.
John Smyth, hosbondman, howsholder.
- Brome.—Sr* Thomas Cornwallys, Knight, howsekepp'
- Lawshull.* { Elizabeth Drewry, wydow, she hath byn prisoner to Sr John
Heygham, Knight.
ffayth, the wyffe of Tho. Cocke, Yeoman, howsholder.
Britit Browne, singlewooman, verye poore.
- Stanstead.*—Richard Howe, yeoman, servant to Mr. Martyn, of Melf ..
woorth three or fower Skore pounds in goods, and a sudyoner.
- Longe Melford.* { Roger Martyn, Esquier, and Avyshis wyffe, howsholder.
Richard Martyn, gent., and Alice his (wyffe) sudyoner
wth the said Roger.
Mathew, a reteyner to the said M'tyn. } servants to
Elizabeth Knapton, singlewooman. } the said
Clemens Payne, singlewooman. } Roger.
Peter Pattison, a reteyner, a vagrant. }
- Waldringfeld magna'.*—John Bowden, hosbondman, worth in goods *xx li*.
- Acton.* { John Danyell, esquier, and M'garet his wyffe, howsholder.
Henrye Danyell, gent., and M'garet his wyffe.
Robt. Howgate and Katerin his wyffe. } howsholders and re-
Samuell Dyne, and Marey his wyffe. } teynersto Mr. Danyell.
John Shepp'd, Cordwainer, and his wyffe, howsholder.

Stoke juxta Neyland. { Gresyll, the wyffe of Sr Will'm Walgrave, Knight.
William Mannock, esquier, Dorathey his wyffe, howsholder.
Etheldred Mannok, singlewooman.

Carliford—Grimsborowe.—Anne Mannock, gentlewooman, howsholder.

Richard Sylleyard, gent., sudyoner wth the said Mrs. Mannock.

M'garet Tunstall, servant to the said Mrs. Mannock.

Bosmere—Myklefeld.—Mrs. ffuller, gentlewoman, howsholder.

Marye Tymp'ley, sudyoner wth the said Mrs. ffuller.

Anne Tymp'ley, singlewoman, sudyoner wth the said Mrs. ffuller.

Barkinge, cu' Nedham.—Stephen Childerston, al's Chosen, yeoman, and Agnes his wyffe, verye poore folkes.

Debenham.—Grace, the wyffe of James Cryspe, gent.

The wyffe of John Gowyn, taylor.

Swylland.—Grace, the Wyffe of Thomas Nvtall, gent.

Ippyswicke.—John Dvne, gent., howsholder.

Brusyard. { Mychaell Hare, esquier, howsholder.
Thomas Vowell, gent.

Blyford.—Grace Braye, the wyffe of St John Braye, Gent.

Lynsted ma.—Henry Everrerd, esquier, howsholder.

Ann Everrerd, wyffe of Thomas Gawdy Everrerd, gent.

John Dowtye, singleman* } servants to the same Mr.

Barberye Lowe, wyffe to Wm Lowe } Henrye Everrerd.

Chedeston.—Katherin Norton, Wydowe, gent., howsholder.

Henrye Norton, gent., her sonne, sudyonner wth her.

Wylbye.—The wyffe of Thomas Balles, gent., his Lyvinge a *Cli.* by yeare

Dymington.—Marye Norton, the wyffe of Will'm Norton, gent.

Allexander ffoster, gent., sonne to Mr. ffoster, of Copdock.

Marye Barnes, singlewooman.*

Wm ffarington, yeoman.

Robart Marcant, yeoman.

M'garet Morse, singlewooman.

Henrye Hobbard, gent.

Henrye Parker, yeoman.

Brygett Mowlton, singlewoman. } servants to the said Mr. Hobbard.
John Wrolte.

Worlingham.—Anne Dewke, the wyffe of Edward Dewke, gent.

Elizabeth Grubbe al's Browne. } servants to the said Mrs Dewke.
Cecely Lusher, singlewoman.* }

Carlton Clivyle.—Robert Jettor, gent., and his wyffe, howsholder.

Bungaye.—Anne Grene, the wyffe of Robart grene, gent.

RECUSANT SECTARYES.

Burey St. Edmond. { Thomas Hvxster Taylor, and his wif.
The Wydowe Answorth, gent.
The wyffe of Thomas Moore.
Wydowe Coppinge.
Wydowe Tyller.

Hartismere. { Anne Cullam, spinster.

Ockowld. { Johane Borrowe, spinster.

- fframesden.* { Robert Cock, Weuer.
Heughe Asheley, Taylor.
- Chattisham.* { George Barker, yeoman.
Nicholas Bloyse, yeoman.
Elizabeth Nellson, wydowe.
- Holbrooke.* { The wyffe of Mr. Justice Clinche.
Thomazin, her Dawghter.
Will'm Chaundler, Cordwaynor.

Kenton.—Sybeley, the wyffe of Robt. Halle, Imprysoned at Ippiswich for the same.

Bungaye.—John Thirkettell, and Anne his Wyffe, the wch John is gone beyond the seaes.

John Sucklinge, yeoman.

Laystofte.—The wyffe of Ryvett.

A further Certyficat of the Recusants, not detected in this late Inquisition, remain'ge and abydinge in the Dyoces of Norwich, wthin the severall Countyes of Norff. and Suff., wch have ben detected by Inquiry made in former tymes, before the receypte of thes Le'rs, by the Lord Bysshopp of this Dyoces and his officers, and Certefyed often and severall tymes to the Justices of Assise, they having bene p'ceadyd against according to the Lawes ecclesiasticall, as Lykwyse the other recusants in the former Certificat, and ben Indicted accordinge to the Course of the Comon Lawe.

Endorsed. Norff., Suff., 23rd ffebruarij, 1595.

At lett' assises this certificat was certified the Ld. cheif Justice, together wth all such Recusants as were Omitted in this last Inquisition & before detected & knowne to be recusants.

Suff., 5o Julij, 1596, emanait Cerm. vt supr. 12o Julij, for Norff., Cer. the like.

- † *Testerton.* { Katherin Melton.
Andrew Thompson.

Haynfforth.—Gregorye Howsegoe.

Corpesty.—John Betts.

Brampton.—Nicholas Suffeld.

Barking cu' Nedham.—Agnes Childerson.

- North tuddenha'* { Cecely Tubbye.
John Warde.

Keninghall.—Phillipp Mydelton.

Bicha' scor'.—the sonne of Robart Lovell, gent.

Norwiche.—ffraunces Howse, Carpinder.

Banham.—Stephen oftewood.

- Stanigfeld.* { Suzan Rookewood.
Will'm Tyller.
Anne Ludbrooke.

Eweston.—Nicholas Rookewood.

- Hawghley.* { John Lentall.
Robert Stoakes.†

† All these names have occurred previously.

NORFOLK FINES (INGROSSAT : IN COM : BANCO 1507-1516).

In the Record Office (floor A, room 8, 2 dwn A shelf 2 et seq.) are some indices of fines, recoveries, and deeds, commencing 21st Henry VII. They are merely short *précis* made contemporaneously with the original fines, and placed in the index (or rather calendar) without arrangement, either alphabetically or in counties. I have extracted from pp. 32 to 123, and 158-9 of the first volume (which pp. comprise fines only from Michaelmas 21st Henry VII, to Easter 7th Henry VIII) the names of all parties to Norfolk fines, and having arranged them in alphabetical order, hope they will be of some service to the genealogical readers of the *East Anglian*. If any one would like a transcript of the entire entry in the index (which specifies the property, the subject of the fine), I shall be glad to make and forward it.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Alexandr, John, pp. 45-47 | Broun, John, | „ Agnes, ux. ej., 113. |
| Alysaunder, John, 170 b. | „ Margaret, ux. ej. (d. | Few, John, 57 b. |
| Aleyn Robert, | & coh. of John Good- | Flegge, John, 120. |
| „ Mar..a ux. ej. 79 b. | wyn) 86. | Folsh'm, Richard, 78. |
| Amfles, Thos., 97 b. | Browne, William, 105 b. | Futche, John, |
| „ William, 43, | Bullok, William, 110. | „ Johanna, ux. ej., 122 b. |
| Angos, Robert, 112. | Butterworth, William, | Fynys, Thomas, |
| Appryce, Robert, | „ Katherine, ux. ej., 35. | „ Anna, 40. |
| „ Johanna, ux. ej. (d. | | |
| & h. of John Ottour & | Capell, William, 102. | Gage, William, |
| Eliz. ux. ej.) 108 b. | Carr, John, 97 b. | „ Alicia, ux. ej., 104 b. |
| Asteley, Thomas, | Catesby, Gracia vid., 104 b. | Garard, Robert, |
| „ Anna ux. ej. 42. | Catfield, Thomas, 114 b. | „ Rosa, ux. ej., 74. |
| Att mere, Henry, 95 b. | Chopyn, Simon, 109 b. | Gemard, Adam, 114 b. |
| | Cirle (?) Robert, | Glemham, John, |
| Baker, John, 109 b. | „ Margaret, ux. ej., 57 b. | „ Elizabeth, ux. ej. 108 b. |
| Ball, William, 121 b. | Clerk, Robert, 64 b. | Goche, John, |
| Barfote, John, cler,' 40, 94. | Clixt, William, 122 b. | „ Elizth., ux. ej., 95 b. |
| Barous, William, cler,' 119, | Cloyle, Thomas, | Godwyn, John, deed., 86. |
| 120. | „ Ann, ux. ej. (d. & h. | Gray, Robert, 61 b. |
| Bateman, Peter, 104 b. | of Thomas Stutvyle, gent.) | Grendon, Thomas, 94 b. |
| Berney, John, 97 b. | 42. | Groundesburgh, William, |
| Beteson, Robert, | Cloyns, Thomas, 42. | 89 b. |
| „ Margaret ux. ej., 115. | Coo, Hugo, | |
| Bolt, Stephen, | „ Anna, ux. ej., 58 b (<i>bis</i> .) | Hall, Richard, |
| „ Cristans, ux. ej., 89 b. | Cootys, Richard, | „ Isabell, ux. ej., 58 b. |
| Bolton, Edward, | „ Agnes, 104. | Hamound, Lawrence, |
| „ Benedicta ux. ej., 47. | Copledyke, James, 44. | „ Elena, ux. ej., 117 b. |
| Bonde, William, | Courtenay, Katherine, 87. | Harres, <i>vel</i> Harreys, John, |
| „ Elizth. ux. ej., 105 b. | Crosman, Robert, 47 b. | 66. |
| Borough, Thos., senr., | | „ Elizth., ux. ej., 83 b. |
| „ Alicia, ux. ej., 104 b. | Devon, Countess of (see | Haryngton, Thomas, |
| Bosom, vel., | Courtenay). | „ Katherine, ux. ej., 47 b. |
| Botom, Robert, cler', 121 b. | Dey, John, 66. | Haward, Thomas, |
| Brandon, Charles, 63, 75. | | „ Anna, ux. ej., 87 |
| „ Margaret, ux. ej., 108 b. | Elys, Edmund, 47 b. | Hayward, Robert, |
| Brasyer, Richd., 100. | „ do. & Kath., ux. ej., 112. | „ Agnes, ux. ej., 79 b. |
| Braunche, Richd., 90 b. | Fawse (?) John, | Heppals, Hugo, |
| Bristow, Thomas, | „ Agnes, ux. ej., 45. | „ Isabell, ux. ej., 58 b. |
| „ Agnes, ux. ej., 121 b. | Federyngell, John, | Heyward, John, 58 b. |
| Broude (<i>vel</i> Bronde) Simon, | | Hobart, James, 72. |
| „ Katherine, ux. ej., 85. | | Holdiche, Thomas, et |

- „ Elena, ux. ej., 43.
 Horewode, William,
 „ Margaret, 70 b.
 Howard, Edward, 39.
 Hulle, John,
 „ Cecilia, ux., 35.
 Huse, John,
 „ Anna, ux., 102.
 Jenkynson, William, 105 b.
 Jermyn, Thomas, 58 b.
 Josep', John,
 „ Elena, ux. ej., 36.
 Jurdan, John, 117.
 Kant', Richard, Count. of
 „ Elizabeth, ux. ej., 101 b.
 102.
 Kentyng, John,
 „ Katherine, ux. ej., 47 b.
 Kervyll, Humphrey, 109 b.
 Knyvett, Thomas, 39.
 „ Edward,
 „ Agnes, ux. ej., 122.
 Lane, Robert,
 „ Alice, ux. ej., 105 b.
 Legh, Richard, 57.
 Le Straunge, John, 101 b,
 104, 104 b.
 Leyghton, Thomas, 46.
 Litolbury, John, 44.
 Love, Robert, 86.
 Loveday, Walter,
 „ Margaret, ux. ej., 90.
 Lovell, Thomas, 107 b.
 Lucas, Thomas, 58 b.
 Malby, John, 36.
 Manser, Thomas,
 „ Agnes, ux. ej., 119,
 120 b.
 Mason, John,
 „ Margaret, ux. ej., 110.
 Mekylhill, John,
 „ Katherine, ux. ej., 117.
 Mere, Henry att, 95 b.
 Molle, Ambrose,
 „ Katherine, ux. ej., d.
 & h. of John Godwyn,
 deed., 86.
 More, John, 55.
 „ James, et
 „ Johanna, ux. ej., 72.
 Mowhyn, Henry, 90.
 Mylle, Edward,
 „ Johanna, ux., 115.
 Mynne, Henry, 108 b.
 Newen, Thomas, 104.
 Nole, William, 99 b.
 Orell, Ludowic,
 „ Elizth. vid. ej., 99 b.
 Ottour, John,
 „ Eliz., ux., ej., 108 b.
 Paston, William,
 „ Brigitta, ux., ej., 49 b.,
 55.
 Peak, Thomas,
 „ Katherine, ux., ej.,
 121 b.
 Plowman, John,
 „ Margaret, ux. ej. 109 b.
 Plume, John, 79 b.
 Pollard, Lodowic, 63.
 Potfyld, William,
 „ Claricia, ux. ej. 78.
 Poynts, Anthony,
 „ Elizabeth, ux. ej. 41.
 Prent, James,
 „ Agnes, ux. ej. 78.
 Prentys, John,
 „ Emma, ux. ej, 109 b.
 Pyggys, John, 115.
 Pyllerd, William, 117.
 Pynkeney, Robert,
 „ Elizabeth, ux. ej. 46 b.
 Ratcliffe, Robert,
 „ Margaret, vid'
 „ John, 38 (*bis*)
 Rede, John,
 „ Alicia, ux. 47.
 Richerd, John, 42.
 Roffen', John, Bishop of, 99 b.
 Roke, Thomas,
 „ Elizabeth, ux. ej. 121 b.
 Roper, John, 47.
 Rous, John,
 „ Alice, ux. ej. 109 b.
 Routhale, Richard,
 „ Agnes, ux. ej. 83 b.
 Russell, Henry,
 „ Isabell, ux. ej. 46.
 „ William, 117 b.
 Ryplyngham, Richard,
 „ Anna, ux. ej. 100.
 Saby, Simon, et
 „ Margaret, ux. ej. 105 b.
 St. John, John,
 „ Johanna, ux. ej. 94.
 Saldon, John,
 „ Anna, ux. ej. 158, 159.
 Salman, John, et
 „ Cecilia, ux. ej. 49 b.
 Salter, Robert,
 „ Margaret, ux. ej. 105 b.
 Sampson, Richard, 114 b.
 Scrope, Eliz., vid' 75.
 Selyt, Nicholas,
 „ Alicia, ux. ej. 99 b.
 Sendall, Robert, 35.
 Sharnburn, Henry, 158.
 Sharnebourne, Henry, 97 b.
 Sharpawte, Thomas, 158.
 Shernburne, Henry,
 „ Isabella, ux. ej. 82 b.
 Shuldham, Robert, 57.
 Skylman, Henry,
 „ Elena, ux. ej. 104 b.
 Smyth, Robert,
 „ Margaret, ux. ej. 90 b.
 Somerset, Charles, 102.
 Spencer, Edward, 58.
 Spryngs, Thomas, 58 b, 110.
 Spylman, John, 47 b.
 Stone, Richard, 104.
 Stubb, Walter, 78.
 Stutvyle, John, decd. 42.
 Styrupe, Edward, 120.
 Taillor, Roger,
 „ Agnes,
 „ Ann, 85.
 Tassell, William, 78 b.
 Taylor, John,
 „ Agnes, ux. ej. 114 b.
 Tey, Thomas,
 „ Maria, ux. ej. 64 b.
 Thomas, John,
 „ Katherine, ux. ej. 86 b.
 Thurresby, Thomas, 122.
 Toppes, Godfrey, 115.
 Townesend, Roger,
 „ Anna, ux. ej. 82 b, 94 b.
 Urswyk, Christopher, 41.
 Waldon, John,
 „ Ann, ux. ej. 47 b.
 Walgrave, William, 121 b.
 Warens, Eliz., vid' 35.
 Westgate, John, 74.
 Weylond, Henry,
 „ Alice, ux. ej. 115.
 Willyams, Nicholas,
 „ Alice, ux. ej. 104.
 Winchester, Rd., Bishop of,
 38.
 Wiseman, John,
 „ Isabel, ux. ej. 61 b. 78 b.

Wiskard, Thomas, 85 (<i>bis</i>).	ej. 107 b.	„ Alianora, ux. ej. 58.
Wyatt, Henry, 46 b.	Wyllys, John, et	Wyngfeld, John, 113.
Wye, Richard, 115	„ Margaret, ux. ej. 104.	
Wylly (s?), John, s. & h. of.	Wymer, John, 105 b.	Yong, Roger, 79 b.
„ John & Margaret, ux.	Wyndham, Thomas, et	
<i>Kings Road, Chelsea, S. W.</i>		WALTER RYE.

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LORE.—NO. 2. (VOL. II., p. 155.)

Omens.

Omens, or signs of future events, supposed to be given by an invisible power, have exercised the faith of almost all nations of the world at some period or other of their history. In our own country a superstitious regard for omens formerly prevailed throughout the entire population, and many people were induced to rely on their supposed good fortune, or submit to a fancied evil destiny, rather than exert their energies to obtain the one, or to avert the other. There is still a lingering fear of omens rather than a positive belief in them, which clings to many who perhaps would be very unwilling to acknowledge their weakness to others, and half ashamed even to confess it to themselves. In Gay's fable of *The Farmer's Wife and the Raven*, the popular belief in omens is admirably exposed, and some of the most common superstitions are mentioned by the poet, which were then, and still are, current in almost every part of England. The spilling of salt when it falls towards any one—the crossing of a knife and fork—Friday, the unlucky day of the week—the coffin bouncing from the fire—and the main incident in the fable which struck the good wife with terror—

“That *Raven* on yon *left-hand* oak
 (Curse on his ill-betiding *croak*)
 Bodes me no good”—

are universally believed among the common people to be signs of approaching evil. An octogenarian inhabitant of another village has recently told me that, in his younger days, a flight of ravens settling and croaking on the village church, which adjoins the parsonage, was considered by the villagers to be an omen of the death of the clergyman, which occurred soon after.

I have just been told by a lady, who has resided for some months with a Norfolk family at Kentish Town, that when the new moon first appears, all the family (including the servants) are accustomed to hasten out of the house, in order that they may not see the new moon *through glass*, which is believed to be very unlucky. And, a respectable tradesman's wife, in my own village, gravely assured a lady who visited her in her illness, that she knew she should have nothing but trouble for a month to come, as she had unfortunately seen the new moon through a glass window. She added that she always dreaded such warnings, as her husband then was sure to spend most of his time at the public house.

It is considered lucky to turn over a piece of money at first sight of the new moon, but to catch the first sight of it over the left shoulder, is said to be unlucky.

A strange notion prevails amongst some of our peasantry, that if the hedges hang in drops on the morning of Candlemas day, there will be a good crop of peas and beans.

There is another superstition, that if a pregnant woman meet a hare and turn it back, the child will have a hare-lip; but if she allows it to pass her, no harm will happen to the child.

To pluck the first primrose which appears in the garden in spring, and take it into the house, is believed to be an unlucky omen for the family.

A lighted candle left in an unoccupied room, the doors being shut, is believed to presage the death of one of the family.

Some years ago, after the death of a relative, the nurse informed me that she was glad that the body was quite stiff and rigid, and on my inquiring the reason of her satisfaction, she told me that if the corpse had been supple and pliable, there would have been another death in the family within the year.

Upwards of a year ago, I called one evening on an old friend more than eighty years of age, who had lost her husband about six months before. While sitting with her, I heard the clock strike the hour in an adjoining room, and counted it *seven*; and being surprised that it was no later, I involuntarily took out my watch, and found that it was in reality *eight* o'clock. The old lady noticing this, remarked, "Ah! the clock *lost a stroke against my poor husband's death*, and I have not altered it since." This appears to be a different superstition from that of a clock *stopping* at death, which has recently been the subject of remark in *Notes and Queries*.

To form one of a party of thirteen at dinner, is said to foreshadow the death of one of the company, within the year.

To close the door of a house from which a corpse has been carried, before the body is actually interred, is believed to indicate another death in the family within the year; and a similar calamity is said to occur if the house is entirely left while the funeral takes place.

It is considered very wrong, and particularly unlucky to kill a raven, a superstition which, probably, had its origin in the biblical narrative of the prophet Elijah's having been fed by ravens.

The Norfolk boys have a saying that if you kill a robin or a wren, you will have one of your limbs broken; for

The robin and the tiny wren,
Are God Almighty's cock and hen.

To this is sometimes added—

The martin and the swallow,
Are the next birds that follow—

and are therefore entitled to a similar immunity from destruction.

It will be observed that in most cases where deaths are supposed to be predicted, the term of one year is generally given for the fulfilment of the omen; and it is not therefore surprising that in many instances, and particularly in large families, deaths would frequently occur within that period, and that such apparent fulfilment of the prediction would confirm and strengthen the belief of many in the popular superstition.

Pulham.

GEORGE RAYSON.

STEEPLE BOARDS.—NO. 7. (VOL. II., p. 106.)

ST. MARY'S WOODBRIDGE.

I.

November 23rd, 1789.

A peal of 5040 Bob Major, was rung in 3 hours, by

ROBT. BLOSS,	EDWD. SIMMONS,
SAML. CUTTING,	GEO. ANSELL,
SIMEON WOODS,	RICHD. CLARKE, &
WM. KEMP,	ROBT. FOSDIKE.

II.

On Thursday, March 25th, 1830.

Was rung in this Steeple, by eight of the Ipswich Senior Society of Ringers, Hill's peal of 5012 changes of Grandsire Triples, in 3 hours and 10 minutes, viz. :—

Treble	ROBT. BURCH,	5	WM. GARROD,
2	THOS. WRIGHT,	6	WM. TILLET,
3	WM. ADAMS,	7	WM. LEACH,
4	JNO. NAUNTON,	8	SAML. CAPON.

ROBT. BURCH, conducted the Peal.

'J. MANBY, } Churchwardens, *Palmarum qui Meruit Ferat.*
 J. RICE. }

III.

February 10th, 1840.

A Peal of 6000 Bob Major, was rung in 3 hours and 41 minutes, by the Woodbridge Society of Ringers.

Treble	DOWNING OLDRING,	5	WALTER MEADOWS,
2	WM. KEEBLE,	6	WM. WOODS,
3	WM. SCOLDING,	7	JNO. FOSDIKE,
4	WM. ADAMS,	Tenor.	ISAAC SAWYER.

Conducted by JNO. FOSDIKE.

Ars incognita Contemnitur.

IV.

January 12th, 1842.

A peal of 5120 changes of Kent Treble Bob, was rung in 3 hours and 9 minutes, by the Woodbridge Society of Ringers, viz. :—

Treble	JNO. FOSDIKE,	5	WR. MEADOWS,
2	WM. CLARKE,	6	DAVD. BALDWIN,
3	WM. WOODS,	7	ROBT. HAYWARD,
4	ANDREW FOSDIKE,	Tenor.	ISAAC SAWYER.

Conducted by ISAAC SAWYER.

Famam extendre Factis.

V.

March 26th, 1851.

Was rung a complete Peal of 6144 changes of Kent Treble Bob, in 3 hours and 56 minutes, by the Woodbridge Society of Ringers, viz. :—

Treble	WALTER MEADOWS,	5	JAS. CLEAMONDS,
2	CHARLES ADAMS,	6	DAVID BALDWIN,
3	WM. CLARKE,	7	BENJAMIN NEWSON,
4	JAS. UPSON,	Tenor.	ISAAC SAWYER.

Conducted by ISAAC SAWYER.

Ardua Molimur sed nulla nisi ardua Virtus.

F. S.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS. (VOL. II., p. 169.)

Brundall, Norfolk.

The register of this village, from the first entry—Roger Mogges, the sonne of Robert Mogges, was baptized the first day of August, 1563—to that of Robert Stratford, sonne of John Stratford and Barbary his wyffe, was baptized ye xij daie of February, 1598, is kept in the most studied order both in writing and in linear divisions.—H. DAVENEY.

On a fly leaf:—

The Register booke of Brundall which from ye beginning unto the year of our Lord God 1598, is truly and faithfully taken out of the olde booke, every page thereof subscribed by Ralph Barlowe then Parson, of Brundall, and Robert Weston, Churchwardens, according to an ecclesiastical Constitution in that behalf, made in ye yeare of the reign of our Souv'raigne lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Queene of England, France, & Ireland, defender of ye faith, &c., the nine and thirty.

1624. Hobart, one youth that dyed uppon the way, was buried the 28 of January.

1646. Anne, the daughter of John Boyton and of Elizabeth his wife, was baptized at Brundale because p'son Sturwood refused at Strumpshaw to Xtian it, the four & twentie day of January.

1688. Jacobus ffranciscus Edwardus, son of James ye second, King of England, etc., And Mary his Royal Consort, was born about 15 minutes before ten O'clock in the forenoon, on ye 10th of June, 1688, as was said, but generally believed to be a sham.

1698. Archer, a keelman of Norwich, drowned in the river against Brundal wood, was buried Sept. 30.

Memorandum.

Upon the 7 daye of July, 1697, the Churchwardens & overseer of the poor of the towne of Bradestone, upon complaint that one George Maryson was likely to be chargeable to their town, did obtain warrent from John Houghton & John Jay, Esqrs., two of his Majesty's justices of the peace, for carrying the said George to his parish of Brundal St. Lawrence, to be settled and provided for there.

Whereupon the Churchwardens & other the inhabitants of this parish of Brundal St. Lawrence, did, upon the 14 day of the same month, at the general Quarter Sessions of the peace held for the County, at the Castle of Norwich, make their appeal against the said settlement, moving by their council that it might be made void, the said George having never been an inhabitant of the said parish of Brundal St. Lawrence.

The Council for the town of Bradiston did endeavour to prove that ye said George was legally settled in the Parish of Brundal St. Lawrence, by proving that he was born and had always lived, being now 14 years old, in one of those three houses that stand upon the Lord's waste, on the North side of the road from Brundal to Strumpshaw, at ye mouth of Brank lane near Leckford, which house as well as the other two, they did endeavour to proove did belong to the Parish of Brundal St. Lawrence, although they stand within the bounds of Brundal St. Clements,* wch. is now and hath been beyond memory, united to Bradiston: first by yeilding by their

* For a description of the site of the church of this village, see vol. ii., p. 146, where it is miscalled Bradestone.

Council and granting, that the lands on both sides of the road upon the waste whereof the houses stand, did and ought of right to pay to the Church of Brundal St. Lawrence, and proving particularly, that the lands on the North side, against which the said houses stand (for soe farre at least as those houses extend), doe & ought soe to doe by Mrs. Howes the owner of the said lands. Secondly, by alledging that all lands belonging to the manor of Brundal, altho in the parish of Brundal St. Clements, doe of com'on usage and grant pay to the Church & poor of the Parish of Brundal St. Lawrence, or ought to doe soe: and thirdly, by saying that the waste whereupon the said houses stand, is the waste of the Lord of the Manor of Brundal, because the land on both sides doe belong to the manor, although they be within the parish of Brundal St. Clements, and are within the limits of the mannor of Bradeston.

This being all that was offered to prove the said George to have been even legally settled in the Parish of Brundal St. Lawrence, the Court would not admit it to be sufficient for that end. And therefore (without examining soe much as one of the witnesses in the behalf of Brundal St. Lawrence), did make the settlement before mentioned, void; and did discharge the said town of Brundal St. Lawrence from the said George, and gave the inhabitants of the said town ten shillings for costs, to be paid by the inhabitants of Bradeston, as will appear by the minutes & records of the said sessions.

This I thought necessary to record in this Register book, for the future advantage of the poor Parish of Brundal, whereof I am Rector: the truth whereof I personally know and doe avow, as God shall help me.

JOHN RUSSEL.

Ellen ffreeman, of Blofield, in ye County of Norfolk, widdow, maketh oath that she, ye said Ellen, hath known the town of Bredeston & Brundel, in this County, for the space of 50 years & upwards, & that she lived ye space of fifty years in the said towne, & that during all the said time, the houses that stand on ye waste on ye North side of the road from Bradeston to Strumpshaw, near Leckford, have been accounted to belong to Bradeston and not to Brundal St. Lawrence, and that the inhabitants of ye said houses have been accounted by the inhabitants of the Parish of Bradeston, as the inhabitants of their Parish, and have been accordingly all ye said time relieved by the officers of ye said town of Bradeston as the poor of ye said town, when they have wanted relief.

The mark X of the same Helen ffreeman.

This writing was distinctly read to ye said Helen, and she was sworne to the truth thereof, the twentieth day of July, An. Domi., 1697, at Brundal, aforesaid. Coram, Thacker, &c., &c.

William, the son of Timothy Money, and Mary his wife, was baptized Aug. 19, 1719, by Mr. Scott, a dessenting Minister in Norwich.

Memorandum. James Barker and his wife belong to Bergh Apton, but lived in Ashby, where his said son in September last, received private baptism by the Ministry of Mr. Hacon, rector of Yelverton, but he, removing thence at Mich. last, to a house in this town belonging to Bradeston at his request, the full office of Baptism was administered to the said Child.

Duty recd. on the Entry of all Births, Burials, & Marriages, made in this Register book for the Parish of Brundall, from the 1st Oct., 1783, to 1st Oct., 1784, amounting in the whole to the sum of One shilling & three-pence, by me, Wm Brisby, Junr.

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LOKE. (VOL. II., p. 168.)

Most of the Norfolk weather proverbs given by Mr. Rayson, are equally used in Suffolk. One, however, reads differently, and it will be seen, would have a very different result.

The Norfolk proverb, "a burr round the moon, is a sign of rain," becomes in Suffolk, "*near burr, far rain.*"

Another with reference to the supposed similarity of certain days. In Suffolk, the saying "such a Friday, such a Sunday" is very common, and together with the above proverb, firmly believed by many above the rank of shepherds and agricultural labourers.

Wakefield.

T. W. GISSING.

QUERIES.

At Visitations, held early in the seventeenth century, in Cambridgeshire, four parishes, and, no doubt, many more, had this direction given them—"The deske to be fringed upon greene cloth." Why was *green* to be the uniform colour of the cloth to be used?—W.

Whittipole; Cary; Fortescue.—Information is requested, especially if accompanied with dates, concerning *Henry Whittipole*, of Christ Church, co. Suffolk, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Cary, knight. Also concerning *Dudley Fortescue*, of Clements in Hawkswell, co. Essex, who married, circa 1600, Martha, daughter of Thomas Turner, of Wratting, co. Suffolk, and widow of the Hon. William Cary, son of Henry, 1st Lord Hunsdon. Monumental inscriptions would be most valuable.—C. J. R.

Norfolk Worthies.—I shall be thankful if you can give, or procure for me any information respecting John Sell Cotman, Sir Richard Ellis, Gillingwater, and Manship the younger; they are all mentioned by the late Dawson Turner, in his *List of Norfolk Benefices*, as antiquarian or topographical authors connected with Norfolk. What I want is the date of birth and death, parentage, profession, residence, and a list of their published works. If they never resided in Norfolk, they will not fall within my plan—E. W.

Cliffords of Suffolk.—Mr. Abbott, of Abbeville, Darlington, will feel very thankful for any information respecting a family of *Clifford*, of *Suffolk*. George Clifford acquired the manor of Hatching, in Essex, borders of Suffolk, temp. Henry VIII. Two or three Cliffords appear at *Elmsett*, Suffolk, at an early period. (See *East Anglian*.) But I more especially want the parentage of "Hannah Clifford," married at Semer, near Ipswich, in 1684. Any information will be gratefully received. Query any arms known to the Suffolk Cliffords?

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

MAY, 1865.

NOTES.

PARTICULAR ORDERS, &c., OF BISHOP WREN, 1636.

Two editions of Bishop Wren's "Particular Orders, &c.," have been, I am informed, published. I cannot, however, think that they are common, as I have not met with any other copy than the contemporary MS., from which I have transcribed the following, in the hope that it may be acceptable to some of your readers.—EXTRANEUS.

Particular orders, Directions, and Remembrances, giuen in the Diocese of Norwich, vpon the Primary visitation of the Reuerend father in God, Matthew, Lord Bishopp of that See, 1636. *

1 **T**hat the whole diuine service be read (both the first and second Service) on Sundayes and holidayes, and Lecture dayes (if they have any.) And that the Com'union service (called the Second Service) be audibly and distinctly read at the Com'union Table vnto the end of the Nicen Creede, before the Sermon or Homily (yet so as in very large Churches, the minister may come neerer to reade the Epistle and Gospell,) and after the Sermon or Homily, the prayer for the whole estate of Christ's Church, and one or more of the appoynted Collects, at ye Com'union table likewise, and there to dismisse the Congregation with the *Peace of God, etc.*

2 **T**hat the Prayer before the Sermon or Homily, be exactly according to the LVth Canon (*mutatis mutandis*) onely to move the people to pray in the wordes there p'scribed, and no otherwise, vnlesse he desire to interpose the name of the two Vniuersities, and of a Patron; And no prayer to be vsed in the Pulpitt after Sermon: but the Sermon to be concluded with *Glory be to the father, etc.*; and so to come downe from the Pulpitt.

3 **T**hat the Com'union Table in every Church do alwayes stand close vnder the East wall of the Chauncell, the endes thereof, North and South, vnlesse the Ordinary give particular direction otherwise, and that the Rayle be made before it, (according to the Archbishop's late Iniunctions)

* Matthew Wren, translated from Hereford to Norwich, November, 1635, and from Norwich to Ely, April, 1638.

reaching Crosse from the North wall to the South wall, neere one yarde in height, so thick with pillars that doggs may not gett in.*

4 That the Letany be never omitted on Sundayes, wednesdaies, and fridaies; And that at all tymes the minister be in his Surplice and Hood, whensoever he is in publike, to performe any parte of his Preistly function. And that in reading ye Chapters he leave out the Contents, and after the Lessons, do vse no Psalmes or Hymnes, but those that are appoynted in the Com'on Prayer Booke.

5 That the *Gloria Patri* be sayd after euery Psalme, all standing vp; and that the people do audibly make all aunsweres in the Letany, and all other partes of ye Service asis appoynted in the booke of com'on prayer; And to that end to leade the com'on people therein, that there be a Clerke in every parishe that can reade sufficiently, and have competent allowance from the parishe; and where there is none, that there be one foorwith appoynted and chosen according to the Can'on.

6 That the *Quicumq' vult*, or Creede of *Athanasius*, be vsed (on the dayes by the Rubrick appoynted) in stead of ye Apostles' Creede; And that Ministers forgett not to reade the Collectes, Epistles, and Gospell, appoynted for the Conversion of St Paull, and for all the Holy weeke before Easter, and for St Barnabyes day, and for Ashwednesday, with the Com'ination also on that day; and Also to vse the Prayers and Suffrages in going the Perambulation, which is yearely to be observed in every parish, vpon the Rogation dayes, vizt: the monday, Tuesday, and wednesday before Ascension, and at no other tyme; At which it is antiently inioyned, that the ministers, at some convenient place do (in a word) admonishe the people, to give thancks to god, beholding his benefitts in the fruits of the earth, sayeng the Ciiij Psalme, and as tyme and place shall admitt, the Ciiij Psalme, and at any speciall bound marke, repeating this or such holy sentences of Scripture: *Cursed be he that remoueth away the marke of his Neighbour's land*: And that returning at last to the Church, there they say the divine service.

7 That no man do p'sume to have his hatt on his head in the tyme of Service and Sermon in the Church;† And that due and lowly reverence be visibly done by all persons present, when the blessed name of the Lord *Jesus* is mentioned, And that euery one of the people do kneele devoutly when the Confession, Absolution, Comaundements, or any Collect, or other Prayer is read, both at the tyme of the Com'on Service of the Church, as also at Christenings, Burialls, marriages, &c.

* Altar rails are of comparatively modern introduction. Dogs must have been a sad nuisance about this period. In the parish accounts of Watton, for 1659, is a memorandum of a man being employed to keep the dogs out of the church. And that the rail being made thick with pillars was no idle precaution, we may gather from a note to page 53 of Mr. Pigot's *History of Hadleigh*, in which mention is made of a dog running away with the communion bread.

† It was the custom in Queen Elizabeth's time, if not later, for men to wear their hats in church during service. See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd s., vol. v., pp. 168, 247, 525.

8 **That** warning be given by the minister for Holy daies, and fasting dayes of the next weeke, following ymediatly after the Prayer for the whole estate of *Christ's church*, and that as soone as such warning is given, the second of those three Exhortations (which next after the Prayer for the vniuersall Church are sett downe in the Service book) be treatably pronounced: After which to followe some of the Collects appoynted, and then to dismisse the people with the *Peace of God, etc.*

9 **That** when any neede is, the sick by name be prayed for, in the reading Deske, and no where els, at the Close of the first Service (except it be in the afternoone, and then to be done ymediatly after the Creede), vsing onely those two Collects which are sett downe in the Service booke, for the visitation of the sick. That next after y^e marriage (if there be any) be begunne in the body of the Church, and finished at the table. That the Churching of women beginne as soone as the minister comes vp to the Com'union Table before the Second Service, vnless there be a marriage the same day, for then the Churching is not to beginne till those prayers appoynted to be sayd at the Lorde's table for the marriage, be ended.

10 **That** women to be churched come and Kneele at a side neere the Com'union table without the Rayle, being veyled according to the Custome, and not covered with a Hatt; or otherwise not to be churched, but presented at y^e next *Generalls*, by the minister or Churchwardens or any of them.

11 **That** they goe vp to the holy Table at Marriages; at such tyme thereof, as the Rubrick so directeth; And that the new maryed persons do Kneele without the Rayle; and do at their oune chardge, (if the Com'union were not warned y^e Sunday before) receive the Holy Com'union that day; or els to be p'sented by the minister and the Churchwardens at the next *Generalls* for not receiuing.

12 **That** no minister p'sume to marry any persons, whereof one of the parties is not of his parishe, vnles it be otherwise expressly mentioned in the License; nor that he marry any by vertue of any facultie or License wherein the authority of an archdeacon or officiall is mentioned *sub-pœna suspensionis*.

13 **That** the Parishioners be warned by the Minister and Churchwardens, to bring their children to church for baptisme in due tyme; And if any childe be not brought before the second lesson, that the Parents be presented for that default: And that no Baptisme be administred (excepting in the case of extreame necessitie) but on y^e Sunday or Holiday.

14 **That** the ffont at Baptisme be filled with Cleane water, and no dishes, payles, nor basons be vsed in it, or instead of it.* And that the

* It would be well if this order were obeyed at the present day, and the trumpery models of founts, and the dirty little basons, found in too many baptismal founts at once expelled.

Minister admitt, but 2 Godfathers and one Godmother for a male childe : and 2 Godmothers and one Godfather for a female : And then do at first aske them whether the childe be yet baptized or no, and do take it in his armes, and signe it with the signe of the Crosse when he baptizeth it, and after all do admonishe them to bring it to Confirmation when tyme shall serve.

15 **That** all Co'municants come vp reverently and Kneele before ye Rayle to receive ye Holy Co'munion, and that ye minister repeate to every Co'municant, seuerally, all ye wordes, that are appoynted to be sayd at ye distribution of the Holy Sacrament.

16 **That** no wicker bottles, or Taverne potts be brought vnto ye Comunion Table ; And that the bread be brought in a cleane cloth or napkin : And that the wordes of Consecration be audibly repeated agayne, if any bread or wyne be to be vsed which was not at first consecrated.

17 **That** the minister and Churchwardens of great parishes to avoyd Confusion, and overlong wearyeng of the minister and of the parishioners, do take order that there may not come above 300 or (at ye most) 400 Co'municants to one Co'munion, for which occasion they are warned to have Co'munions the oftener.

18 **That** the Holy Oblations (in such places where it pleaseth God at any tyme to putt in to the hearts of his people by that holy action, to acknowledge his guift of all they have to them, and their tenure of all from him, and their debt of all to him) be received by the minister standing before the Table, at their coming vp to make the sayd Oblation, and then by him to be reverently presented before the Lord, and sett vpon the table till the Service be ended.

19 **That** the minister do Catechize in the afternoone, half-an-hower at least ymediatly after the last ringing or tolling of the Bell for the Evening prayer : according to ye Questions of the Church Catechisme onely and standing in the reading Deske.

20 **That** the ministers reading Deske, do not stand with the back to-wardes the Chauncell, nor too remote or farre from it.

21 **That** the Chauncell and Alleyes in the Church be not incroached vpon by building of seates : And if any be so built, the same to be removed and taken away : And that no Pewes be made over high, so that they which be in them cannot be seene how they behave them selues ; or the Prospect of the Church or Chauncell be hindred ; And therefore that all pewes which within do much exceede a yarde in height, be taken downe neere to that scantling vnlesse the Bishopp by his owne inspection, or by the viewe of some speciall Commissioners shall otherwise allowe.

22 **That** none of what rancke soeur do Keepe any Chapleyns, Schoole-masters, ministers or Schollers in their howses to reade prayers, and expound Scriptures, or to instruct their family, vnles they be thereunto enabled by lawe.

23 **That** (Whereas Sermons are required by the Church of England onely vpon Sundayes and Holidayes in the forenoone, and at marriages, and are p'mitted at ffuneralls) None p'sume to take vpon them to vse any preaching or expounding, or to have any such Lecturing at any other tyme without expresse allowance from the Bishopp.

24 **That** every one allowed to be a Lecturer do reade the divine service fully in his Surplice, and hood, before every Lecture, in the same maner as is appoynted on Sundayes, And that all Lecturers behave them selues modestly in their Sermons, preaching faith, obedience, and good works, in all thinges observing his Maties Declaration p'fixed before the 39 articles, and his Maties Jniunctions, without meddling with matters of State, Newes, or Questions late in difference; nor favouring or abetting any Schismaticks or Separatists, either by Speciall prayer for them, or otherwise approving of them.

25 **That** the Churchwardens suffer no man, but their owne parson, vicar, or Curate to preache vpon any occasion in their Church, till he shewe his License, and subscribe his name in their paper book for that purpose appoynted, and the name of the Bishopp who licensed him.

26 **That** there be the same maner of Ringing and tolling of Bells to Church on Holidayes, as is vsed on Sundayes, And that there be no difference of ringing to Church, when there is a Sermon, more then when there is none, excepting the Knells for ffuneralls.

27 **That** no Church windowes nor Chauncell windowes be stopped vp, in any parte, nor the ffloore in any parte vn timer, or vncleanely kept, nor the Churchyard any wayes abused, annoyed, or prophaned.

28 **That** all Defaultes contrary to the premisses, be faithfully enquired into by the Officials, from tyme to tyme, at their Generalls, of whome the Bishopp will require an account concerning the same.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS (VOL. II., p. 188.)

Thurlton, co. Norfolk.

Collected in this Towne for ye Releife of ye Inhabitants of Southwold, oherwise Soulbay, ye summe of Thirtie Shillings and five pence.

Sammuel Skinnet, Cleark.

Robert Ward.

ffraunces Michelburgh, Churchwarden.

Henrici Signum Wales, overseer.

Octobr ye 26th, 1863.

Mem. Received then of the Widd: Mickleburgh, by the hands of Tho. ffalke, her father, ten shillings for a mortuary vpon ye account of Will: Mickleburgh, lately deceased.

paid before

Dan: Weld, Rector.

Edw: Chichely,

Will: ffreman.

Memd. June 2d, 1717.

Rec' then of ye Widdow Fryer, ten shillings for a Mortuary, upon account of Robt. Fryer, her Husband, lately deceased by me,
 paid before Fra. Fayerman,
 Eliz. ffryer, Rect. of Thurlton.
 John Sparrow.

Nov. 26th, 1717.

Rec: then of Mr. Mickleburgh, executor to Mr. Sam Denny, lately deceased, tenn shillings, as a mortuary for ye said Sam. Denny, by me,
 Fra: Fayerman.

Feb. 10, 1737. Rec. of Mr. Pell, Jun., Ten Shillings for a Mortuary at ye Death of Mrs. Denney, His Grandmother.

Fran: Fayerman.

Francis Fayerman received Mortuaries of ten shillings, at death of John Sayer, from his brother William Sayer, 1750; 1753, of Mrs. Sayer, at death of her husband John Sayer; of Jonathan Farrow, at death of his father Jonathan Farrow, 20 March, 1755; and others from sundry persons.

Briefs Published in Thurlton, in ye year 17—*

Towcester, in ye County of Northampton, Recd. and publish'd this 6th of April, and Collected loss by Fire
 1057*li*. 00*li*. 01*s*. 00*d*.

North Marston, in ye County of Bucks, losse by fire
 3465*li*. Recd. and publisht this 6th of April, 1707
 and Collected 00*li*. 01*s*. 02*d*.

T. Denny, Churchwarden.

Shire-lane, in ye County of Middlesex, 3505 losse by fire, recd. and publisht this 27th of April, 1707,
 and Collected 00*li*. 01*s*. 07*d*.

Bromley Church, in ye County of Salop, Damage
 1390*li*. Recd. and publisht this 18th of May, 1707
 and Collected 00*li*. 00*s*. 10½*d*.

Return'd at ye same time to ye Churchwarden—T. Hall.

Joseph Wakelin, of Hartley green, in the County of Stafford, losse by fire 612*li*. Recd. and publisht' this
 1st of June, 1707 and Coll'd 00*li*. 00*s*. 06*d*.

Return'd at ye same time to ye Churchwarden—T. Hall.

Spilsby, in ye county of Lincoln, losse by fire 5984*li*.
 Recd. this 14th July, 1707, and publisht July 20th
 and Collected 00*li*. 00*s*. 08*d*.

5 May, 1708, rd Halmans peticon. 00*li*. 02*s*. 01*d*.

[The registers commence in the year 1558.]

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

* The custom of making collections for charitable purposes by means of Briefs seems to have been frequent some century and a half ago. Hook, in his *Church Dictionary*, thus explains them:—"The word brief, in our prayer book, signifies the sovereign letters patent, authorizing a collection for a charitable purpose; as they are now styled Queen's letters. These are directed to be read among the notices after the Nicene creed."

HENRY VIII AND THE DUKE OF NORFOLK—STATEMENT OF THE DUKE'S
SERVANT, 15TH DEC., 1546.—(*Concluded from p. 162.*)

"My lords for my further declaracon that I was no prik to him in eny unlawfull Doing for the tyme that I medled wt his doings wich was about v or vj yeris almost past I never shifted eny fermor or tenaunt of his from ther fermis demeanes londs or other ther holds I never from the begining exacted eny of them by peymt of eny fine am'cymment or by eny other kynd of exacton by eny means.

Yt may lyke your good lordships further to be adv'tised that (wher I have been charged) that in passing the doings of my lord my masters and my lord of Surryes I have therewt passed & s'ved my own doings and terms I thus asserten your good lordships all that as I had doings for my seid lord of Surrye for v or vj yeris in his own causes so was I his under styward of my Lady of Richmonds lands in Norff' which I esteme to the valew of v^c marks by yere at the lest and his lyke understeward of the Town of Thetford and of other places adjoynyng to the same p'cell of the Duchi of Lancaster by sidis what hurt or good I was ev' able to do to eny tenant or fermor that my lord my mr had who I confesse wold here me better then ev' I desind I have thus passed my own doings that ther is not oon tennt or ffermor or s'vunt alyve or ded emongst them all that can charge me from the beginyng of my s'vise to this daye that ev' I tke of eny oon of them in reward or other weies for eny good or hurt I might or could do them either hors mare cow calff chicken or capon or other catell or fowll quik or ded or eny other reward as plate monye coyned or uncoyned And yf ther be eny such let me not oonlye have the shame & reproff therof but also I shall not crave your good lordships & mrshipps favor wich is more derer to me than all that lytell I have besides for my tryall wherin yt may lyke you to serch me by co'mission sent into the contrith (?) or other weyes as shall seme to you good.

And my good lordis for answer of what is charged to me by Mr. Corbett in that I shuld unfittinglye or craftelye conveye him from the Magdelyn chapell I thus asserten you for such truth as I will stand by so far as ye will license me that I was never required or p'swaded by my seid lord of Surrye to help him to the same wherin I may think my selff more happye than wyse for yf the seid Erll had seid to me "Fulm'ston Corbett hath gotten a wey from the manor of Thorp now in my honds Magdelyn chapell a membr' of the same whrby the same manor is som dele dismembered (as it is in very dede disme'berd) wt some other pese of land bought out of the same manor by the same Master Corbett (wherin I spate & speke all) wich seid chapell I wold gladlye have hom ageyn as yt was byfore wherfor I wold ffulm'ton that ye shuld travill wt the same Corbett as I maye have agayn the same"* My lords yt had been possible for me thinking no hurt to com therof to have onestlye traveled wt the same Mr. Corbett to have accomplished my seid lords request but my lords yt was not so yt was quite cont'arye of the other side Mr. Corbett fearyng my lord my

* The inverted commas are not in the original.

mrs displeasur for so purchasing the same cam first to Kenynghall to declare himself therein to my seid lord my mr wherin I was no hindrer and after that not only by himself but also by the help of Mr Wharton his gret & familyar ffrind craved of me to joyne in frendshp wt them as he might be the rather by my means restored ageyn to my seid lord of Surrys favor making to us both then no recevyng ther of in co'parisson of my seid lords favor wherupon I traveled wt my seid lord accordynglye and in the end the same Mr Corbett cam hom to my hows and by his letter sent to my seid lord offered to him the Disposicion of the same Chapell wherunto it is lyke a nough I did giff him yn advise to do but in ffeith as no just (?) to serve my seid lords term but as a frind to Mr Corbett as I then thought the case required And after that the same Mr Corbett did franklye & freelye giff to my lord the same chapell wich was but the patronage of a chapell of *vli* by yere in the King's Bokes as I remembr' with the next advsion therof the encombent yett alyve a man of good lust (as I here) wich gift was yet never worth to the seid Erll ijs so far as ev' I could lern And to prove that the same was given franklye & frely by the same Mr Corbett to my Lord I dought (*sic*) not but that Mr Govey Mr Catlyn Mr Mondford Mr Thoms Husye wt divs others will depose upon his own report to them long byfore this matter com in question that he did ffranklye & frelye give to the seid Erle the same chapell (Wherin I might speke mich more and shew some letters to prove that the same Mr Corbett hath herin handelyd me much more unjentelye then he hath doon any man ellis in Norff: that I do know) wich I do not ascribe to him but to my misfortune I most humblye beseche your good lordships to here me for my further declaracon a lytill more I have lyffed and occupied in such sort as your lordships maye lern & heare I was never yet sued for my own debt or for any mans ellis that I stode bound for I never my selff sewid above iiij for eny dett that I can remembr' I never peured eny man to be entided (?) other than selous for administracon of Justice nor no many eny weis in me I never toke eny grote or peny for the amendis of eny that eny neighbor I have hath doon to me in my corn medow pastur or other weyes and yett I have susteyned som as is not unknowen My lords I have peied w^{thin} thes ij yeris last past above *cli* for the redempcon of leasis nought in the law oonlye for the exchewing of sute & for quietnes sake

Finallye my good and gracios lords & masters I have s'ved the King his majeste by my lords co'maundmt thes x yeris past when I have been therunto called in such sort & wt such a hert as I wold to Almighty God that his highnes knew and that not chiden from you and then I durst boldlye crave of your good lordships & masterships all to be meanis & suters to his highnes for me as occasion shall s've wich so to do I do most humblye in the wey of charite besech you all and I shall deyly according to my most bounden dutye prey (*sic*) to Allmighti Jhu for the pservacon of his most excellent majeste long to enduer in the victore of all his enemyes the knowledge of all such as menith not justly & trulye to his highnes I shall also preye to almighty God for the p'svacon of our most noble p'nce Edward wt the rest of the King his majestes children long to

endewer and for the helth of all you my lords & mrs with such encrease of honor And in the end of all good as I may sey not offending his highnes for the good delyv'e of my mr and his sone yf thei shall p've them selvis treue to the King his majeste and so and otherwys I leve them to the handywork of God and to the m'eye of the King his highnesses most bountifull m'eye & clemeaneyce Your good lordships simple & bounden bedman hollye at your co'mandmnts

Riche ffulm'ston."

WALTER RYE.

Chelsea.

MARTELLO TOWERS.

The following remarks, from Lord Stanhope's *Volume of Miscellanies*, p. 49, deserve, I think, a place in the *East Anglian*.—I.

"Mr. Windham, in his speech of December 9th, 1803, observes of the Martello Towers that they were so called from a place of that name in Corsica; and I have quoted that sentence from him in my 'Life of Pitt.' Since my own publication, however, there has been suggested to me, by a very high authority upon all such subjects, a derivation far more probable than Mr. Windham's, and certainly, as I conceive, the right one."

The noble Lord then gives the following extract from two letters, written by the late Sir George C. Lewis:—

"April 2nd, 1862. "The origin of Martello Towers, I believe, to have been that when piracy was common in the Mediterranean, and pirates like the Danes, made plundering descents upon the coasts, the Italians built towers near the sea in order to keep watch and give warning if a pirate ship was seen to approach the land. This warning was given by striking on a bell, with a hammer; and hence those towers were called *Torri da Martello*."

"May 7th, 1862. I think that I have discovered, with the assistance of a friend, the origin of Windham's statement. An attack was made on the tower of Mortella, in Corsica, by the British forces both by sea and land in February, 1794. The tower was taken after an obstinate defence, but the two attacking ships were beaten off. This circumstance is likely to have given rise to the confusion between Martello Towers generally, and this tower of Mortella."

Lord Stanhope adds:—

"During the summer, I chanced to be reading in Ariosto, and met with two lines which entirely bear out Sir George's explanation. They occur in the 'Orlando,' canto x stanza 51.

'E la campana martellando tocca
Onde il soccorso vien subito al porto.'

"Thus again in canto xiv stanza 100—

Le campane si sentono a martello
Di spessi colpi e spaventosi tocche."

EXCOMMUNICATIONS.

No doubt many of your readers will remember to have met with memoranda in parish registers of excommunications having been published. I enclose a copy of a schedule of excommunication, no similar document having yet been printed in your pages.—F. HUNT.

In the Name of God Amen. Whereas the Worshipful Robert Nash, Doctor of Laws, Official Principal of the Episcopal Consistorial Court of Norwich lawfully constituted, rightly and duely proceeding in a certain Cause of Defamation, now depending before him in Judgment undetermined, Between Ellen the Wife of Benjamin Barwick, of Downham Markett, in the County of Norfolk, Diocese of Norwich, and in his Jurisdiction, the Party Agent and Complainant on the one Part, And Robert Wilkinson of Downham Markett aforesaid the Party Accused and Complained of on the other Part, At the Petition of the Proctor of the said Ellen Barwick hath pronounced the said Robert Wilkinson contumacious for and on Account of his manifest Contumacy and Contempt in not Appearing before him, his Surrogate, or some other competent Judge in that behalf, at a certain Time and Place to him in that behalf lawfully Assigned and long since elapsed, he having been duly & personally cited, thrice publicly Called, long and sufficiently Waited for and expected, but by no means appearing to Answer the said Ellen Barwick in the aforesaid Cause, but contumaciously Absenting himself, And in Pain of such his Contumacy and Contempt, hath Decreed him to be Excommunicated, Justice so requiring. We therefore John Brooke, Clerk, Presbyter, having sufficient authority for that Purpose, do hereby in Writing Excommunicate him the said Robert Wilkinson, according to the Decree aforesaid.

Read and Signed By Me,

Octr 14, 1741.

J. BROOKE, PRESBYTER.

 LANGLEY, NORFOLK.

Langley church is beautifully situated on the skirts of the finely wooded park, and the noble tower rises stately above the extensive buildings of the old Grange farm, and forms a grand feature in the landscape from the boundary terrace of the rich parterre in front of the mansion.

The church is of unusual dimensions when compared with others in small villages, but has suffered materially from injudicious repairs and the substitution of meretricious decorations totally at variance with the enrichments of the sixteenth century.

The massy tower is apparently erected on the foundations of some anterior building, and was probably intended for a more proportionable elevation. Near the north wall of the church is still preserved a tombstone with a cross in low relief, in the peculiar style of the twelfth century. In the west front of the tower there remains a rich window in the Perpendicular style; the Tudor arch is mutilated, but may serve as a guide should future aspirants to the knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture desire to indulge in the pleasure of renovating an excellent example of the style most conducive to the solemn associations of the mind when in the exercise of the most hallowed duty imposed upon mankind.

It is probable the original entrance to the church was by the south porch, which is now used as a vestry, and it is further probable the north porch which is now the entrance, was a subsequent addition for the general convenience. At the north-east angle of the entrance is preserved a stoup of large dimensions but entirely devoid of ornament.

The late Baronet, Sir William, has caused to be erected at the south-east angle of the churchyard, a mausoleum, in which he now lies interred with his lady, and the remains of his lamented son, the Rev. William Henry Beauchamp Proctor, rector of Chedgrave, who was killed by a fall from his carriage, and subsequently removed from the place of interment to rest beside his parents. On entering the church the extreme order which prevails, and the utmost neatness, is at once impressed upon the visitor—the unnumbered tints from the stained glass fall on every object, and subdue that glare of light which is far from harmonizing with the solemn and subdued veneration and reverence.

The heart in concert with that temperate awe
And natural reverence which the place inspired,

all must feel as they tread with tremulous footsteps the chilling pavement or pause in the hurried rhapsody of thought, mingling the living with the dead—then in silence breath an orison upon thy sire's or thy grand-sire's grave—and then, reader, but not till then, pen your censure for these wandering reminiscences—H. DAVENEY.

(*To be continued.*)

Desks in Churches hung with green cloth (vol. II. p. 190).—I venture to suggest the following reason why directions were given, at the Visitation referred to, that the desks in the Cambridgeshire churches should be hung with green cloth. According to the custom of the western church, *green* was the ordinary colour of the altar frontal and priest's vestments, on the great majority of Sundays, and other days throughout the year; and if the church in England, after the Reformation, had followed the custom of the western church, when only *one* altar cloth was used, green would have been the invariable and universal colour. The church in England, however, as a rule, traditionally followed the use of Sarum, which prescribed *red*, not only for festivals of martyrs, but for ordinary Sundays during the year. In recent times dark blue altar cloths and pulpit hangings have been in very general use, in village churches; but this arose, no doubt, from the fact that common blue cloth was cheap, and more easily procurable. It seems most probable, I think, that green was ordered in consequence of its being one of the five ecclesiastical colours, and obviously the most appropriate of them that could have been selected. Attention would have been paid to such a point at the period mentioned; and if the visitation happened during the episcopate of Wren, he was a man likely to have enjoined the use of green on that ground. At the present day in churches which possess a complete set of altar frontals, the use of the western church is universally followed.—K.

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LORE (VOL. II., p. 190.)

The first primroses.—At the first gathering of primroses, in Essex, neither a single flower nor a small bunch should be brought into the house. If the first primroses brought into a farm house be few; but few chickens will be reared. I have heard it said to a child—"Do not bring such a small bunch of primroses as that into the house, or there will be no chickens this year; go again, and gather a large bunch."

Most of the omens and superstitions mentioned by your correspondent are by no means peculiar to East Anglia, but almost of universal prevalence in England.—K.

 QUERIES.

MAIDEN SESSIONS—WHITE GLOVES.

At a recent Quarter Sessions, held at Ipswich, there were no prisoners for trial, and the Mayor in consequence presented the Recorder with a pair of white gloves. Can you inform me of any other instance of the kind having occurred in the county of Suffolk, and if so, when?—J. G.

Family of Prideaux (vol. II., p. 94.)—There is now residing at Langham, Oakham, Rutlandshire, a Mrs. Prideaux, but of what county she is a native, I am unable to say. Perhaps my naming this fact may be of service to your correspondent.—JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Iceni—Ikneild Way.—The great Roman road which passes through the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, was, I presume, so named from its traversing the territory of the *Iceni*. Camden, in his *Magna Britannia*, confesses his inability "to decipher this name unless from a wedge, Iken." Is this the correct derivation of the word? Was the territory of the *Iceni* anything in the form of a wedge?—TYRO.

Subterranean Passage at Reedham, Norfolk—Waiting at the Reedham railway station a short time since, I met with a native labourer, who told me that it was believed there was a subterranean passage, leading from Reedham hall to the church; and that the top of this passage was frequently touched by the plough when working the land. Is anything known about this underground way? Has it ever been traced, or opened, or its use or object conjectured?—C.

Trawl.—As the East Anglian coast is one of the head quarters of the English trawlers, it is fitting that the meaning and origin of the word "trawl" should be elucidated in your pages. A writer in *Fraser's Magazine* for April, 1865, p. 520, says that, "the word *trawl*, or *trawl*, is a mere corruption of *trail*, the term being derived from the manner in which the net when in operation trails in working the smooth grounds whereon, and whereon only, it can be made for fishing purposes." Is this so? The word does not occur in any edition of Johnson that I have consulted; but Phillips' Dictionary (*New World of Words*, 1720) has "TRAWLER-MEN, a sort of fishermen that used unlawful arts and engines to destroy the fish upon the river Thames; among whom some were styled *Hebber-men*, others *Tincker-men*, *Peter-men*, &c."—PHILOLOGOS.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JUNE, 1865.

NOTES.

THOMAS DOVE, BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

The following particulars respecting Thomas Dove, Rector of Framlingham-cum-Saxstead, Suffolk, and Dean of Norwich, who was afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, and his descendants, may prove interesting to the readers of the *East Anglian*.

Stamford, May, 1865.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Thomas Dove was a native of London, and one of the first scholars of Jesus College, Oxford, but not meeting with preferment there, removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and was one of the first seven scholars of the institution of Dr. Watts, Archdeacon of Middlesex. Queen Elizabeth, who had appointed him one of her chaplains, and used to call him "the Dove with silver wings," presented him on the 26th of October, 1580, being then Master of Arts, to the vicarage of Walden, in Essex; and on the 26th of October, 1586, to that of Heydon, in the same county. The latter preferment he resigned in July, 1588. On the 29th of January, 1584, he was instituted to the united rectories of Framlingham-cum-Saxsted, Suffolk, on the presentation of the assignee of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel.* He was installed Dean of Norwich, on the 15th of June, 1589, and thence promoted to the See of Peterborough, in 1600, in which he was confirmed the 24th, and consecrated the 26th of April, 1601. Fuller speaks of him as an eminent preacher, "whose sermons, substantial in themselves, were advantaged by his comely person and graceful elocution." He died on the 30th of August, 1630, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried in Peterborough Cathedral, where his son Sir William Dove caused a monument to be erected to his memory, which was destroyed by the soldiers of Cromwell, in 1643. The Bishop purchased chiefly the manor of Upton, co. Northampton, of the Wingfields, and the rest came in by inter-marriages with that family; and married Margaret, daughter of Oliver Warner, of Evers-

* This benefice is not classed by Fuller among the livings in the gift of Pembroke Hall, though the advowson is now in that Society, by the bequest of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knight, who purchased it with the lordship, of Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and settled it on them 1636.

den, Cambs., and had issue William, Thomas, Mary (who died issueless), Elizabeth, married to George Pochin, Esq., Barkby, Leicestershire, and Margaret contracted to Danet, of Danet's Hall, near Leicester.

Thomas Dove, A.M., the Bishop's second son, was presented by his father to the Archdeaconry of Northampton, on the 26th of September, 1612; and to the Rectory of Castre, in that county, in 1613, and was buried in Peterborough Cathedral, 25th of July, 1629. He had two wives—the first, Anne, daughter and co-heir of Edward Eware, of Geddington, Northamptonshire, by whom he had issue Margaret, married to Thomas Catesby, of Peterborough; the second, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Cataline, of Raundes, Northamptonshire, by whom he had issue, Elizabeth, Helen, or Elene, baptized at Castre, 19th of July, 1618, and married to Robert Barker, of Peterborough; Alice died *s. p.*; and Frances, born 1622.

Sir William Dove, of Upton, Knight, the Bishop's eldest son—(who has a monument there without an inscription, between his two wives, at the head are the arms of *Dove*; at the feet 1 and 4, *Dove* impaling Or, a bend indented Sa., quartering, Sa. a fesse between six salmons hauriant Ar. 2, Ar., a griffin segreant Sa., armed and langued Gu.; on the south side, *Dove* impaling Gu., a saltire Ermine, quartering Or, fretté Gu., on a canton per pale Erm. and Or a ship Sa., *Neville*, antient)—had two wives—the first, Frances, daughter of William Downhall, of Peterborough, by whom he had issue seven sons—1, Thomas; 2, William, *s. p.*; 3, Francis; 4, John, *s. p.*; 5, Charles, *s. p.*; 6, Henry, who married a daughter of Bassano, a merchant, and had issue—Henry, born in 1643; and 7, Robert, *s. p.*; and two daughters, Elizabeth married Christopher Thursby, Esq., by whom she had issue, four sons—viz., Thomas, baptized the 2nd of May, 1639; Downhall, baptized October the 5th, 1640; John, baptized the 13th of April, 1642; and Henry, baptized the 8th of December, 1645; and a daughter, Frances, baptized the 8th of May, 1643, all at Castre: and Margaret, married to Francis Hake. The second wife of Sir William was Dorothy, widow of Arthur, son and heir of Sir Thomas Brocke, of Oakley, Northamptonshire, Knight, and daughter of Sir Thomas Smith, *alias* Nevill, of Holt, in Leicestershire, Knight, by whom he had issue three sons—George, Nevill, and Edward; and one daughter, Ruth.

Thomas Dove, of Upton, Esq., the eldest son of Sir William, married first in 1633, Frances, the daughter of William Becke, Esq., of Castleacre, Norfolk (through whom the family inherited an estate there); and secondly, at Tickencote, Rutland, on the 17th of May, 1648, Elizabeth, the daughter of John Wingfield, Esq., who was buried at Castre, the 9th of August, 1657. He was buried there the 26th of April, 1654, having issue by his first wife, six sons—Thomas, Henry, William, Terence, John, and Charles; and one daughter, Frances, married to Richard Verney, Baron Willoughby de Broke.

Thomas Dove, of Upton, Esq., the eldest son, married . . . daughter of . . . Grenville, of Essex.

William Dove, of Upton, Esq. (how related to the former I cannot state), married Edith, daughter of Sir John Hewitt, the second Bart. of

Waresby, Hunts., which lady was buried at Castre, the 29th of August, 1708.*

Mr. Thomas Dove was buried at Castre, May the 11th, 1722.

Henry Dove, of Upton, of All Saints, in Stanford, and of Tinwell, Esq., by Mary, his wife, who was buried at Castre, the 10th of February, 1749, had issue—1, Henry, baptized the 14th of June, 1723, and buried the 10th of June, 1731; 2, Mary, born the 26th, and baptized the 28th of December, 1724, and married May the 26th, 1750, to Wright Serjeant, and died *s. p.*; 3, William, born and baptized March the 9th, and buried August the 3rd, 1726; 4, Anne, baptized the 9th of May, and buried the 24th of September, 1728 (all at Castre); 5, Edith, baptized the 1st of December, 1729 (at All Saints, Stanford); 6, Grenville, baptized the 13th of September, 1732 (at St. Martin's, Stamford Baron), and married to Wright Serjeant, formerly husband to her sister Mary, and was living in 1811; 7, Thomas, born and baptized the 20th of August, 1734, and buried the 1st of March, 1734-5; 8, Frances, born the 15th, and baptized the 16th of November, 1735; 9, Sophia, born the 4th, and baptized March the 5th, 1737-8, and buried the 12th of May, 1738 (all at Castre); 10, Edmund, baptized (at Castre) the 9th of January, 1739, and buried (at All Saints, Stanford) the 1st of April, 1760.

Henry Dove, Esq., of Tinwell, Rutland, for which county he was sheriff in 1761, a lineal descendant of the Bishop, and was buried in the church of the above place, October the 3rd, 1766.

According to Newcourt, vol. i, p. 436, there was a John Dove, S.T.P. admitted rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, November the 5th, 1596, a Surrey man, born of plebeian parents, elected from Westminster school, a student of Christchurch, in 1580. On the south side of, and against a pillar of the altar, in the church of St. Bride's, London, is an epitaph to the memory of Thomazin, the wife and two infant children of Dr. Henry Dove, rector of the parish, who died January the 10th, 1678; over it are (or was) these arms—Sable, a fesse dancetté Erm., between three doves Arg., *Dove*, impaling Sable, a bend cottised between two garbs Or. There is no monument to her husband, who was chaplain to Dr. Pearson (by whom he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Richmond, December the 3rd, 1678), Bishop of Chester, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Kings Charles the Second, James the Second, and King William the Third and Queen Mary. He was buried within the altar rails of the church of which he was vicar, March the 16th, 1694-5; he is supposed to have been the son of Archdeacon Dove, before mentioned, was educated at Westminster school, and went thence to Trinity college, in 1658. The arms granted to Bishop Dove by Dethicke, Garter, and Camden Clarenceux, on the 5th of May, 1601, are—Azure, a cross patée between four doves Argent.

* This lady was the fourth daughter of Sir John Hewitt, Bart., who ob. the 30th of September, 1684, by his wife Frances, daughter of Sir Toby Tyrrell (Arms, Ar., two chevronels Az., within a bordure engrailed Gu.) Bart., of Thornton, Bucks., who after his decease, married secondly, Philip Cotton, Esq., of Connington, Cambs. John Hewitt, Esq., of Headly Hall, Yorkshire, was created a Baronet on the 11th of October, 1621, a dignity which expired in the person of Sir Thomas, the eighth Baronet, who died *s. p.* on the 7th of June, 1822. The arms of the family were—Gu., a chevron engrailed between three owls close Arg.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX. —NO. VII (VOL. II., p. 139).

WITHAM.

In the vestry are the following arms, very coarsely and rudely emblazoned on a framed oak panel; over them is painted "The Armes of Richard Kendlemarsh, and Dennies (Dionice?) Barnard his wife, 1616." Per fess Arg. and Sa., a lion rampant per fess Ermines and Ermine, armed and langued Gu., impaling 1 and 4 Arg. a bear rampant Sa., muzzled, collared, and chained Or. 3 and 4 Vert (*sic*), on a bend Sa., three griffins' heads erased Or., within a bordure of the second bezantée. Crest, two lions' gambes in chevron Ermines, armed Gu.

On the North wall of the chancel, a mural tablet to Sir Gilbert East, of Hall Place, Berks, Bart., ob. 11th Dec., 1828. Sa., a chevron between three nags' heads erased, Arg. (Ulster badge in chief), impaling, Or, on a pile issuing from the chief Az., three gauntlets of the field. Crest, a nag passant Sa.

In the curious and eccentric will of Sir Gilbert East, he gives the following directions for his funeral and interment in this church:—

"My remains shall be put into a cedar coffin, lined top, bottom, and sides, with Russia leather, and shall be placed in a coffin made of the best wrought iron, and painted three times inside and outside with black paint, and then embellished with armorial and funeral devices, richly. Camphor and spices shall be put into the cedar coffin, as much as possible. The body to be carried and placed in the family vault, Witham, Essex, and there buried. I shall give no very particular directions as to the procession, &c., but it ought to be performed in a dignified and solemn manner, with banners, &c."

I have been informed that these directions were not complied with.

Mural monument to Gilbert East, of the Middle Temple, Esq., with his bust, and a long Latin inscription, ob. 4th March, 1726; at the top are the arms and crest of *East ut supra*; and below, *East* impaling, on a fess between three boars' heads erased a lion passant, for *Gough* (colours effaced).

Mural tablet, Rev. George Lisle, minister of the gospel, and late rector of Rivenhall, buried 31st March, 1687, æt. 75. Three double headed eagles displayed. Mr. Lisle is said to have been intruded into the rectory of Rivenhall, which he afterwards resigned, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity.

Over the door of the sacristy a monument with effigies of Francis Harvey, and his wife, kneeling at a desk. The male figure is represented equipped in the armour of the period, but bareheaded; the female wears a hood and ruff. In the pediment are the arms and quarterings of Harvey. At the back behind the male effigy they are repeated; and at the back of the female are the arms and quarterings of Nevill. In front of the desk at which the figures kneel, the arms and quarterings of the respective houses of Harvey and Nevill are impaled. It will suffice to blazon the escutcheons of the two houses separately. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Gules, on a bend engrailed Argent, three trefoils slipped Vert, *Harvey*. 2nd, Sa., a lion rampant Arg. within a bordure compony of the first and second.

Quarterly of 9. 1, Arg., fretty Gu., on a canton per pale Erm. and Or a galley with one mast and rigging Sa. 2, Gu., a saltire Erm. 3, bendy

Gu. and Vert, a chevron Erm. 4, Arg., two bars nebulé Sa., a canton Erm. 5, Az., a fleur-de-lis Arg. 6, Az., three bends Or, a canton Erm. 7, Or, a chevron Gu., a chief indentée Vert. 8, Gu., on a chevron Erm. a crescent of the field for difference. 9, Az., a cross patonce Or.

The inscription is upon a black tablet, behind the figures, within the niche; and as it is of considerable genealogical value, I transcribe it in this instance verbatim.

"Here lieth Mary, daughr & sole heir of Sr Thomas Nevell, of Holt, in the County of Leycestr, Knight, & Dame Clare his wife, daughtr & coheire of Raff Nevell, of Thōrtō Brige, in ye County of Yorke, Esquier, dessended by both fath: and mother from th' auncient and honorable name of Nevell, of Roby, from whō th'erles of Westmd are also dissended: was first married to Thomas Smethe, Esquier, the seconde sonne to Sir John Smethe, Knight, sometimes one of the Barons of th'exchequer, and she had by him 5 sonnes and 2 daugh: wch Thomas Smethe died 10 of March, 1584, in ye 6 yeare of Q. Elizab.

Her second husband was Francis Harve, of Suff., Esquier, and ye same Francis Harve was one of ye Honorable Bond of Gentlemen Pencion^{rs} to ye Q. most excellent Ma: & ther continewd & kept house in worshipful estate & credit, at Cressing Tēple, in the County of Essex, the space of 27 yeares, and she departed this world the 22 of January, and lieth under this tombe, made by the said Francis Harve, Justice of Peace & quorum in the same shier, 1593."

Mural monument, north angle of chancel arch, to Robert Barwell, gent., ob. July 27th, 1697, æt. 44. Quarterly 1 and 4, Az. on a bend Or three mullets of the field, in chief a label of three points Arg. for difference. 2 and 3, Az., a chevron wavy between three griffins segreant Or. *Crest*, a greyhound's head erased Arg. collared (Or?)

In an angle of south abutment of the chancel arch, to Jacob Pattisson ob. 19th April, 1805, and others of the family. A tree eradicated between three pelicans feeding their young in their nests. *Crest*, a pelican collared and chained, the chain reflexed over her back, feeding her young in a nest.

In the north chapel an altar tomb with recumbent effigies of John Southcote, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, vested in his official robes, and of Elizabeth his wife. He ob. 18th April, 1585. The arms of the Judge and his wife are repeated in the panels of the tomb singly, and impaled. Quarterly of 5. 1, Arg., a chevron Gu., between three coots Sa. 2, Az., a bend wavy, cottised Arg. 3, Arg., on a fess between three martlets Sa. as many mullets Or. 4, Az., three bird-bolts, heads downward Arg. 5, Arg., a lion rampant Gu, a chief Az., impaling *Robins*, per pale Arg. and Az., a fess nebulée counterchanged, between three pies proper. On a mural monument is a Latin inscription in memory of Judge Southcote, with his arms and quarterings as before. *Crest*, a coot Sa.

In the nave a marble tablet to the Ven. Joseph Jefferson, M.A., and F.A.S., archdeacon of Colchester, rector of Weeley, and vicar of Witham, ob. 28th December, 1821. Az., a saltire Or between four bezants. *Crest*, a demi griffin segreant Az., holding between its claws a bezant.

It appears from a lecture on the town of Witham, published a few years ago by the vicar, the Rev. John Bramston, that during the restoration of the church, some fragments of encaustic tiles were found under the pavement, bearing the armorial ensigns of Philip, Duke of Burgundy, with the

"Golden Fleece" depicted beneath them; and Mr. Bramston seems to have established, by reasoning sufficiently cogent, that they must have been manufactured between 1430 and 1435, and were probably the gift of the distinguished soldier, Sir John Montgomery, who held property in the parish and neighbourhood, and had served in the wars in France, under John, Duke of Burgundy, and his brother-in-law John, Duke of Bedford, made by Henry V Regent of France.

Record of arms and monuments in Witham church, from Harl. MS. 4944; they are also to be found in Harl. MS. 1541.

In Witham church, *alias* S. Nicholas. These six are in several glass windows in the church.

1, Arg. on a chevron Gu., a lion's face between three escallops of the second, impaling Arg., a chevron between three dragons volant, displayed Gu.

2, Arg., three hearts Az.

3, Gu., a lion rampant, crowned Or, impaling *Boys*, Erm., a cross Sa.

4, Gu., three chevrons Arg. *Band*.

5, Gu., a chevron Erm., between three fleurs-de-lis Or, in chief a cinquefoil Arg., Sir John Montgomery.

Then follows the blazonry on the tomb of Judge Southcote, already mentioned. The following is given as the achievement of Francis Hervey.

1, Gu., on a bend Arg., three trefoils slipped Vert. 2, Sa., a lion rampant Arg., within a bordure compony of the first and second. 3, Or, three bucks' heads caboshed Gu. 4, Arg., on a bend Gu., three bucks' heads caboshed Or. 5, Arg., on a chief ... two mullets Or. 6, Sa., a chief indented Gu., six cross crosslets fitchée, 3, 2, 1, Arg. 7, six cinquefoils, 3, 2, 1, Arg. impaling, per fess a pale counterchanged, and a chief paly of four ... *Crest*, a leopard passant, spotty, collared, lined and reflexed over the back, holding in dexter paw a trefoil slipped, and charged on the shoulder with a crescent.

Although in the MS. referred to, the above is given as the achievement of Francis Harvey, who married Mary Nevill; the impaled coat is not her's: and the second wife of Francis Hervey is said in a copy of the Visitation of 1612 or 1614 to have been a Florentine lady, widow of D'arcy, of Tolleshunt Darcy and daughter of Vincent Gwicherden, whose arms are recorded as Az., three bugles in pale Arg., stringed Gu., garnished Or. According to the Visitation the quarterings in the coat of Harvey are—1, Harvey; 2, Nornat; 3, Buckhorne; 4, Beorche; 5, Drury; 6, Fresell; 7, Sapham.

John Brockeman, and Florence his wife, which John died 22nd Aug., Ano. 1500, and his wife the 18 March. 1 and 4, per pale indentée Or and Az., three martlets counterchanged. 2 and 3, Arg., on a bend Az. three boars' heads erased Or, impaling, Az., fretty of eight pieces Arg., a chief Or, *St. Leger*. *Crest*, a boar's head couped at the neck. [This monument has disappeared.]

Sir John Smith, Baron of the Exchequer, a coat, penon, helm, crest, sword, target and standard. Arg., two chevrons, each charged with a fleur-de-lis Or, and on a chief Az., a lion passant guardant Or. *Crest*, a cubit arm, habited Az., ruffle Arg., holding in the hand proper two arrows Or.

This heraldic trophy has also disappeared, but possibly one of the helmets now preserved in the vestry may have belonged to it.

The arms in this church, from Symonds' collection, given in a foot note in Morant's *History of Essex*, vol. ii, p. 112, need only be referred to as they are in type.—K.

THE LEGEND OF THE FOUNDATION OF RAMSEY ABBEY

Contained in Chart. DLXXXI. of Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, dated December the 28th, 974, and signed by King Edgar, Edward his son, Ethelwald his brother, St. Dunstan, the Archbishop, &c.

Aylwyn the alderman has the gout, for it appears that though the office was different nine hundred years ago, yet it had the same tormenting accompaniment. So Wulfget his fisherman is sent to Ramsey Mere to catch him some fish, but he catches nothing all day; and at last worn out by his fruitless toil, falls asleep. St. Benedict appears to him, bends his finger, so that he cannot straighten it again; and commands him to use his drag-net "*ejicere tragus*" as soon as the sky is ruddy with the dawn, when he should catch large quantities of "haked" (large pike are still so called in Cambridgeshire), which he must carry to his master Aylwyn, and command him to build a monastery to St. Benedict, placing the altar of the hospice (*aram xenodochii*) where his bull rising from sleep should paw the ground with his right foot. Wulfget obeys the Saint, catches many large fishes, and carries the finest to his master. Aylwyn immediately restores to Wulfget's finger its flexibility, mounts his nag (*mannum*), and rides into the island of Ramsey—there he sees his herd sleeping in the form of a cross, with the bull at the intersection. His gout is immediately cured, the bull rises and paws the ground with his right foot, and Aylwyn causes some trees at once to be felled, and with them erects a chapel. To his monastery he gives various places in Huntingdonshire, Walsoken, and part of Wells, in Norfolk, with twenty men, and the eels due from them at the latter place. Wulfma his wife gave Brancaster, and a widow named Limth, gave Granel, Dillington, Stocton, and Gillinger; all which the king by the aforementioned charter confirms, and adds his signature, and those of his prelates and nobles.—E. G. R.

YAXLEY (VOL. II, pp. 118, 154, 196.)

So many words which in modern English begin with *y*, in Anglo-Saxon began with *ge* (*e.g.* year, yarn, yarrow, yellow; in Anglo-Saxon gear, gearn, gearwe, gealew); that I felt almost certain that the original form of Yaxley was *Geacslea*—the cuckoo's lea or meadow—*geac*, in Scotch *gowk*—being Anglo-Saxon for cuckoo. But I wished before sending this conjecture to the *East Anglian*, to consult Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*,* the best authority for Anglo-Saxon names. And there I found it as *Geaceslea*, *Gæcesleah*, &c. And though the context showed that Yaxley, near Peterborough, was the place referred to, yet I have no doubt but that Yaxley, Suffolk, Yaxham, Goxhill, &c., all take their name from the harbinger of spring.—E. G. R.

* This very scarce and dear, though valuable book, is not in any public library in East Anglia, I believe, except the Cambridge University library, where I consulted it on May the 10th. Surely one of our Norwich libraries might expend part of Mr. Hudson Gurney's legacy on a copy.

WILL OF SIR WILLIAM CALTHORP, KNIGHT, 1494.

The following will of a Norfolk Knight in the 15th Century appears worthy, on account of its interest and moderate length, of being printed *in extenso* in the *East Anglian*. It is transcribed from Harl. MS., 10, folio, 197, having been copied, I believe, by Sir Simon d'Ewes, in 1639, from Register Wolman, part 2, folio 306a.—EXTRANEUS.

In ye name of God, Amen. I, Will'm Calthorp, Knyght, beyng of hole mynde ye last day of May, ye yer of our Lorde God, M^l CCCC. lxxxxiiij make my testament in yis forme folowyng. ffyrst I bequeth my sowle to God all myghty, and to our lady seint Mary, and to all ye holy company of heuyn; and my pore body to be buryed in ye Whyte ffrerys, at Norwych, wher ye place of my sepultur is made. And ye day of my buryell I wyll be disposed to pore pepyll to praie for my sowle xl. marc in pens, and more yf nede be. Also I wyll and charge my Executours yt all my detts be truly content and payd. Also I wyll yt restitution be made of such wronges as I have don yf any be duly p'uyd. Also I wyll yt ye whyte ffryers aforesaid have x marke for ye repac'on of ye Chyrche, and of the place, and they to pray for my sowle and my frendys sowlys. Also I wyll yt ffryer Thomas Waterpepe synge for my sowle and my wyfes and frends sowlys be the space of iij yers at ye auter wher my sepultur is; And that after ye Gospell he seye openly at eu'y masse de pfundys for my sowle, And ye sowles abouesaid. And that he shall haue for ye yer for doying yis dyuine seruyce yerely vi mrke, and yf he do not yis s'uyce aforseid, I wyll that on other ffryr wele disposed be pvyded to ye same s'uys be my Executors, so alwey yt he yt shall synge yis masse aforseid for me and my frendys take non other seruice nor trentall for the tyme. It'm, I wyll that the hygh Awter at seynt Martenys, in Norwich, haue vjs. viij*d*. to pray for my sowle. It'm, to ye repac'on of vestments in the same Chyrche xls. It'm, I bequethe to ye high Awter of Burnham Thorp vjs. viij*d*. And to the repac'on of the Chirche ther xxs. It'm, to the hygh Auter in Ludham vjs. viij*d*.; And to ye chyrche there xs. It'm, to the Chyreh at Calthorp xs. It'm, to ye hous of Ingham xxs. It'm, to the Gylde of Seint George xxs. It'm, to the ffryers at Brunham xxs. It'm, to the hous of Seint Benetts xls. Also, I beqweth to ye Moder Chyrche in Norwich xls. It'm, to ye grey fryers xxs. It'm to ye fryers Austens xxs. It'm, to ye blake fryrs xxs. It'm, to ye Nonnys of Carrowe xxs. It'm to the susters of Normans xiijs. iiiij*d*. It'm, to eu'y Spyttyll hous of Norwich xxd. Also I will yt dame Elizabeth my dearly beloued wyfe haue all my plate and all my Jowellys, and all yt belongyth to her apparell whyche sche or I haue vsyd or worn at eny tyme as well Cheynys, Ryngys, perle, Stones, Bedys, as all other thyngys. Except a pece of Sylu' and gylt cou'ed, a gylte spone, and vj Spones of sylu' whych I wyll my Cosyn Philipp shall haue, trustyng that he wyll be helpyng to se yis my testament, and also my wylle be pformyd, and not to interupt it qwiche God defende he shulde p'sume to do wherby he shulde fall in the grete sentens of ye Chyrche. Also, I wyll that my seyde wyfe haue all my Beddys, hangyngs, and all my goods, and stuffe of housholde that be or shall be ye tyme of my dethe wtin myn places at Norwiche and Ludham, and eu'ry of them not otherwyse bequethed nor geuyn in my lyfe.

It'm, I wyll that my seide Cosyn Philipp haue all the stuff of howsholde quiche of my' remayneth at my' place in Burnh'm. It'm, I wyll my seide Cosyn haue CCC Ewes moder shepe. It'm, I wyll my son ffraunces Calthorp haue CC moder shepe. It'm, I will my son William Calthorp haue C moder shepe. It'm, I wyll my son Edward shall haue C moder shepe. It'm, I wyll my son Gurnay, and my dowghter hys wyfe haue CC moder shepe. It'm, I wyll that my son Robert Drury, and my dowghter hys wyfe haue CC moder shepe. It'm, I wyll that my son ffraunces Haselden, and my dowghter hys wyfe haue CC moder shepe. It'm, to Robert Cler, Esquier, CC moder shepe. It'm, I wull that Walter Aslak, Gentilman, my s'unt haue C moder shepe. It'm, I wyll that lowes my ser'aunt haue xxs. It'm, I wyll that Nicholas Blomevyle my ser'aunt haue xls. It'm, I wyll that all my other ser'aunts be rewarded after ther dem'yts be the good dyscrec'on of my Executors. It'm, I wyll that my hous be kepte be the space of a q'arter of a yer after my decesse, and swyche as wyll serue shall haue their wages for yt tyme. It'm, I wyll that my seyde wyffe haue the rewle and fyndyng of my son Hasylden, and hys wyfe tyll he come to the age of xxj yerys; and also that she takyth the pfygh of all such maners, londs, and tenements, as I haue be reason of such Couenaunts as I made wt John Haselden, Esquier, on to the same tyme. It'm, I wyll yt all yat remayne of the goodys of Dame Cebyle boys, and of Master Rychard Kegyll, which amounte to the sum'e of lx*li*. xiiij*li*. vjs.; wherof remayneth in the handys of Water Aslak xxiiij*li*., and vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*. in the handys of my son William Gurnay delyu'ed to them be me the seid Ser William, and vj*li*. remayneth in the handys of a man callyd ffrer, of Anmer, wherfor the seid Walter Aslak hath obligac'. And xxxvij*li*. xijs. viij*d*. remayneth in my hande at ye tyme of the makeng of this my testament, of all whiche lxxiiij*li*. vjs. I wyll yt my seide sone Gurnay and Walter Aslak haue the disposic'on for makyng of the quer, and of the p'sbitery at the Abbey of Creyke, and yf eny remayne of the sum'e ther not spent, then the ou'plus to be spente in odyr Repato'ns vpon the Chapell wythin the same place wher the Aunceterys of me the seid Sir William lye buried. Also I wyll yt Resydue of my shepe and of all my odyr goodes not aboue bequethed, be disposed for the wele of my sowle, and of my frendys sowlys. And also all the Reuenues of my londs and te'nts yt shall be pceyed be my Executors, be also disposed after ther discreccion, whom I make and ordeyne ye seide dame Elizabeth my wyfe, Robert Cler, Robert Drury, William Gurnay, Walter Aslak, whom I tenderly pray and require to se the p'fygth and good Execuc'on of my will, made and sealed, and of this my testament in suche wyse as may be most for the weale of my sowle after theyr discreccyon.

Probatum fuit p'ns testamentum apud Norwicu' coram nobis officiali Cons. Norwicen' Epi' xxvijo. die mensis Novembris Anno d'ni Mill'imo CCCC. Nonagesimo quarto. Ac p nos app'bat' et insinuat' necnon p uero et legitimo testamento defunct' infrascript' p'nunciat' et declaratum. Et q' testator infrascript' tempore mort' sue fuit nobilis et arma gerens. Cuius p'textu ipsius testamenti probato, App'bato' et insinuato' ad dem'

dam' Norwicen' Ep'm et nos eius nomine de consuetudine laudabili et l'tie
p'script' notor' dinoscunt' p'tiner Co'q' fuit Administra'co omniu' et
singuloru' bonoru' p'dict' defunct', etc.

CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXNEDES, EDITED BY SIR HENRY ELLIS, LONDON,
1859.

*Trial of the Pix, Anno. 32, Henry III. MS. Hargrave, Brit. Mus. Cod.
membran. 313, f. 95 B.*

p. 320.—“Norwicum.

“Monetarii.

Willelmus de Gangy.

Thomas Rinne.

Philippus filius Roberti.

Lucas Parmentarius.

“Custodes.

Philippus filius Roberti.

Adam de Stanforde.

Willelmus filius Johannis.

Gaufridus Espiter.

“Assaiatores.

Robertus de Arderne.

Robertus filius Nicholai.

“Clericus.

Hugo filius Johannis.

p. 321.—“Norwicum.

“Monetarii.

Hugo le Brunham.

Jacobus Cocus.

Willelmus de Hapesburge.

Johannes Martun.

“Custodes.

Gilbertus de Ley.

Johannes Bartolmeus.

Willelmus de Chalvern.

Robertus Wenge.

“Assaiatores.

Martinus Averne.

Henricus Aurifaber.

“Clericus.

Robertus le Tanur.

“Norwich is given in the preceding page; probably this entry should be Norhampton, which is mentioned in the list (page 317, second paragraph), and also in the succeeding one, page 325, but not in this.”

From the names of Hugo le Brunham (Burnham), and William de Hapesburge, it is, I think, more probable that the second, rather than the first, entry is intended for Norwich.—A.

Dogs in Churches.—Referring to the note on the third of the “Particular Orders” of Bishop Wren, it may be noted that the parish beadle, or more frequently the sexton, who officiates in a similar capacity in village churches, bearing a long peeled willow wand, is in Essex, and probably in other parts of the country, vulgarly called the *dog-rapper*. This title has, no doubt, been traditionally handed down from his office in the seventeenth century.—K.

DEED (TEMP. EDWARD IV)—THE ABBOT OF WALTHAM, AND THOS. COLT—MANOR OF BOURHOUSE.

“This indentur made bitwene John Abbot of the monastery exempt of the Holy Crosse of Walth’m and the Convent of the same place on that oon p’tye Ande Thomas Colt on that othere berethe witnesse that where the same Abbot & Convent have by thair dede under thair co’e seale lettyn & g’untede unto the said Thomas the man’ of Bourhouse, with th’app’ten’unce to have from the tyme in the same dede specifiende unto thende of ~~iiij~~^{xxxix} yeres than next folowinge, yeldynge th’fore yerely to ye sayde Abbot & Convent, & to thayr successours *vj* *li.*, at the times & in man’e & forme in the same dede specified the sayd p’ties ben accorded & agreed that yf the sayde Thomas yeve & g’unte, or make to be yeven & g’unted at his costs & charges to the sayd Abbot & Convent or thair successours lands & tents of the yerely value of *vj* *li.* *xiijs.* *iiij* *d.* ov’ all charges & rep’ses nygh unto or aboute eny of thair lordships or manieres To have & to holde to theym & ther successours for ev’ in eschaunge for the sayde man’e The sayde Abbot & Convent shall gr’unte by their dede sufficient in lawe to ye sayd Thomas ye same man’e to have to hym & his heires in eschaunge for the sayd lands & tents Upon condicon y^t yf ye same lands & tents be evited oute of thaire possession thay schall from ye same evicton entere into ye said man’e w^t th’app’ten’unce and thaym have & holde of suyche estate as thay had hem afore ye makynge of the said dede of eschaunge.”

The original, in my possession, from which the above is copied, is undersigned, and seems to have been rudely bound up with others. Probably it was customary for monastic bodies to keep duplicates of all deeds entered into by them, bound up together, or filed. A note endorsed refers it to the reign of Edward the Fourth.

King’s Road, Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS, NO. 15 (VOL. II, P. 188).

South Walsham St. Marie’s, Norfolk.

Jan. 11, 1747. Went ye bounds of both Parishes, attended by ye Rector of St. Lawrence, Henry Crownfield, ye Vicar, Mr. Kenderley, and ye Principle inhabitante of both Parishes; ye expences of ye Ambulation was as follows—10s. 6*d.* ye Rector of St. Lawrence; ye Vicar 10s. 6*d.*; and ye tenents of ye impropriation 10s. 6*d.*; & w^t was over & above was at ye expence of those present.

I have thought it necessary to leave upon record my advice to all well disposed & charitable Christians, who have either abilitie or will to bequeath any thing at their death, to ye use of ye Poor; y^t they would not leave it in money, to be distributed amongst them, but to buy bread, coals, and such other things, necessaries, y^t their families at home may be ye better for it, for wⁿ distributed in money, ye men generally come to receive it, & from ye Church they immediately from thence resort to ye Publicke houses and spend w^t they have received there, without their families receiving any relief from it, contrary to ye pious intentions of ye donors, & afterwards doe revile & reproach ye distributors with unequal devision. To prevent such pious charitable designs of such good people

may have their intended effects, & not be spent in rioting & drunkenness as has been too often within my knowledge been ye practise & abuse of such Charity thus given in this town. If this advice here given should not prevail, I shall have done my duty in forewarning ag'st such excesses & abuses—farewell—Henry Crownfield, Curate.

Flixton, near Bungay, Suffolk.

1593. Dorothy Carver, the wife of George Carver (which George Carver was hanged on gallows hill on agibbet, for bringing to death by poyson his sayde wife, & her mother Dionyse Dynyer, also Millesen Bennet *alias* Sutton), was buried the xxvi day of September, anno predicto.

BISHOP TANNER'S FUNERAL.

The following extract from the *Norwich Gazette*, of 1736, deserves introduction into your pages.—A.

“London, January 3, Last Friday, 7 night, the Corps of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Tanner, late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, was buried at Christ Church, in Oxford, without any Funeral Pomp, according to his own direction. He ordered his Body to be wrapped up in the coarsest Crape, his coffin to be covered with Serge, not cloth. The Pall Bearers to have each of them one of Mr. Basket's Folio Bibles, and the Under Bearers each of them, a *Sherlock upon Death*; To the Dean of Christ Church 5£; and to the 8 Canons 50s. each; 80 £ to buy Coats for 80 poor men; and 100 £ to the College towards a Library, now building. He died in the 66th year of his age.”

QUERY.

GILLETT FAMILY.

I have reason to believe that the Frauncis Gyllett, of Tunbridge, mentioned in vol. ii, p. 28, was not related to my family; members of which in 1544, were living near Downham Market, and at Bradfield, near Aylsham, a William Gillett of this latter place, registered his arms at the Herald's Visitation of Norfolk, in 1563. I shall be much obliged if any reader of the *East Anglian* would send me any extracts from registers, &c., where my name occurs after this date. Especially I should be thankful for the register of baptism or marriage of Bartholomew Gillett, Gyllet, or Jillet. He was probably married in 1676 or 1677, his wife's christian name was Elizabeth.

Vicarage, Runham, near Filby.

EDWARD GILLETT.

ERRATA.

Extracts from Parish Registers, page 195, line 1, for *inhabitants* read *inhabitante*; line 6, the word *signum* is written over the mark of Henry Wales in original; for 1863 read 1683; this date refers to next memorandum, the same with regard to next two dates.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JULY, 1865.

NOTES.

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LORE.—No. 3. (VOL. II, pp. 155, 185.)

Charms.

Charms for the prevention and cure of various kinds of diseases are still practised to a far greater extent than many persons would readily believe, not only by ignorant and illiterate people, but also by those who, from their position and general intelligence, might be supposed to be beyond the influence of such old-world superstitions. A century and a half ago, the upper classes of society believed that the touch of a monarch could heal the *King's Evil*, and the *Office of Healing* once formed a part of the Book of Common Prayer; and but a little more than fifty years ago, in my own parish, the owner of the *Hall* estate was the possessor of some very potent charms for the cure of agues, and other diseases, and often practised his art for the benefit of his neighbours. A few weeks ago, I was told by an intelligent man that the formula to be used, or the means employed in curing by charms, was of little consequence, as the cure was really effected by a *miracle-working faith*; but most pretenders to the art lay great stress upon the accuracy with which the formula is observed, and it is generally believed that the power of the operator ceases as soon as he has divulged his secret to another. The secrecy which is maintained by those who practise charms, and the air of mystery which is consequently thrown over their proceedings, have probably contributed in no slight degree to perpetuate the popular belief in them, and particularly amongst those whose early training and habits have rendered them susceptible to the influences of superstition. As specimens of the kind of charms which have been used in this neighbourhood, I send you the following examples, most of which have come under my own observation. I have had some doubts respecting the propriety of making them public, lest they should add to the number of amateur necromancers; but perhaps, when it is seen that these wonderful remedies generally consist of some senseless and unmeaning form, or of some doggrel invocation of the Saviour, or of the Trinity, the knowledge of their real character will have a tendency to lessen rather than confirm the faith which they have too often inspired.

To cure hernia in young children.—Split a young ash tree, and pass the child (naked) through it at sunrise, three times, each time with the head

towards the rising sun ; then tie up the tree tightly, so that it may grow together.—Two children of respectable farmers in the parish from which I write, were some years since passed through a tree in this manner, and their parents have assured me with complete success.

To bless out fire from a burn or scald.—Wet your middle finger with your spittle, rubbing it over the place burned or scalded, repeating these words three times :—

There came two angels from the west,
The one brought fire, the other brought frost ;
Out fire, in frost,
In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.*

In an old manuscript from which the above is taken, it is added—"all this is by faith in God."

To cure wens or fleshy excrescences.—Pass the hand of a dead body over the part affected, on three successive days.

To cure hysteria or epilepsy in a young girl.—Beg a sixpence each from nine unmarried men (but without telling them the purpose for which they are wanted), and make them into a ring, to be worn on the fourth finger of the patient's left hand.

To prevent cramp.—Wear a ring made out of an old coffin handle, on one of the fingers. In my boyhood, the old parish clerk of the village used to preserve the old coffin handles which he found in the churchyard, for the purpose of making *cramp rings*.

To prevent cramp in bed.—Place your stockings by the bed-side in the form of a cross. This has probably descended to us from mediæval times.

To prevent swelling from a thorn.—

Christ was of a Virgin born,
And crowned was with a crown of thorns ;
He did neither swell nor rebel,
And I hope this never will.

At the same time let the middle finger of the right hand keep in motion round the thorn, and at the end of the words three times repeated, touch it every time with the tip of your finger, and with God's blessing you will find no further trouble.

To extract a thorn from the flesh.—

Jesus of a maid was born,
He was pricked with nails and thorn ;
Neither blains nor boils did fetch at the bone,
No more shall this, by Christ our Lord, Amen.
Lord bless what I have said, Amen.
So be it unto thee as I have said.

* Another version of this charm is thus given :—

An angel came from the north,
And he brought cold and frost,
An angel came from the south,
And he brought heat and fire ;
The angel from the north
Put out the fire
In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

To cure bleeding at the nose.—Wear a skein of scarlet silk round the neck, tied with nine knots down the front. If the patient is a male, the silk should be put on and the knots tied by a female, and *vice versa*.

To prevent tooth-ache.—Always dress and undress the left leg and foot before the right one. I have known this habit adopted and continued through life. Another preventative of tooth-ache is said to be the constant wearing of a cord tied round the loins. Strange as it may seem, I have known a person continue this practice for many years.

To cure rheumatism.—Wear in the pocket the right fore foot of a female hare.—Will it be believed that a tradesman in a neighbouring village was superstitious enough to do this within the last two years?

To stop bleeding from arteries cut or bruised.—Repeat these words three times, desiring the blessing of God :—

Stand fast; lie as Christ did
When he was crucified upon the cross;
Blood, remain up in the veins,
As Christ's did in all his pains.

To stop blood miraculously.—Take blue vitriol, bleach it in an earthen pan in the sun, all the month of May; let neither rain nor dew come on it; take (from far or near) a piece of white linen cloth, whereon the patient has bled, have it fresh, rub into the blood some of the vitriol well, wring it up close, and burn it in the fire.

To cure warts upon the hands.—From the numerous charms for curing warts, which are commonly practised in almost every town and village, I have selected the following, premising that in all cases the strictest secrecy should be observed :—

Steal a small piece of beef, and rub all the warts with it; then take a piece of hazel stick, and cut as many notches in it as there are warts on the hands, put the stolen meat on the end of the stick, and bury it under the eaves of a house.

Or, steal a piece of beef, rub all the warts with it, and bury it.

Or, make the sign of the cross on each wart, with a pin or pebble stone, and then throw the pin or pebble away.

Or, count the number of warts, and take the same number of pieces of straw, and bury them. The warts will soon waste away with soreness.

Or, take the same number of buds from an alder bush, and bury them.

Or, ask the number of warts upon the patient's hands, and suppose it to be *seven*, tell him to look at them again in seven weeks. When alone, cut seven notches in a stick, and bury it.

Many more charms of a similar kind might easily be added, but the foregoing are quite sufficient to indicate the general character of those which are usually practised, and which have been transmitted to us by oral tradition from our forefathers.

Pulham.

GEORGE RAYSON.

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LORE.

In the *Transactions* of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society, vol. ii, pp. 291—309, is a curious paper by the Rev. John Gunn, on "Proverbs, adages, and popular superstitions still preserved in the parish of Irstead."—L.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 16 (VOL. II, P. 213).

Babraham, Cambs.

It commences with a memorandum that in 1598, the old register books, beginning in the year 1561, were copied into this book. Signed, John Allerton, Vicar.

1561. [The family of Thurnall was here for a long period from this date.]
1562. Mrs. Katerin Veysey, burd. Feby. 5.
1568. William Walkinge & Alice Gray were married July 28.
1578. Susan, da. of Mr. Edwd. Stonnehowse, & Johanne his wyef bap. Oct. 18.
- Willm. Richmond, of Godmanchester, & Dorothy Bylducke mard. at Godmanchester, Nov. 2.
1581. Agnes, da. of the Widowe Manning, begotten in adulterie by John Joanes, the Miller, bap. Oct. 24.
1582. Rose, the wife of Mr. Robt. Taylor, Esq., deputed this p'nt world upo' Valentine's daie at night, beinge the 14th of February.
- Thos. son of John Bedell, Gent., bap. March 20.
1583. Mr. Robt. Tailor, and Mrs. Margaret Wendye, mard. at Hasellingfield, Feb. 10.
- [She was daughter of Sir Thomas Wendye, of Haslingfield. See Herald's Visitation, 1619.]
1584. Thos. son of Robt. Tayler, Esq., & Margaret his wyef whilst she lived, bap. March 20.
1593. Toby, sonne of Sir Horacio Palavicino, born May 20, bap. same day.
1594. Baptina, da. of Sir Horacio Palavicino bap. 22 Sept.
1600. Sir Horatio Palavicino* died 6 July, buried 17 July, and his Funerall kept the 4th August.
1601. Mr. Oliver Cromwell, and the Lady Anne Palavicino were maryed the 7th day of Julye.
- [This was Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, uncle of the Protector. This marriage was solemnized just a year and a day after the death of the lady's former husband.]
1611. Horatio Palavicina, son of Mr. Toby Palavicina, and Mrs. Jane his wife, bap. Sept. 1.
1612. [John Pockington was vicar.]
- Tobias Palavacine, bap. July 14.

* He was appointed by Queen Mary collector of the papal taxes, and having a large sum in his hands on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he changed his religious creed and kept the money. Walpole in his *Anecdotes of Painters* gives the following satirical epitaph upon him, from a MS. in the possession of Sir John Crew, of Worthington:—

“Here lies Horatio Palavazene,
 Who robb'd the pope to lend the queene;
 He was a theif; a theif? thou lyest,
 For whie? he robb'd but antichrist:
 Him Death with besome swept from Babram,
 Into the bosome of oulde Abraham;
 But then came Hercules with his club,
 And struck him down to Belzebub.”

For a memoir of the family of Palavicini, see Noble's *Memoirs of the Protectoral House of Cromwell*, ii, 173.

1618. Elizabeth, da. of Mr. Tobias, and Mrs. Jane Palavicino, bap.
Oct. 28.
1620. Elizabeth, da. of Mr. Tobias, and Mrs. Jane Palavicino, burd.
May 23.
- James, son of Do. & Do., bap. Dec. 3.
1631. Thomas Feltone, gent., burd. March 10.
- [There is an altar tomb erected to him on the south of the altar.]
1632. Elizabeth Tayler, da. of Mr. Edward & Elizabeth Tayler, bap.
Aug. 6.
1648. James Scudamore, Esq., & Mrs. Jane Bennet, virgin, were solemnly,
publickly, & legally married in a full congregation, in the parish
church of Babraham, between ten and eleven of the clocke in the
aforenoon, Sep. 14.
1650. Mr. Robert Bennet, son to Thomas Bennet, Esq., & Mrs. Marie
his wife, burd. June 9.
1651. Mr. Thomas Thornton, vicar of Babraham, burd. Aug. 14.
1656. Levinus, son of Levynus Bennet, Esq., & Judith his wife, bap.
Aug. 26.
1657. Judith, da. of Levinus Bennet, Esq., & Judith his wife, born
Sept. 27.
1658. Richard Benet, of Chancery Lane, in Co. Middx., Esq., burd.
Apr. 29.
- Levinus, son of Levinus Benet, Esq., burd. 21 Jany.
1660. Elizabeth, da. of Levinus Benet, Esq., & Judith his wife, bap.
Jany. 14.
1661. Dorothy, da. of Do., bap. Nov. 28.
1663. Levina, da. of Do., bap. Feb. 14.
1665. Bridget, da. of Do., bap. Sept. 20.
1667. Sir Thomas Benet, Bart., buried June 30.
- 1666 (?) Jane, da. of Sir Levinus Benet, Bart., & Judith his Lady, bap.
March 26.
1669. Caroline, da. of Do., bap. Oct. 3.
1673. Richard, son of Do., bap. July 15. G. Thorpe, Minister.
1680. Thomas Benet, Esq., buried Dec. 21.
- Richard Benet & Mary Draper mard. Oct. 11. Ralph Barker,
Curate.
1683. Mr. Robert Berty & Mrs. Elizabeth Benet mard. Dec. 7.
1684. The Lady Mary Benet buried May 20.
- Elizabeth, da. of Sir Levinus, & the Lady Benet buried Oct. 16.
1690. Mr. John Page & Mrs. Dorothe Benet mard. 25 Nov., by me,
Joseph Brett.
1693. Sir Levinus Benet, Bart., buried Dec. 14.
1694. Elizabeth, da. of Arthur Jocelyne, Esq., & Anne his wife, bap.
March 22.

[They had several children baptized here previously to this date.]

1701. Sir Richard Benet, Bart., buried May 29.

1702. The Lady Judith Benet buried January 22.

[This register ends in 1711. There are many monuments in the church to the Benet family.]

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
HUNSTANTON.

I make no apology for sending you copies of the monumental inscriptions in our parish church, for insertion in the *East Anglian*. The first on the list will afford proof of the importance of, in some way, preserving such records. I give them in order of date.—W. M. H. C.

1. "Orate: pro: animabus: *Joanis*: Le: Straunge: et: Katherine: uxoris: sue: †" No date.

For "*Joanis*" read "*Hamonis*," see Bloomfield's *Norfolk*, under Hunstanton, where the slab is described as being "east of the Pulpit," which was true at that time; the pulpit then standing against the first pillar of the south aisle. At the time of the restoration of the church a few years since, the corner of this slab where the christian name occurs, was accidentally broken off, and in repairing it, by some inadvertence "*Joanis*" was inserted for "*Hamonis*." This Hamo married Katherine, daughter and heir of Lord Camois. He was founder of the church. His father, the first Hamo of Hunstanton, died 1317.

2. "Orate pro a'iabus Edmundi Grene* et Agnetis uxoris ejus quorum animabus propicietur Deus, Amen." No date.

This inscription, as well as the figures of Edmund and Agnes, is in brass. The dress and the lettering correspond with the 15th century.

3. "Here lyeth the body of Roger Browne, aged 69 yeeres. And dyed The 13 of June, in Anno 1623. He lived with Alice his wife 50 yeeres, and had 4 sonnes and 2 daughters—Edward, Thomas, William, and Christopher, Jane and Ann. Lord Christ preserve His Church Militant."

This slab lies exactly in the centre of the middle aisle, and from frequent passage over it, the word "militant" is nearly obliterated.

Roger Browne was the son of another Roger, and (I think) a grandson of a third of that name. His descendants seem to have existed here for rather more than a hundred years from his death.

4. "Henricus Dayer Clericus Filius 7^{mus} Thom. Dayer de Scoulron Armig. et Barbara Uxor ejus qui per Annos 29 Eximia Pictate Assidua Curâ Vicarii Officium Hujus Ecclesiæ Prostitit. Obiit 2^{jo} die Julij Anno Ætatis suæ 54^o Annoq. Domi 1703^o." Arms at the head of this slab, on a chief dancetté 2 mullets. The Latinity of this inscription is copied exactly.

5. "Here lies the Body of Elizabeth Calthorpe, Daughter of Sir Christopher Calthorpe, Knt. of the Honble Order of the Bath, of East Barsham, in the County of Norfolk, and the Eldest of his Fourteen children—Nine Daughters and Five Sons, by his Lady Dorothy, the sole surviving Daughter of Sir William Spring, Bart., of Pakenham, in the County of Suffolk. She was born February the 27th, 1666, and Departed this life February the 20th, 1745, In hopes of a Joyful Resurrection by the Merits of her dear Saviour's most precious Blood." Arms at the head, *Calthorpe*.

6. The only remaining monument in the nave, is an early one with no inscription, near the north west corner.

* An old family document makes me feel sure that the name is *Greeve*, and the date Richard the Third.

In the Chancel:—

1. Chantry, Sir Henry le Strange and Dame Katherine [Drury] his wife. Inscription:—

“Orate p. A’iabs Henrici le Strawnge Armigeri et Katerine uxors ejus pro benefactoribus eor. et pro fidelibus defunctis. Qui quidem Henricus obiit vicesimo quinto die Mensis Novembris anno do’ni Mill’mo cccclxxxv. quorum A’iabs ppiciet’ur Deus. Amen.”

Escutcheons at the four corners of the slab. 1, *Le Strange*, quartering? 2 and 3, *Le Strange*, impaling *Drury*. 4 gone.

2. Altar tomb over Sir Roger le Strange, ob. 1509. *Vide Bloomfield’s Norfolk.*

3. “Anne Le Strange, ye daughter of Sr Nicholas Le Strange, who was buried ye 10th day of June, 1647, aged 2 years.”

4. “Hamo Extraneus Miles Obijt 31^o Maij 1654^o., ætat suæ 71^o.”

On a brass let into the slab:—

“In terris peregrinus e’ra nunc Incola Cæli.
In heaven at home, O blessed change,
Who while I was on earth was Strange.”

Arms on a brass—*Le Strange*.

5. “Here lyeth entered the body of S^R Nicholas Le Strange, Baronett, eldest sonne of S^R Hamon Le Strange, Knight, who dyed July ye 24th, 1655, aged 52 years.”

Arms—*Le Strange* impaling *Lewkner*.

6. “Here lieth Interred the body of Dame Alice Le Strange, the wife of Sir Hamon Le Strange, Knt., who departed this life the xviii day of November, 1656, aged 71 yeares.”

Arms—*Le Strange* impaling *Stubbs*. See Blomfield. She was heir of John Stubbs, Esq., of Sedgford.

7. “Here lyeth Entered the body of S^R Hamon Le Strange, Baronett, eldest sonn’ of S^R Nicolas Le Strange, who dyed the 15th of February, 1655, aged 24 years.”

Arms—*Le Strange*.

“Here lieth inter’d the body of dame Mary Le Strange, wife of Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Bar^{rt} who departed this Life the tenth day of December, 1661, Being aged 32 yeares. With the Body of Ann Lestrangle, There Daughter who departed This Life the Last day of January, 1661, Aged Two yeares.”

Arms—*Le Strange* impaling *Coke*.

8. “Here lyeth interred the Body of dame Anne L’estrangle, the wife of S^R Nicolas L’estrangle, Bt., and daughter of S^R Edward Lewkener, who departed this lyfe the 15th Day of July, in the yeare of our Lord God, 1663, aged 51 years.”

Arms—*Le Strange* impaling *Lewkner*.

“Heare Lyeth ye Body of S^R Nicolas Le Strange, Bartt ye 2d sonne of S^R Nicholas Le Strange, Bartt who Departed This Life on ye 13 Day of Desember, Anno Dei 1669, Ætatis Suæ 37.”

Arms—*Le Strange*.

9. "John L'Estrange, the 3d son of Sr Nicholas L'Estrange, and Dame Ann his wife, Born the 17th of April, 1690, Died the 22nd of October, 1692.

10. "Jemima L'estrange, the 2d daughter of Sr Nicholas L'estrange, and Dame Ann his wife, Born the 25th of March, 1694, died the 7th of June, 1694."

11. "Charles L'Estrange, the 7th sonn of Sr Nicolas L'Estrange, Bart., and Dame Ann his wife, Born ye 3d of Apr., 1647, Dyed 25th of Aug. 1698."

12. "Susanna L'Estrange, the 4th daughter of Sr Nicholas L'Estrange, and Dame Ann his wife, Born the 19th of January, 1704, Died the 30th of the same month."

13. "Here Lyeth the Body of Dame Ann L'Estrange, wife of Sr Thomas L'Estrange, Bart., dar. of Sr Christopher Calthrop, Knt. of the most Honble order of the Bath, who was born Augst ye 8th, 1685, & Dyed Feb. ye 4th, 1742."

Arms—*Le Strange* with an inescutcheon, *Calthorp*.

14. "Sir Thomas L'Estrange, Baronet, Born 30 March, 1689, Died 8 November, 1751, second son of Sir Nicholas, & Dame Ann, who were buried in the chancel of Gressenhall Church, in the County of Norfolk."

Arms—*Le Strange* impaling *Calthorp*.

15. "Sr Henry L'Estrange, Baronet, Fourth son of Sr Nicholas, and Dame Ann, Born 10 December, 1698, Died 2 September, 1760." [The last Bart.—W. M. H. C.]

Arms—*Le Strange* impaling *North*.

16. "Dame Mary L'Estrange, Relict of Sr Henry L'Estrange, & daughter of the Honourable Roger North, Esqre., of Rougham, in this County, died Novr 4th, 1781, aged 81."

Arms—*Le Strange* impaling *North* in a lozenge.

Besides the above Le Strange monuments, there is one in the north west corner of the chancel, with this inscription:—"Here lieth interd the Body of Theophila L'gard, Wife of Charles Legard, Esqre who Departed this Life The xxiiith of October, 1661."

DR. GEORGE BOSVILE, AND GEORGE LISLE, RECTORS OF RIVENHALL, ESSEX.

The statement (vol. ii, p. 206) that George Lisle is said to have been intruded into the rectory of Rivenhall, suggests an explanation of the real facts.

Mr. Lisle came to Rivenhall the 8th of February, 1647-8, the rectory having been sequestered from George Bosvile, D.D., who also held the rectory of North Benflete. The latter benefice he retained till his death, which occurred about the beginning of 1654. On this event Mr. Lisle obtained a title to the living, which was respected at the restoration, but he was ejected for nonconformity in 1662, when he removed to Witham. In 1669 he was reported to Archbishop Sheldon as having a conventicle at Witham, and it seems that this occasioned his confinement in Colchester gaol. On the declaration of indulgence, he took out two licences, one for himself as a presbyterian teacher at Witham, and another for his house there as a presbyterian meeting-house.

These facts are derived from the Rev. J. W. Davids's *Annals of Nonconformity in Essex* (Lond. 8vo, 1863). This work contains much valuable matter, but the arrangement is perplexing, and there is no Index Nominum.

To our friend the Rev. Edward Ventris, we are indebted for various particulars respecting Dr. Bosville, who had been a fellow of King's college, Cambridge. It may suffice here to state that his will, dated 1st of May, 1653, was proved at Westminster, 25th of April, 1654; and that Jane, his widow, died at Milton, Cambridgeshire, in 1673; her will being proved in the Consistory court of Ely.

Cambridge.

C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER.

HENRY DOVE, D.D. (VOL. II, P. 205.)

The supposition that he was the son of Thomas Dove, Archdeacon of Northampton, cannot be allowed, as will be at once seen by a comparison of dates. This Thomas Dove died in 1629, *twenty-nine years* before Henry Dove went from Westminster school to Trinity college, and the Westminster scholars were superannuated at *nineteen*.

Cambridge.

C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORWICH.

Archivatus
Norwici.

A true Certificate of such Churches and Chancells wch are notoriously ruined and decaied within the Archdeaconrie of Norwich, and by whose meanes, default, and necligence, they haue bene so ruined and decaied, so far forth as canne be presentlie learned, according to comaundement giuen by the right reuerend ffather in God Will'm, by god's prouidence the now lordbishop of Norwich in that behalfe.

S'ci Egidij.

Cinitas Norwici.

The Chauncell there whollie ruynated, and taken downe, by Doctor Gardyner, late Deane* of the Cathedrall church of Norwich, being a pretended patron of the said church.

S'ci Petri }
de hungate. }

The Chauncell there greatlie decaied, by the default and Necligence of the late Incumbents & parsons there, wch Church being a Rectorie is nowe voide, of wch Church Sr William Paston, Knight, is patron, the lyving is verie small, not past worth vj^{li} the yeare.

S'ce Marie }
perve. }

The wholl Church and Chauncell profaned by the Maior and his Bretheren of Norwich, the Churchyard leased out to diuers psons by them, wthout any authoritie, so fare as we can learne; the parishners

* Between 1573—1589.

heare divine service in the parrish church of St George, in Tombland, in Norwich, not vnited thervnto.

S'ci Edwardi.

The Church ruynated long since, and vnited to the parrish church of Julian, And ther the parrishners heare devine service.

S'ce Etheldrede.

The Chauncell being leaded, the lead therof was taken awaie, and Tiled, by Mr. Thomas Pye, late Maior* and alderman of Norwch prtending hymself wth his brethren to be patrons of the saide Churche.

Decanatus de Taverham.

Spixworthe.

The wholl Church is greatlie decaied, both in ye rooffe and walles, the parrishners there are poremen, and all feamors for the most part to Mr. Mapes, of Norwich, who is nowe Lord and patrone of the same, who purchased the same of Mr. Richard Southwell, late lord and patron therof, by whose default and Negligence the said Church decaied.

Horsford.

The Chauncell there greatlie decaied, by the Necligence of one William Phillips, of Chrostwicke, now Proprietarie of the Rectorie of the saide church, and receiueth the tieths therof.

Attlebrig.

Mrs. Aweelie, Will'm Peters, of Norwch Mr. Davie, owners of the lands, &c.

Staninghall.

The porch of the Church greatlie decaied, and Church yard walls altogether ruynated, by negligence of the owners of the land in the said towne, who have fearmed their Lands to pore men, and they not able to do anything.

The Churche whollie ruynated† and profaned by Mr. Woodhouse, sometyme Lord and Patron therof. Mr. Walgraue is now Lord and patron therof.

Decanat' de Ingworthe.

Brampto'

The Chappell on the south side of the Church verie much decaied, either by ye necligence of the prishners, or of Mr. Brampton esquire, Lord and patron ther.

Corpusty.

The Chauncel greatlie ruinated and decaied, and the windows greatlie broken, by the Necligence of one Mrs. Cofer, and one Mr. Bacon, fearmors to the Quenes Maiestie of the Impropriac'on of ye Rectorie there.

Irmingland.

The Church there whollie ruynated and profaned long since, by one Mr. Betts, then proprietarie and Patron therof, the parishners ther heare devine service, att Corpustie and Saxthorp.

* 1597.

† The tower still stands, and the wall and east wall.

Decanatus de Holt.

Langham }
Perua. }

The Church there is whollie ruynated and p'faned long since, by Mr. Calthorp, sometyme Lord and Patrone therof, there are no prishners dwelling in the said towne.

Bodham.

The wholl Church there greatlie decaied, and redie to fall downe. Sr Christofer Heydon, Knight, is lord of the mannor and patron and owner of the most of the Landes in the towne, and the prishners there for the most pt, are his fermors, so yt wthout the wholl Landes be rated for the reparac'ons therof, the prishners are not able to maintaine or repaier the same.

D. Walsingham.

Stifkey.

Jn the saide towne wer two Churches in tymes past, one of them whollie ruynated and pfaned. M. Nathaniel Bacon is lord and patron therof; the other Church is verie sufficientlie repaired and maintayned by the prishners, wth all ornaments belonging to the same.

Egmer.

The Church ther and Chauncell decaied and profaned, by Sr Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord of the mannor & patron, and his prdecessors, and by Mr. Thomas Bostock, Clark, now p'son & Incumbent there, & his prdecessors sometymes p'sons & Incumbents there, and is made a barne.

D. Lynne. Norff.

Babinglie

The Church there greatlie decaied, and scarce anie Ornaments fitt for devine service. The Inhabitants (being verie few) are pore men, and the lande for the most part in the occupac'on of Mr. William Cobb, esquier, Lord, and Patron of the Mannor & Church there, by whose default the said church is decaied.

(To be continued).

QUERIES.

EAST ANGLIAN PILGRIMAGES.

The will of William Crispe, shoemaker, of Bury, 1516, mentions "Our Lady of grace in Ippiswiche," and "our lady of Walsyngham," (Bury Registry, Lib. Hood, p. 38) as places of pilgrimage. At this time the Ipswich lady had attained her highest repute, having just worked a miraculous cure in the presence of the Abbot of Bury, on the daughter of

Sir Roger Wentford, of Essex, a young lady of sixteen, "who was many wayes vexed and troubled with the deville's appearing to her, so that she had utterly forgotten God, and all his workes." This famous image was ignominiously burnt in Smithfield, in twenty years after this occurrence. Hollingsworth's *History of Stowmarket*, p. 106.

The will of Alice Cosyn, of Farnham, Suffolk, 1524, enumerates several other places of great sanctity in the East Anglian district:—"I will that Walter Noble go on pilgrimage to oure blyssed ladye of huntington, to oure blissed ladye of redyehaue, to Busshop Alcocke, and to Sainte Awdrie. It'm, I will that Richarde Noble go on pilgramage to oure blissed ladie of Wulpette, and to oure blissed ladie of grace."

I shall be obliged by any additional particulars of these sacred spots in the olden time; also as to the existence of any, and what remains are to be found; and if in any instance there was a holy well.—PILGRIM.

Thomas Leader, of Broxsted, in Essex, died at Sheffield, February the 7th, 1777, aged 74 years. In 1762 he was described as "of Hyde end, in the parish of Takeley." Can any of your correspondents assist me to some information about him or his ancestors?—J. DANIEL LEADER.

Rev. Henry Curtis, Vicar of Martham.—Can any of your readers inform me where the Rev. Henry Curtis resided when he was instituted to the Vicarage of Martham, on the 19th of April, 1683; also the date and place of his marriage, and the name of the lady to whom married?—CHARLES CURTIS, *Lowestoft*.

Scole Inn is famous in history and in the talk of old people, for its great size and large business in the coaching days, and for its quaint sign, of which prints are to be met with in the collections of the curious; but why was it called *Scole Inn*? On one of the prints, I am told, it is said to have been "called *Scole Inn* because it is at about the same distance from Norwich, Ipswich, and Bury." Does this refer to the *Schools* at those places?—L.

Jennens Family, of Acton, Suffolk.—I am very desirous to obtain an exact copy of the inscription on the monument erected to the memory of Robert and Ann Jennens, in Acton church, Suffolk, previous to April 22, 1805. On that day the inscription consisted of 471 letters; and between that day and the 8th of July the statuary cut 165 more letters; making in the whole 636 letters. But when I copied every letter on the monument on the 11th of April, 1859, I only found 454 letters. In 1805 there was a splendid achievement of arms on the top of the monument, for painting and gilding which, the artist was paid 2*l.* 16*s.*, but there was none in 1859.—JAMES COLEMAN, 22, *High Street, Bloomsbury*.

ERRATA.

Page 58, line 10, for Philippa read *Philippi*; line 12, dele stop after *serva*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

AUGUST, 1865.

NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—No. 11.

Bungay Saint Mary's (continued from vol. II, p. 151).

(King Edward the Sixth.)

1547

Receipts.

It. Rec. for certayn ymags yt were solld	xiiij <i>d</i> .
Jt. Rec. of ye torchrevys wyard & bartlett for the Rowell	iijs. iiij <i>d</i> .

Payments.

Jt. paid for charge At blyborough	xvj <i>d</i> .
Jt. paid to John Packe for Defacyn ye wyn- dows & for ye whytyng of ye table of St. Christou'* (St. Christopher)	vjs. viiiij <i>d</i> .
Jt. paid for a Rope to ye Sancts bell	viiij <i>d</i> .
It. for Stagyng Agaynst ye table† in ye churche	xij <i>d</i> .
Jt. paid to hempson for Skrapying ye Xpofer (Christopher)	xvi <i>d</i> .
Jt. paid to hempson for makyn ye stage more strong	xij <i>d</i> .
Jt. for mendyng ye lambe ‡ to ye pascall	id.
Jt. for washing ye warke daye Abs "takyn down ye tabernacles" §	ij <i>d</i> .
Jt. to John Wylls ffor ij dayes werke	xij <i>d</i> .

[Several similar entries follow.]

* One of the fresco paintings on the wall, or tablet affixed thereto, with which our churches were then adorned.

† Probably a tablet of wood fastened against the wall, on which sentences from scripture, &c., were painted, as the table of St. Christopher, before named.

‡ The pascal candle was lighted on Holy Saturday, and burned till Ascension Day. It was the emblem of our Saviour. The lamb also was an emblem of our Saviour, as the eating of the pascal lamb was an antetype of the Lord's supper.

§ Niches.

Receipts.

1548	Jt. Rec. for certayn tabernacles & Imags wh war taken owt of ye churche *	xxvs.	vob.
------	--	-------	------

Payments.

	Jt paid to edward molle for makyn A lectione † for the bible		ij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid for naile to ye same lectione		j <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid for A chene & A locke to the same		xd.
	Jt. paid to hempson for hangyn ye clothe befor ye highe Alter		id.
	Jt. paid to Packe for whityng A tabernacle		iiij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid to hempson for takyn down ye stage		iiij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid for expences At blyburghe at ye visitac'on		xx <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid for expence at eye		viiij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid to patten for Racen ye churche Walls †		vij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid to hurnd & his man for takyn down tabernacles		iiij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid to Hempson for mending ye chymes		viiij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. for mending ye Porche Wyndowe		j <i>d.</i>
1549	Jt. goven in Allmes to ye ix pore folk (Alms women)		xv <i>d.</i>
	Jtm for writing of ij books for ye church revis office		viiij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. for writing ij rolls of P'chement of ye church rec. & payments		xij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. for writing ij Invitories § of the churche goods at ye commandement of ye King his Maie com'ishoners		xvj <i>d.</i>
	Jtm. paid ffor vij ynglishe salters at ijs. iiij <i>d.</i>	xvj <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Jtm. paid for ye booke of common praier	vj <i>s.</i>	
	Jt. to Edward molle & his Srvaunt for setting vpp the Alter tables		xij <i>d.</i>
	Jt. paid to bartlett & his man for whiting the chancell & making vpp ye walls at ye lowe Alter, & ye walls in the Churche, for hymself his ij men meat & wags	vs.	vj <i>d.</i>

* In 1548, an order in council commanded the removal of images and superstitious objects from our churches.

† In 1547, orders were issued for keeping a bible in every church, to be read by the people, and that it should be chained to the lectern.

‡ Commanded by an order in council.

§ These inventories were made under the first commission for the survey of church goods: unfortunately no copy of the inventory is entered.

|| On 15 Jan., 1549, the first reformed book of common prayer was adopted by parliament; and in 1552, the second and more reformed one was established.—(See entry of 6*s.* 8*d.*, paid for the latter in 1552).

Jt. for washing ye Kurten before ye roodlofft	vjd.
Jt. for v dayes worke of Olld Edwards makyng ye clothes to ye Alter of ye copes	xvd.
Jt. paid for ye cariage awaye of ye compasse* that came owt of the churchegate	vjd.

Receipts.

1550 Jtm. rec. of ffraunces Tib'nam ffor ye breking of ye church grownd for the buriall of Mres Sone †	vjs. viijd.
--	-------------

Payments.

Jt. paid to ye p'son of Saynet Petres, for mending ye organs	ijs.
Jt. paid for his borde, for glewe, & wyer	xijd.
Jt. paid for iij ynglishe salters	vs. iiijd.
Jt. paid for a quayer of paper putt in to ye registr book	iijd.
Jt. paid for a lock to ye Dore in ye Sowthe ele	ijd.
Jt. paid to orlowe valy & one other laborer for takyn Down of ye lowe Alter & for carrage of ye stone & mortar awaye	xijd.
Jtm paid to father Denny for carriage of his wife in to Suff.	ijs.
It. paid for a pottell of Secke, goven to ye King's Survayer, for his favor concernyng the church lands	vjd.
Jt. paid to bartlett & his man Pumfrett & larwood, for taken down & bering Awaye ye Stone & lyme of ye highe Alter	xijd.
Jt. paid for vj yards of brode Dorneycks ‡ for the table	viijs. iiijd.
Jt. paid to John Edwards for makyn xij books of ye S'vice	vs.
1551 Jt. paid to ye sexten for washing ye perk § clothes	viijd.
Jt. paid for a Key to ye perk dore & mending ye lock	vjd.
Jt. paid to edward molle for tymber for ye com'vnyon table, & for makyng the same	vijs

* Compost, dung, muck, soil.

† From 1550 to 1712, the names of 80 persons are recorded as being buried in the church, for each, with a few exceptions, the churchwardens received 6s. 8d.

‡ Dorneck is said to have taken its name from Dordrecht, in Flanders. Considerable quantities of this material is stated to have been made at Pulham, in Norfolk.

§ The rood loft is doubtless here meant by the "perk." At South Walsham, on the screen, is an inscription requesting the prayers of the people for (the person) who painted "yis perke."

|| This is the earliest mention of the communion table.

1552	Jtm paid to more of mettyng'h'm, for ij yers rent Due to ye King's mae for obbytt lands	xxxviijs.	viiij <i>d</i> .
	Jt. for brode yncle for gyrdells for the Abbs		iiij <i>d</i> .
	Jt. paid to the King his Mat com'yshioners clark for waying the Church plat, and entering ye same jn to the King book		xiiij <i>d</i> .
1553	Jtm. paied for the new booke of Comon prayer	vjs.	viiij <i>d</i> .
	Jt. pd for wyne at easter for the hole parishe and for wyne and Bread for the hole yere for the com'vnyon	ixs.	j <i>d</i> .

(Queen Mary).

Jt. pd for a xj bushells of lyme for makyng
the high Alter *

Jt. paid the sexton his wags at thanunciacon
of ou' blessed ladye

xx*d*.

Jt. for iij^{li} Candell for the church wyndows
at x'pes

vj*d*.

Jt. Delyvd more to the said church revys
ye ij of Octobr, in Ao 1554, xxs., wch was
for the bying of a newe legend †

xxs.

Jt. Delyv'd more to the said church revys for
the legacy of christen Tybnam

xs.

The following entries amongst others, occur on some pages a little further on, which
appear to have been left open for the purpose of entering memorandums:—

Ao vjth r.r. † Edwardi sexti. Md the sencers,
the shipp, and the patten of the Chalic, wer
taken by Sr. Thom's Cornwalleis, Syr John
Jernighm Kynyghte, & Stieyn hopton, esquier,
commyshioners to th'use of Kyng Edward the
vj. Sr. Thom's cornwalleis then beyng Shrief, §
and the Chalic Delyv'd agayne to ye church,
wherof ye com'vnyⁿ cuppe was made.

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

Sir John Odingsells Leeke, Baronet (vol. II, p. 94).—Peter Heylin's
Help to English History, edited (1773) by Paul Wright, records that "Sir
Francis Leke, knight, of Sutton, in Derbyshire, was created a (the sixth)
baronet, May 22, 1611, and Earl of Scarsdale in 1645. Both titles be-
came extinct on the death of the fourth Earl, in 1730.—B. G.

* Queen Mary being now reigning, the communion table is here discarded, and the
high altar is restored.

† The ancient ritual is here restored by Mary. A legend was a book required for
the service.

‡ Anno sexti regni regis.

§ The old form for sheriff.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORWICH
(VOL. II, p. 223).

- Dersingha' The Chauncell windowes being verie Large and great, are dawbed vpp verie vncomelie, by the default of Mr. Pells, fermor to the Rec'rie there.
- Geyton. The Chauncell there whollie ruynated and decaied, wch decaie haue contynued xxxtie yeares or thereabout, by the necligens of the fearmors, of the Jmpropriacon of the R'corie ther, from the Quenes Maiestie.
- Westacre. The Church whollie decaied and ruynated. And the prishners haue no place to heare devine service. Sr Horatio Palavazina, was Lord of ye Mannor & proprietarie of the R'corie there, & being departed, by his will gaue certaine money to the some of CCCli (as it is said) for the edifieng of a Church, for devine service. But since his death no thing is pformed, so yt the prishners, being a great Congregac'on, haue no place now convenient wher devine service maie be red, the sacraments ministred, and the word of god preached vnto them to their great grief.
- Lezeat' The Chauncell there vtterlie ruynated, and pulled downe by one Mr. Bramwell, Clark, sometyme Incumbent & p'son here, wthout any lawfull warrant or license thervnto. Mr. Bramwell departed thence, & one Mr. Smith succeeded hym. The said Chauncell was leaded, wch leade the said Bramwell employed to his owne vse, and the said Bramwell is yet lyving Curat of New Buckenham, in Norff.
- Appleton. The Steple there greatlie decaied, and ther want sufficient ornaments for devine service, the chardg of the repairs, &c., p'uisio' of them belonging to Mr. Edward Paston, Esquier, being Lord & patron there, who haue all the lands in the said towne in his occupac'on.
- Estwinche. There is a Chappell on the south part adioyning to the church and Chauncell ther, is greatly decaied and ruynated, either by the Necligence of the p'rishners, or the fearmors to the mannor of Estwinch, wch mannor sometyme did belong to the lord Lattym', in wch Chappell there be diu's monuments & armes of the Lords of the mannor, the p'rishners haue bene called for the repaying of the same, but they haue alledged yt the chardg of the repaying therof do not belong to them, but to the Lords of the mannor, & their fermers, & so between them bothe the Chappell is like to fall down.

D. Lynne Marshland.

Terrington Clem'. The Church there being a faier and a great Church, is verie much decayed, so yt if it be not in tyme looked vnto it will fall downe, The chardge wherof belong to the prishners there, who are greatlie chardged (as they saie) wth the reparacons of their sea bancks, so yt they are not able to maintaine & repaier the same, as they saie; But through their necligence and backwardnes it did first fall into this decaie.

D. Brisby et Toftrees.

Wesenha' Petri. The Chauncell there exeedinglie decaied by the Necligence of the proprietarie of the rectorie there, or their fermors, one Mrs. Southwell is proprietarie yrof as it is said.

Wesenha' }
sanctoru' } The Chauncell there likewise is greatlie decaied, by the Necligence of the proprietarie, &c.

Testerton. The Church and Chauncell decaied greatlie, by the Necligens of Mr. Hewett, pson there, and the Lord of the Mannor, wch Lord haue all the landes in his owne possession.

Godwick. The Church is whollie ruynated and decaied Longe since, vnknowne by whose necligence.

Pudding Norton. The Church there is whollie ruinated and decaied longe since, vnknowne by whome it was pulled downe.

Pattesby. The Church there in the like sort, pulled downe long since.

D. Blowfeild.

Boyton. The Steple there is downe, But the p'rishners ther do intend to reedifie the same.

Vpton. The Steple there ruynated throughe the default & Necligence of the p'rishinrs there long since.* The church otherwise is sufficientlie repaired and decentlie kept.

Decanat' flegg.

Caicester sci' Ed'i. The Church decaied and profaned, and made a barne. Sr Will'm Paston, Knight, being lord and Patrone of the same.†

Boroughe Marie. The Church decaied, profaned, and made a Barne, by one Mr. Baker, sometyme Alderman of Norwich, and fermor or Proprietarie of the same.

* No steeple there at the present day.

† Part of the tower still standing.

Decanat' Sparha'

Weston. The Steple latelie fallen downe, throughe the Negligence of the Inhabitaunts there, they bee men of welth, and able to build the same againe.

Decanat' de Breccles.

Karbrook. The Chauncell there greatlie decaied, through the Negligence and default of one Mr. Edwarde Gates, fermor to the Ladie Southwell, Ladie & Patron of the church and mannor there.

Griston. The Chauncell there greatlie decaied, by the default of Mr. Woodhouse, fearmor to the Quenes maiestie, Proprietarie of the said Church.

For and Concerninge anie other decaies and ruyns in any parish churches, Chapples, or Chauncells, wthin the said Archdeconrie, wch are not so notorious as the former, But maie be repaired, wth no great chardges or expenses; order is taken for the repaying of them by the churchwardens in eu'y p'rish where the said decaies be, and a daie prfixed for the Amending of them, And the certifieng therof, By the wch daie, if the said decaies be not sufficientlie repaired, Certificat shalbe made to your Lordship of the p'ticuler places and decaies, according to the purport of your Lordship's Comaundement, giuen by letters from Mr. Chancellor in yr behalf.

Walterus Hawgh, Comissar, infra
Archinat' Norwici.

Michael Peade, deputatus.

Mri Thome Peade, senior, Reg'rarij.

(Endorsed)

To the right honourable and right reuerend ffather in God, William by god his devyne prouidence, lord Bishopp of Norwich.

DEMISE OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE AT TOMBLAND, NORWICH.

The Church of St. George at Tombland, Norwich, was given to the College of Our Lady in the Chapell of the Field, by the founder, John le Brun. In 1350 Bp. Bateman appropriated it to the College, on condition they served it by a vicar or parish Chaplain. Blomefield, vol. ii, pp. 615, 745.—A.

Dimissio Sancti Georgii de Tumlande, in Norwici.

This Indenture made the fyrste daye of Auguste in the xxixth yere of the reigne of or souereyne Lorde Kinge Henry the viijth Betwyn Myles Spenser, Doctour of Lawes, Deane of the College of or blessed Ladye in the Chapell of the felde, in the Cyte of Norwyche, And the chanons of the same place, propeteryes and persons of the paryshe churche and parsonage of Saynete George of Tumlonde, in Norwyche, on thone parte, And Ely Jermy, of Norwyche aforsayd Wedowe, Thomas Bathcom, of Norwyche, gravor, John Kevell, of Norwyche, Grocer, Henry Pygge, of Norwyche, Barbor, John Pye, of Norwyche, cordewayner, and Wyll'm Spratt, of Norwyche aforsayd, vintener, on the other parte, Wyttenesethe that the sayde Dean and Chanons by ther owne assente, consente, and free wyll,

for the some of viij^{li}. of lawful Englyshe money to them by the sayde Ele, Thomas, John Kevell, Henrye Pygge, John Pye, and Wyllem, Truly contente and paye to th'use commodyte and profet of the sayed howse or chapell in the felde, in releve and towarde the maytaynce and manyfolde vrgent and necessarye charges, whyche be nowe occurrent and sustened yerelye, and for aquyetnes, peace, and vnyte, to be obs'ved, hade, and kepte among the parysheners of saynte George aforsayde, and for other honest and laudable consyderacons, and reasonable causys, movynge bothe partyes, have Demysed, graunted, and to ferme letten, and by the presentes Done, Dymyse, graunte, and to fearme, lette, to the sayde Ele, Thomas, John, Henry, John Pye, and Wyl'm, to theyr executors, adm'trator and assignes, all that ther sayed paryshe church or parsonage wythe thappurten'nces, together wythe all maner of tythes, oblacons, obven'cons, devoc'ons, emolumentes, and other commodytyes what so ever thaye be, to the sayde paryshe church or parsonage apperteynyng or belongynge, or in any wyse hereafter of ryghte or Dutye that shall Duryng the terme hereafter specyfyed apperteyne or belonge. To have and to holde the sayed paryshe church and parsonage, wythe all and syngular the premys vnto the sayed Ele, Thomas, John, Henry, John Pye, and Wyl'm Spratte, theyr executors and assignes, from the feaste of Estre last pasced before the date of these presentes vnto th'ende and tearme of three score yeres, then next folowyng, to be complete and ended, yeldyng and payng therfor yerlye to the sayed Deane and Chan'ons and ther Successors Duryng the sayde tearme, the some of iijs. iiij^d. of lawfull Englyshe mo'ye at the yerely feaste of Eastre, and allso fyndyng a suffyciente and an able secular pryste to serve the cure yerelye Duryng the sayed terme of three score yeres in the sayde paryshe church, to mynystre all sacramentes and sacramentalls to the parryssyoners and inhabytantes in the sayde paryshe, at the proper costes and charges of the sayed Ele, Thomas, John, Henrye, John Pye, and Wyl'm, theyr executors or assignes. And also fyndyng, mayntenynge, and sustenyng reparac'ons of the chauncell of the sayde paryshe church, in good and suffycient reparac'ons at the proper costes and charges of the sayed Ele, Thomas, John, Henrye, John Pye, and Wyl'm Spratte, ther executors and assignes, Duryng all the sayde tearme, and in thende of the terme of the same yeres to leve the sayde channell suffycientlye repared. And yf yt fortune the sayde yerely rente or ferme of iijs. iiij^d. to be behynde and vn timerly payed in parte or in all Duryng the sayed terme at any feast whyche yt ought to be payde or wythin one monythe next ensuyng the yerely feast of Easter, Then yt shall be lawfull to the sayde Dean and Chanons, and ther successors, into the sayed paryshe church, parsonage, and other the premys, & to reentre and the same to inoye and repossese in ther former and full estate any thyng [in] thys presente Indentures to the contrary not wythstondyng. And the sayde Deane and Chanons for them and ther successors coven'ten and graunted to and wythe the sayde Ele, Thomas, John, Henrye, John Pye, and Wyl'm, and ther executors and assignes, that thaye the same Dean and Chanons, shall yerely paye or cavse to be payde to the Kynge or soverayn Lorde, and to the Busshoppe of Norwyche, and to the Arche-

dyacon of the same, all maner of charges, wherwythe or where vnto the sayde parsonage or paryshe church ys or shalbe charged Durynge all the sayde terme. And shall also parmytte and suffer the sayed Ele, Thomas, John, Henrye, John Pye, and Wyll'm Sprotte, ther executors and assignes, quyetlye to parceyve, receyve, and take Durynge the sayde terme all maner of proffetts, com'odytyes, tythes, and emolumentes, whyche shall happen wthin the sayde terme, tobelonge or apparteyne by any maner of men to the sayde paryshe church or parsonage. And also shall maynteyne, advowe, pursue, and folowe wythe effecte, all suche lafull acc'yon or acc'ons whyche the sayde Ele, Thomas, John, Henry, John Pye, and Wyll'm Sprotte, theyr executors, admynstrators, or assignes, shall co'mense sue, or begyn, agaynste any parson or parsons, ayther in sp'uall or temporall coorte, for any maner of lawfull cavse, or cavses, act or actes, for the recoverye or obteynynge of any some of monye of ryght or Dutye belongynge to the sayde church, at the costes and charges only of the sayde farmors and p'ysshoners. And that theye the sayde Deane and Chanons, and ther successors, shalnot from hensforthe Durynge the sayde terme, make any acqytance, release, or other dyscharge, to any parson or parsons, for any some of monye, Debte, Dutye, or profeght, belongynge to the sayed parysh church and parsonage, nor Doo any acte or actes, or cavse to be Done, by none sute dyscontynince or other wayes wherby the sayde acco'ns or sutes, shall or maye be in any wyse abated, extente, or other wyse hyndered, oules yt be by the assente, free wyll, and agrement of the sayde Ele, Thomas, John, Henrye, John, and Wyll'm, ther executors, admynstrators, or assignas. In Wyttenes wherof to one parte of thys presente Indentours remayny'ge wythe the sayde Ele, Thomas, John, Henry, John, and Wyll'm Sprotte, the sayde Dean and Chanons have put ther com'on seall, and to the other parte of the sayde Indentures remaynyng wythe the sayde Dean and Chanons, the sayde Ele Jermy, Thomas Bathcom, John Revell, Henry Pygge, John Pye, and Wyll'm Sprotte, have put ther seales. Dated in the chaptre House, at the sayed chapell of the felde, the date and yere abouesayd.

Per me, Milonem Spenser.

FAMILY OF DOVE (VOL. II., p. 204).

Frances, wife of Thomas Dove, of Upton, was, I conceive, daughter of *Henry* Beke of Castle Acre, and *sister* of William Beke, on whose death intestate and without issue, she as co-heiress with her sister Ann, widow of Edmund West of Masworth, Bucks, inherited his estates. William Dove of Upton, is described in 1684, as only son and heir of Frances, and was then one of the co-heirs of the Beke property. A daughter, Diana, of William Dove and Edith his wife, was baptised at Castle Acre, Sept. 23, 1703. Thomas Dove was his son and heir. — G. A. C.

Scole Inn (vol. II, p. 226).—Derived its name from the parish in which it stood. An engraving of its "quaint sign" may be found in *Armstrong's Norfolk*, vol. ii., p. 144.

THOMAS WALLER, SERJEANT AT LAW.

Roger North, that quaint and entertaining biographer, makes mention of old Serjeant Waller, a great book lawyer, who was called "Index," and to whom "people went for his opinion, only to bring away a list of quotations to assist other counsel that understood better."*

The person alluded to was Thomas Waller, third son of Thomas Waller, Esq., of Gregories, in Beaconsfield, one of the prothonatories of the Court of Common Pleas, by Dorothy, daughter of William Gerard, of Harrow-on-the-Hill.† He was a member of Gray's Inn, and it is said that at one period he was Clerk of Assize for Buckinghamshire.‡ He and Sir Thomas Roe, the eminent diplomatist, were returned to the Long Parliament for New Windsor, by the mayor and special officers. This return was, however, set aside, it being resolved that the right of election was in all the inhabitants, and they subsequently returned Cornelius Holland (who became one of the king's judges), and William Taylor.§ Mr Taylor was on the 27 May, 1641, expelled the House and sent to the Tower for speaking out of the House against the bill for the attainder of the Earl of Strafford; Mr. Waller was one of the witnesses examined against him.|| At this period he occurs as Understeward of Windsor. The date of his appointment does not appear, but there seems to have been a feast on the occasion, he giving the venison.¶ Another person held the office in November, 1643.**

By an ordinance of parliament, passed 8 Oct., 1647, he was appointed Steward of the Isle of Ely.†† About 1648, he was returned to the Long Parliament for Bodmin, in the room of John Arundell, Esq., deceased.‡‡

* North's *Lives of the Norths*, ed. 1826, p. 24.

† Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. iv., pp. 195, 515; Lipscomb's *Bucks*, vol. iii., p. 182.

‡ Lipscomb, vol. iii., p. 182.

§ *Commons Journals*, vol. ii., p. 47; Willis's *Not. Parl.*, vol. iii. (2), p. 240; Tighe and Davis's *Annals of Windsor*, vol. ii., p. 147, seq.; *Parl. Hist.*, vol. ix., p. 15*. Willis is inaccurate as respects Mr. Waller's name and otherwise. Here it may be noted that Messrs. Tighe and Davis state that Sir Thomas Roe died in 1664; he died 6 Nov., 1644.—(See *Letters of George, Lord Carew, to Sir Thomas Roe*, ed. Maclean, p. 13.) Sir Thomas Roe was also returned to the Long Parliament for the University of Oxford.

|| *Commons Journals*, vol. ii., p. 158. The successor of Mr. Taylor in the representation of Windsor, was Richerd Bulstrode. Messrs. Tighe and Davis mention (vol. ii., p. 158) mention Mr. Waller as one of the members for Windsor, in Sept. 1641, but the person referred to was Edmund Waller, the poet, who sat in the Long Parliament for St. Ives, in Cornwall, and not, as Dr. Johnson states for Agmondesham.

¶ Tighe and Davis, vol. ii., pp. 154-156.

** Ibid, p. 159.

†† *Lords Journals*, vol. ix., p. 469; *Commons Journals*, vol. v., p. 329.

‡‡ Persons elected to supply occasional vacancies in the House, were at that period commonly designated *recruiters*. Mr. Arundell and Anthony Nicoll, Esq., were the members originally returned for Bodmin; They were both disabled by vote, the former 22 Jan., 1643-4, and the latter 27 Jan., 1647-8. On 8 Dec., 1647, the House ordered a new writ, *vice* Arundell, but the writ did not issue. On 2 March, 1647-8, a new writ was ordered to elect two burgesses for Bodmin, *vice* Arundell then deceased, and Nicoll disabled. We suppose Mr. Nicoll was re-chosen, as the order disabling him was revoked 8 June, 1648.

On 24 Nov., 1648, the parliament passed another ordinance, constituting him Steward and Justice of the Court of Pleas for Isle of Ely, *quam diu bene se gesserit* * He was one of the majority who supported the resolution of 5 December, 1648, that the king's answers to the resolutions of both Houses were a ground for the House to proceed upon for the settlement of the peace of the kingdom, and on the following day he was forcibly excluded from the House by the soldiery.† The House of Commons on 23 Feb., 1648-9, passed a resolution to repeal the ordinance, constituting him Steward and Justice of the Isle of Ely, directing Col. Wauton to bring in an ordinance to that purpose.‡

On the trial of Christopher Love for high treason, in 1651, Mr. Waller was one of the counsel assigned on matters of law on the prisoner's behalf His name is set to the exceptions, but he was not permitted to argue them, as he had not taken and would not take the engagement.§

He purchased the manor of Earham, in the county of the city of Norwich, in or soon after 1657.||

In December, 1658, Richard Cromwell summoned a parliament for England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. Waller was returned for the burghs of Linlithgow, Queen's Ferry, Perth, Culross, and Stirling, and also for the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim.¶ On 3 Feb., 1658-9, he was created Serjeant at Law.** He was ordinarily in the chair of the committee of elections and privileges, during Richard Cromwell's parliament. He was also named on a committee touching the affairs of Scotland, and he made a speech against the motion for turning out the Scotch members. On 8 April, 1659, he obtained leave to go into the country for a month, in regard of his indisposition of health.†† Before that month expired, the parliament was dissolved.

* *Lords Journals*, vol. x., p. 602; *Commons Journals*, vol. vi., pp. 69, 84, 86.

† *Parl. Hist.*, vol. xvii., pp. 463, 471; *Commons Journals*, vol. vi., p. 90. Strictly speaking, the above resolution was carried *nem. con.*, the division taking place on the previous question.

‡ *Commons Journals*, vol. vi., p. 150. We find no further mention of the repealing ordinance, but it seems probable that he lost the office at or about this period.

§ Howell's *State Trials*, vol. v., pp. 206, 210, 211.

|| Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. iv., p. 511.

¶ Willis's *Not. Parl.*, vol. iii. (2) pp. 298, 300; *Parl. Hist.*, vol. xxi., pp. 261, 262.

** Burton's *Diary*, vol. iii., pp. 45, 50. See Foss's *Judges of England*, vol. vi., p. 413. He is called Serjeant in the journals of the House, on the 28th January, having no doubt then received his writ.

†† *Commons Journals*, vol. vii., pp. 594, 596, 601, 605, 611, 617-620, 623, 631; Burton's *Diary*, vol. iii., pp. 20-23, 45, 50, 84, 152, 238, 348, 351, 369, 426, 501, 502, 544, 578; vol. iv., pp. 42, 45, 112, 143, 202, 223, 235, 250, 254, 318. On one occasion he "stood up without making three congees, and before a member, when he was speaking." Two members "moved that the orders be preserved and that he do his congees." Another, "moved that he had done his duty." Soon afterwards, on the same day, he reported from the committee of privileges as to the election for Reading, and "it was called to him to go to the bar and make his legs." A member moved "that he come up with his three legs," and we are told "this he did accordingly, and delivered his report on the left side of the table." On the subject of the congees or legs, it may be mentioned that in 1620 the speaker was told that he was too courteous, for that he put off his hat too often, he should not move it until the third congee.

His name does not occur amongst those surviving members of the Long Parliament who assembled 7 May, 1659. Whether he voluntarily absented himself, or was amongst the number of those who were kept out by force, is unknown. However, he was permitted to sit on 27 December following; * and on 17 March, 1659-60, the parliament appointed him Chief Justice of Chester, and Justice of the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint, to hold the same so long as he demeaned himself well.† At the restoration, he lost this office, which was conferred on Sir Geoffrey Palmer, the Attorney-General, but he was one of the fifteen Serjeants at Law, who, having been called during the Commonwealth, were again admitted to that dignity, on 22 June, 1660.‡

It appears that he had considerable private practice, especially in matters connected with real property, and it is not unlikely that he was one of the "Cocks of the Circuit," to whom Roger North alludes.

His death occurred 13 June, 1682, æt. 72, and he was buried at Earlham. Near the altar, in the church of that parish, is a monument commemorating him and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Gresham Hogan, Esq., of Hackney.§ She died 27 Feb., 1698-9, æt. 83.

His children were:—Thomas, who died 30 March, 1666, æt. 27, and was buried at Earlham. William, who died 20 Oct., 1647, aged 4, and was buried at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich. Elizabeth, wife of Francis Bacon, Esq.|| Ann, who died 26 July, 1637, and was buried at Horstead, Norfolk. Dorothy, who died 19 Oct., 1645, aged 9 months, and was buried at St. Peter Mancroft.¶

His grandson, Waller Bacon, Esq., who eventually succeeded to the Earlham estate; was M.P. for Norwich in 1704 and 1707, and from 1714 till his death in November, 1734. His portrait at Earlham hall was etched by W. C. Edwards, in 1840.

Cambridge.

C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER.

Family of Day (vol. II, p. 220).—In Mr Day's epitaph, Scoulron should be Scoulton, and prostitit præstitit.—(Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. x., p. 327).

Mr. Day's mother was Barbara, daughter of Philip Calthorpe, Esq., of Gressenhall, a connection of the Le Strange family.

Mr. Day's name appears in a list of non-jurors.

Some account of the Days of Scoulton, may be found in Blomefield, vol. ii, p. 348.—B. G.

* *Parl. Hist.*, vol. xxii., p. 30.

† *Commons Journals*, vol. vii., p. 875. He is not in the list of Justices of Chester, given in Ormerod's *Cheshire*.

‡ Foss's *Judges of England*, vol. vii., p. 29.

§ "Qui fuit de stirpe Hoganorum de East Bradenham, in Com. Norf."—Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. iv., p. 196.

|| Mr. Bacon died 3 Aug., 1679. One of the name was M.P. for Ipswich and Master of Requests to Oliver and Richard Cromwell.

¶ Blomefield's *Norfolk*, vol. iv., pp. 195, 515; vol. x., p. 445.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

SEPTEMBER, 1865.

NOTES.

WILLIAM ARDERON, OF NORWICH, F.R.S.

There is a slight biographical notice of William Arderon, by the late Mr. S. Woodward, in the *Norfolk Tour*,* and he is also mentioned by the same gentleman in the preface to his *Outline of the Geology of Norfolk*.†

When the manuscript library of the late Dawson Turner, Esq., was disposed of by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in June, 1859, some of Arderon's manuscripts were sold; and there are interesting notes to the several lots in the sale catalogue.

This is all I know of a biographical nature relating to William Arderon in print, and it seems desirable therefore, to preserve even the slightest additional information that can be gleaned concerning him.

All his remaining papers have been placed in my hands by their present owner, Mr. James Reeve, with full liberty to make whatever use of them might seem desirable.

The information they furnish respecting Arderon, although interesting, is unfortunately not extensive, and I was only too glad to avail myself of the kind permission of my friend Mr. Bayfield, the present custodian of the late Mr. S. Woodward's literary correspondence, to transcribe from that interesting collection the letters relating to Arderon.

It is not my intention to attempt a formal biography. The life of one man of genius should be written by another; and independently of that consideration, the search for the material necessary for even the indifferent execution of such a task would engross far more leisure than I have at command. All then that I propose to do is to record in your pages the notes I have made, leaving to another, more competent to appreciate Arderon's genius, the task of writing his biography.

I begin with the letters from the Woodward correspondence, which contain interesting particulars, not to be found elsewhere.

* Norwich, 1829.

† Norwich, 1833.

1. *Mr. Woodward to Mr. Dawson Turner.*

Norwh, 21 Aug., 1824.

D. Turner, Esq.

Sir,

My friend Bradley informs me you have purchased the Arderon MSS. I think there must be some valuable information in Dr Baker's letters, which I had reckoned of having the pleasure of turning over. I hope I shall not lose this, but that you will oblige me with the sight of them; a portion at a time or the whole, as suits your convenience.

S. WOODWARD.

2. *Mr. Dawson Turner to Mr. Woodward.*

Dear Sir,

I have at length begun to apply myself in earnest to the arrangement of poor Arderon's correspondence for binding, and I trust they will soon be in such a state that I shall be able to send you any portion of them you may wish. Previously, however, to putting them together, I wish to ask you if you know whether any relations or connections of his still remain in Norwich, or whether there be any channel thro' which I might glean particulars of his history, and if any portrait of him be in existence.

He was unquestionably an extraordinary man, and, considering the difficulties he had to struggle with, was certainly superior to Gilbert White, whom, had he lived 50 years later, I shd certainly have thought he had taken for his model. Their characters were wonderfully alike.

Yarmouth, 6 Feby., 1825.

DAWSON TURNER.

3. *Mr. Woodward to Mr. D. Turner.*

Norwich, 18 Feby., 1825.

Dr Sr,

I am sorry that the information I can at present glean respecting Mr. Arderon is so scanty, but with the assistance of the letters, you may draw up an outline of his biography, and perhaps, in short time, I may be enabled to supply you with addl information. Considering his situation in life he was certainly superior to Gilbert White, possessing strong natural abilities without the aid or attraction of books, he unfolded the book of nature, and at every page found fresh cause to admire the wisdom of the Deity. What would he have said to the Elementary School Books, such as Blair's *Universal Preceptor*, or his *Grammar of Philosophy*, now in the hands of every school boy. Had he lived in the present age, he would have been lost to notice, as every thing has now been done that his eager mind anticipated, and the genius of the present day is lost in astonishment in surveying the wonders of the Universe (thro' the medium of books), and finds nothing left for him to achieve, consequently an uncultivated mind like Arderon's, perusing the productions of scientific and philosophic men is absorbed in the intensity of his thirst for knowledge, which leaves no time for thinking—not so with Arderon, he read little, and thought more—but to the person in question.

Mr. Arderon came originally from Yorkshire, and was stationed at Wymondham as an officer of Excise; his natural ability soon discovered

itself, and it introduced him to the notice of Dr. Buckenham, Alderman Wigget, Aldⁿ Rogers, Mr. Norris, and several other gentlemen, who, it is supposed, in order to retain among them so valuable an auxiliary in their pursuits, obtained for him the situation of clerk at the New Mills. He was thro' these gents introduced to Dr. Baker, and thro' him, made a F.R.S.

The only dates I can furnish you with are upon his monument (which I have visited) in Heigham church, against the north wall. It is very neat, and bears the following inscription.

"In the Church Yard at the Back of this Monument, are deposited the Remains of WILLIAM ARDERON, F.R.S., who departed this Life November 25th, 1767, aged 64; together with those of SUSAN, his first wife, and WILLIAM their Son; the former of whom died June 20th, 1759, aged 47; the latter August 14th, 1748, aged 17; And also of SARAH, his second Wife, who died January 18th, 1762, Aged 31."

From which it appears that his second wife was born the year after he married his first wife, and was of the same age as his son—had he lived. Arderon's will is in the possession of Bradley.

I have enquired of several collectors but can obtain no information respecting his portrait. Twiddy, the parish clerk of St. Peter's, informs me there certainly was one (also another person); he states it was published by Newman, the father-in-law of Geo. Waite, in the house opposite the bank; who also published Sir Benjamin Wrench (of which a few copies remain), and Dr. Campbell, all in *aqua tinta*. Mr. Waite does not recollect the portrait of Arderon. I think you might learn where he came from at the office in London, where the Register of the Officers of Excise is kept. I have made several calls to get a sight at the *Norwich Mercury*, without success at present. There is a very slight notice in the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

4. Mr. — to Mr. Woodward.

Dr Sr,

The following is copied from the *Norwich Mercury*, of Nov., 28, 1767.

"On Monday last died, Mr. William Arderon, F.R.S., after a very long and fatiguing Illness which he endured with the utmost Fortitude and Resolution, but at the same time, with that Tranquillity and Resignation, becoming an honest Man and a Christian."

5. Mr. Woodward to Mr. Dawson Turner.

Norwich, Mar.

Dr Sr,

I have had some conversation with an old lady who knew Arderon. She is now 61 years of age, consequently she was only three or four years old when he died. Her knowledge arose in this way—her father, Jeffery Stewart, optician, possessing a similar disposition, Mr. Abm Brook, Bookseller, Mr. J^{no} Robinson, and another or two (who devoted all their leisure to the study of nature) met at Arderon's as often as they could; in fact, they were inseparable, the misfortune is, that in the pursuit of nature, every religious feeling and conubial comfort was sacrificed, even life itself, in the case of Stewart, who, in order to get some Sea Polypi from Holkham, he, with his man, brought them in a glass globe, suspended from a pole,

on each of their shoulders, on a hot summer's day, which brought on a brain fever, of which he died, aged 34. This man would take some provision in his pocket and travel all over the country on Sundays, collecting insects, &c. My informant states that Arderon when he first came to Norwich, established a School, and when he obtain'd the situation at the New Mills, he had rooms there in which he lived untill his death. The windows of these rooms were ornamented with stained glass, and the window board covered with insects, &c., under glasses. He also kept a monkey, to the great annoyance of his second wife, who, in his absence, used to whip it, and who, by the bye (as I before remarked, was of the same age as his son) was to have been his son's wife had, he lived. Her name was Chamberlin. My informant used to visit him weekly in company with her sister. She never saw him standing, being confined to his chair (for some years previous to his death), his head resting upon his chest, wearing a large bushwig; she thinks he must have been a very tall man. He was very stout, her recollection of his person is that he strongly resembled the portrait of Dr Johnson.

His papers confirm some of the particulars furnished by Mr. Woodward. For instance, in the draft of a letter written in June, 1749, to some one at Cambridge, Arderon says :

"I also read the Letter from Oporto, and it's posible the magnitude of the Hail may be somewhat increased by ye relator, but have reason to believe Hail in some places have fallen of a very large Size, and from wt I have seen myself, I think it was in 1715, *Whilst I was a Schole Boy in Yorkshire*, at web time I see several measured an Inch in Diameter, of various Forms, Transparent, and as solid as Common Ice, &c."

With regard to his being in the excise. In his pocket book (a most curious and valuable MS. compilation) is a list of Excise officers, and the places they were stationed at "Taken at the 9th Rod 1738," with their ages, and the number of years they had been in the service. From this list it appears that he was then stationed at Norwich, on the "Second Outwalk;" was 36 years of age, and that he entered the Excise when he was one and twenty.

There is also a list headed "Will come into the Divisions," beginning with January 19th, 1740, Malt Division, and ending with 1745, February 6th, 1st division. This was intended as a remembrancer, and the dates were written down in advance, a year or more at a time. And it would appear from this list that he left the Excise some time between 25th September, 1743, and 6th February, 1745. The statement that he was stationed at Wymondham is not repeated in the *Norfolk Tour*. I cannot find anything either to confirm it or throw doubt upon it in the papers I have looked through.

With regard to Mr. Woodward's letter, dated March, I would observe that some of the information supplied by the old lady is evidently second hand. Still there is only one fact (if I except her age) which I have any reason to doubt, and that is Arderon's establishing a school upon his arrival in Norwich. He possibly may however have kept an evening school, but

it seems impossible that he could have conducted a day school, and performed his excise duties as well. In his Common-place Book are several quatrains which he notes as transcribed from copy books, and in his draft letter book there is the following opening sentence of a letter written about 1749, when he had been for several years at the New Mills.

“Sr, I think I have now had Master Willis a Year under my Care, and hope he hath receiv’d a singuler advantage from my Instructions, but as we did not come to an Agreement for what I should have for my Labour, I thought it would not be amiss to acquaint you.....”

(*To be continued*).

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. VIII (VOL. II., p. 206).

KELVEDON.

Sculptured over a column of the south aisle, England and France quarterly, over all a label of three points.

Marble tablet, south wall of nave—Thomas, infant son of Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart., ob. Feb., 1684. Or, 2 chevronels between three trefoils slipped Sa.

Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart., ob. 7 April, 1704, arms as above, with Ulster badge impaling, Erm. on a bend Sa, 3 bezants.

Mural monument. Sir Thomas Abdy, of Felix Hall, Bart., ob. 14 Jan., 1685. Arms of Abdy as above, impaling, Az. a Griffin segreant Or, *Cor-sellis*. Crest, an eagle’s head affrontée (but incorrectly placed in this position.) Also *Abdy*, impaling Sa. a chevron between 3 mullets Or, *Soame*.

Mural Tablet. Thomas Gray, ob. 1654. Arms totally effaced.

Slab in Nave. Joyce, wife of Rev. Edward Chester, ob. 1771. A chevron between 3 roundles within a bordure. Crest, a Griffin passant.

Slab. Rev. Thomas Dunbar, ob. 1728. Quarterly 1 and 4, a lion rampant within a bordure charged with roses, *Dunbar*. 2 and 3. Three cushions pendent lozengewise, tasselled, within a double treasure fleury counter fleury, *Randolph*. Crest, a dexter hand, erect, apaumée, extended towards two Earl’s coronets tied together with a ribbon, over all a crosier and key in saltire. Over the crest the motto, *Sub spe* [A sword and key in saltire is a distinct crest for Dunbar. In this example it surmounts the first, and a crosier is substituted for the sword.]

Slab Anna, dau. of Sir Thomas Abdy, Bart., ob. 14 April 16 .. Arms of *Abdy* in a lozenge shield.

Robert Torrin, ob. 1823. Az. on a fess Arg. 2 roses Gu., in chief 3 griffin’s heads erased, Arg. in base a heart Gu., between 2 annulets Or, impaling, Arg. a fess dancettée Sa. Crest, a Griffin’s head erased Sa.

In the Churchyard. Abraham Clerk, ob. 5 June, 1700. On a fess between 3 crosses patée 5 roundles, impaling, a chevron between 3 mullets.

Rev. William Barcroft, ob. 1758, a lion passant guard. between 2 barrulets.

Bezaleel Sherman, surgeon, ob. 1737. Anne his wife ob. 1738. A lion rampant between 3 crescents, impaling *Abdy*.

MESSING.

1. Hatchments. Sa. a fess dancetté between 2 leopards faces Or (ulster badge) *Luckyn*, impaling Arg. on a fess Sa. three mullets Or.

2. Same impaling same. Crest, a demi griffin Or, issuing from a tower chequy Or and Sa. Motto, *Moriendo vivo*.

3. *Luckyn* (Crest and motto as before) impaling Gu. flanches chequy Arg. and Az.

4. *Luckyn* alone with crest and motto.

5. Gu. a chevron between three serpents embowed, biting their tails. Crest, a nag's head erased Arg. Motto, *Ut possum*.

6. Same with escocheon of pretence, Vert, a saltire engrailed Or.

7. *Haselfoot* and *Peacocke* quarterly. 1 and 4 quarterly Or and Sa. a cross of four lozenges counterchanged. 2 and 3 Gu. on a fess engrailed Arg. between 3 bezants, each charged with a peacock's head erased proper, impaling Arg. on a fess Gu. three eagles displayed wings inverted Or. Crest, a demi peacock Or, wings expanded Az. holding in the beak a snake proper entwined round the neck.

8. Lozenge. Ar. 2 bars ermine, in chief a lion passant Arg. impaling Arg., on a fess Az. 3 eagles displayed Or.

9. Arg. three cocks Gu. in pretence, Az. 2 bars ermine, in chief a lion passant Arg. Crest, on a chapeau Gu. turned up ermine, an ostrich Arg. *Cock of Messing*.

10. Arg. on a fess Az. 3 eagles displayed Or. In pretence, a lion rampant Gu. Crest, a dove rising, Arg.

11. *Luckyn*, arms and crest as before.

12. In window of chancel, Arg. on a chevron between 3 dexter gauntlets Gu. as many cinquefoils pierced of the field, *Chibborne*, impaling, Sa. 2 bars and in chief 3 mullets Arg., *Spilman*.

In the churchyard. Vault. Sir Harbottle Luckyn, Bart., ob. 1736, and others of the family. Arms and crest of *Luckyn* as before.

Thomas Rand, Esq., ob. 1719, and others. Arms greatly effaced. A lion rampant charged on the shoulders with three chevronels. Crest, on a ducal coronet a boar's head erased.

FEERING.

On the west wall, on either side of the Tower arch, are emblazoned the arms of the Sees of Canterbury and London; and in the spandrils of the nave arcade are the following.

1. Or, fretty, interlaced with a fillet and endorse Sa. (or purple) voided at the intersections, lozengy, Gu. [This singular coat is reported to be a reproduction of an ancient one found beneath the whitewash when the church was restored.]

2. Paly Gu. and Or, on a canton of the first a mullet of the second.

3. Az. a cross flory Arg.

4. Per fess invected Or and Gu. *Drummond*, impaling Az. on a chevron Arg. between three leopard's faces proper, as many cross crossletts fitchée Or. *Strutt*.

5. Quarterly 1 and 4, Sa. a chevron between 2 crescents in chief and a trefoil. slipped, in base Or, *Western*. 2 and 3 quarterly Arg. and Az. on a bend Gu. 3 mullets Or, *Le Gros*.

6. The Arms of the See of Rochester, viz:—Arg. on a saltire Gu. an escallop Or, impaling, quarterly 1 grand quarter quarterly, 1 Az. 3 mullets Arg. within a tressure fleury counter-fleury Or, *Murray*. 2 and 3, Or a fess chequy Arg. and Az., *Stewart*. 4, Or, 3 pales Sa. (should be paly Or and Sa.) *Strabolgi*, ancient Earls of Athol. 2. Arg. on a bend Az. three stag's heads caboshed Or, *Stanley*. 3. Gu. three legs in armour proper, spurred and garnished Or, conjoined at the thighs and flexed at the knees in triangle, for the *Isle of Man*. 4. Gu. two lions passant in pale Arg., *Strange*; being the arms of Dr. Murray, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Note. That the 5th, and 6th shields are reported to be restorations from ancient arms discovered in the church. The sacarium is paved with encaustic tiles, some bearing the arms of Drummond with Strutt; and Western *ut supra*.—K.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 17 (VOL. II., P. 219).

St. Mary's, Yaxley, Suffolk.

A few months ago, a number of detached papers, evidently referring to baptisms, deaths, and marriages, were found scattered about in the old parish chest. After careful smoothing and mending, it was seen that they were bills indented of all the baptisms, marriages, and burials, that had taken place from year to year. They date from 1560 to 1634; but there are several missing. They appear to be copies in duplicate of an original register now lost; one copy being retained by the Bishop's Registrar, at the Visitation, where they are recorded to have been exhibited; the other, a certified copy, being brought back by the Churchwardens, and deposited in the parish chest. The earliest register *book* of the parish commences 1684.

Yaxley.

W. H. S.

The names of all such as have bene mared, crystened, & buried, in Anno 1560, in the parish abovesaide, as followeth.

This is the heading of the first (extant) bill, and is subscribed—

“Concordat” [cum alterâ parte indentatâ penes Reg'um reman'—1565].

And signed T [homas] P [eade], who it appears was Registrar 52 years, from 1560—1612.

1594. Itm. The 2^{no} day of Nov. “was christeffer bedenfeld and frances gislingom wedow married.”

1566. “The names of crystenings, maryages, and burials, the whyche we have had synce the last gen'all [visitation] the last yer, Anno dni, mccccclxvi, as for thys yer we hadde none not yet.”

At the foot is “The Chyrch wardens, John Norman & Edmond D'ulche (?)”

1571. “Annys lenard, the doghter of bertelmwe lenard, was crysteyned” the 1st Apull.

1571. “Diany Wade” buried 26 Sept.

I may observe that at the bottom of this page is a knot or ‘mark,’ elaborately made, and with due regard to symmetry. There are many others in the papers of this date.

1576. "Itm. James Flin and prudens carter were maryed the seune daye of August."
 "Itm. Myles Coulbourn" baptized 5 Dec.
 1583. 15th August "was Robt. Coke & Fayth Jubyne maryed."
 1585. "Holleyfe Aldred, the daughter of Willm. Aldred, was baptized" 23 Jan.

Can this be *Olivia*?

1587. "Rodaye Goddard" baptized,
 — ppen [or xxen] Brewester the daughter of Thomas Brewester, was baptized.

Can this be an abbreviation of *Christian*?

1588. "Ursula polye, the daughter of Gyles polye" baptized.

'Egidius Pooley' (also Rector of Great Thornham) was Vicar of Yaxley, from 1570 to 1608.

The following entry is remarkable.

1593. 'The eight daye of October was Hendrye Stanford Alis Blossom & Margreye Gylles maryed in an'o p'd.'

I should be glad of any solution of the puzzle. I have made an exact copy of the entry. I may remind the readers of the witty epitaph on Thomas Allyn, and his two wives, quoted in the *East Anglian*, p. 129, Nov., 1864. [Can *Alis* be intended for *alias*?—EDIT.]

"Dane, the sunne of Anne Stannard," baptized March 3rd.

1595. 3 April, "Annes Brewster, the daughter of Thomas" baptized.

The author of the *History of Christian Names*, vol. i, 221, derives Annes from Anysia, a maiden of Thessalonica, put to death under Maximian. She is not in the Roman calendar. Might it not be another form of Agnes?

- 1 Feb., "was Margret, a gurle whiche was brought to the towne by a pore woman, buryed in An'o p'do."
 1598. "Willm. Yaxlee, the sonne of Henrye Yaxlee, *esquier*, was buryed the xxixd daye of July, Ao pdo."
 "John Wyseman, the sonne of Charles wyseman, *gent.*, the vith of September, Ao pdo was baptized."

Wiseman is uniformly styled 'gent.' and Yaxley uniformly 'esquier;' what was the distinction in the terms?

1599. There occurs the following entry of marriages, under the date of
 "The 19th day of Nov., Ao pdo. was Ellys brame & Jone norman maryed."
 "The same daye was James bome, & Elizabeth norman maryed."

Next after comes this.

- "The 16th day of Nov., Ao pdo. was Marye bome, the daughter of James bome baptized."
 1602. The 31st daye of Jany. "was Edmunt Frances, & Edeny Grene marryed," Ao pdo.

What can Edeny represent? The letters of the word are quite distinct.

1604. "*Darkes* Wroe, the daughter of Thomas Roe" baptized.
 "*Dolytre* Wheatakers, the daughter of Robert," baptized.
 William, s. "of Thomas *Toworne*," baptized.

It would seem that the first and second are corruptions of Doreas and Dorothy; Toworne is peculiar.

1609. The following is the first entry of a double christian name.
 25th June "was Edwardus Fortunatus Feild, the son of Edward"
 baptized.
 19th Feb. "was Annes Ennold buried."

1612. 22 April, "Anne Yeftas, the wife of Henry" buried.

1615. 17 March, "was Anita, the daughter of John Betts, baptized."

Anita seems a Spanish form of Anna; or the name might be *Unica*; but the letter is more like a "t" than a "c." This was the 2nd daughter living, of John Betts.

1617. "Marina, the daughter of Jo. Sherman, esq.," baptized.

I have not seen *Marina* elsewhere used.

1618. "*Alee*, the daughter of Willm. Hoxon, al's Cressie, was baptized.

This christian name (as well as Alice, Alis, for which I think it is not to be mistaken) frequently occurs.

1620. John, the son of Ambrose *Weffhrop*, was baptized.

The MS. seems clear; some of the bills I may add are admirably written, on stout parchment-like paper.

1631. "A pore travelling woman was buried," 29 Aug.

—— 14 July, "Robt. Borrow & Grace Younges was married."

—— 1 Nov., "Robt. Younges & Alice Burrow weare married."

—— "Simond, the sonne of a woman servante to Mr. Charles Yaxley, baptized" 26 March. [This record is twice entered.]

1633. "William Renell & the Widdow Graygose were married" 22 Aug.

1634. Millesente, the daughter of one Thurkettell was buried.

Here the bills end, with this note: "Exhibit fuit in Generali tent. apud Stowmarket, April 16, 1634.

LANGLEY, NORFOLK.—NO. 2. (VOL. II., p. 201.)

The font standing by the principal or west entrance is a chaste example of the Tudor period. The octagon form is scrupulously carried out; the base is a slight projection, chamfered, and having the Tudor badge projecting on every face. The shaft is relieved by trefoil-headed panels, deeply incised. The circular bowl is enclosed by octagon stone work, each face is hollowed, leaving a boldly projecting quatrefoil. On every alternate face the cusps are made to centre on the rose, on the eastern face they centre on the head of a bishop, distinguished by the mitre, on the north panel the cusps centre on a shield bearing, quarterly, over all a bend, here made to resemble the stroke of bastardy, but the minutiae in colors and charges are lost, on the remaining the centerings of the quatrefoil cusps is defaced.

The tower arch is lofty, and supported by cylindrical shafts; the vaultings are plain and probably intended by inexperienced builders to imitate

the four-centered arch of the Tudors. The mutilations of the west window have not entirely deprived the style of every vestige of the period, but here, the advantages of the aid of tracery do manifestly display the necessity of embowing tracery, to assist in the development of the glories of stained glass.

The roof is perfectly plain, but the rafters are of unusual size, and the wall pieces are relieved by some modern "restorers" with shields of arms, but neither of the heater or Elizabethan forms have been followed, but if the latter was intended, the imitation is very meagre. The brass chandelier is small, but the design bears evidence of high antiquity. This is the only object which calls forth a remark from the visitor in search of ecclesiastical remains of the middle ages.

Throughout the whole building, excepting the tower window, every atom of tracery has been removed, and the Tudor arch made circular-headed, but all are filled with a rich and gorgeous profusion of stained glass, ancient and modern; the colors of sacred and heraldic subjects unite to produce to perfection that "dim religious light" so often heard of, but in the absence of the opacous obstructions and the attendant shadows, much of the brilliancy of the finest stained glass is lost, a wide spread flatness pervades the whole composition without relief either from opaque or shadowy influences, and the most brilliant effect contemplated is sacrificed to tameness by the want of partial obstruction to the too dazzling glare of light, by mullions, transoms, and tracery, the necessary adjunct to Gothic window architecture, and the required relief to the lustre of stained glass.

The chancel is lighted by four single bayed windows, resembling the Decorated style, and the large east window: all are most richly glazed, but denuded of every architectural feature. A flat and panel-painted ceiling, little in harmony with the sacred edifice, or with the subdued light, spans the area above, and catches those flickering and gaudy tints which reverent impulse, and the knowledge of the hallowed and sacred fane forbade the artist to impart to his classic composition. The walls are decorated with numerous and costly monuments to different members of the last three generations of the Beauchamp Proctor family, and in the pavement are slabs to the Berney and Hobart families. There are also two large slabs, now stripped of the brasses, but on one there is at the head two small crosses and one midway, the two once at the base are worn away, thus leaving but an imperfect memorial of the "five wounds," but there is no inscription to him who now lies beneath but once stood before it as he cheered the penitent, or elevated the host that all might see "Him."

The brass to a member of the ancient Berney family is in the most excellent state of preservation, having been and still is protected by the large pew, appropriated to the Beauchamp family.

In the vestry, or rather in the south porch, is a fine specimen of a church chest, apparently of the Jacobite period; the broad bands are of iron, delicately worked, the huge handles are probably of an earlier date, and the key turning five bolts is well worthy a careful inspection. In this chest is preserved a black letter bible, but deprived at the beginning and at the end of some few leaves. In the same chest are deposited the parish registers. The earliest are lost, the first entry being as late as March 31st,

1695, and the entries from that date are little more than the "short and simple annals of the poor," with the following exceptions.

Thomas Bramston, Esq., and Elizabeth Berney, singlewoman, daughter of Richard Berney, Esq., were married Jan 7th, 1732.

——— Castell Bacon, of Reveningham, Esq., and Elizabeth Dashwood, of Norwich, spinster, both single persons, married by licence 1st October, 1747.

Mary, daughter of Samuel Pooley, buried Oct. 12th, 1725.

Robert Pooley was buried May 9th, 1728.

Samuel, ye son of Samuel Pooley, bur. Sept. 1st, 1728.

Samuel Pooley was bur. March 7th, 1776.

Elizabeth Pooley bur. Nov. 25th, 1778.

The village of Langley is about one mile distant from the church, and probably is indebted for its origin to the old and once renowned Premonstratensian Abbey, founded in 1198, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. But this, now a heterogeneous mass of ruins, has suffered more from the axe and hammer than from the ravages of time or the influence of the elements. Founded as it was on a pestiferous quagmire, the very foundations are a source of speculative enquiry. The crypt alone is spared; a comparative small example of fair tracery vaulting radiating from an isolated shaft. The church of lofty dimensions, is now a barn, a repulsive desecration; on the north side was the cemetery, now trodden by fattening oxen, but whence many tombstones, coffins, and other fragments of funereal homage of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries have been removed, and are now preserved in the pleasure grounds attached to the mansion. On the north side of the old building was the rabbit warren, a necessary resort for food for the inmates, whose precarious supply of fish, the evident reason for selecting a situation at once pestilential and cold, must have been through all ages liable to the encroachments of the ocean, as in 1865, and the consequent destruction of the diet, the chief means of supply. Beyond the warren was the common, but enclosed in 1801, when the singularly beautiful cross, a single but enriched shaft, was removed by the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, of highly honored memory, and placed in the park at the boundary junctions of the villages of Langley, Thurlton, and Chedgrave. On the destruction of the Abbey farm house by fire, in 1801, the labourers fell upon a large subterranean arch far larger than a common sewer, but in those dark days none were found who dared to penetrate the mysterious way, but all had conjectures, and all unworthy a moment's thought, but all seemed only anxious to fill the entrance with the debris, then scattered in abundance round the source of imagination so wild and terrible.

H. DAVENEY.

Monumental Inscriptions in Hunstanton Church (vol. ii, p. 220).—A Norfolk genealogist would be glad to learn that the insertion in the July number of the *East Anglian* of the "Monumental Inscriptions in Hunstanton Church," is not a register of the burial of the stones themselves, under encaustic tiles, as the fashion now is in "church restorations."

[The monumental slabs in Hunstanton church have not in any instance been buried.—EDIT.]

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LORE (VOL. II., p. 217.)

To cure hernia in young children.—A few years since, I was visiting a friend at Hundon, in Suffolk, and while walking with him in his orchard he shewed me an *ash tree*, the bark of which had been divided and then grown together. This, he told me, was caused by its being *split* for him to be passed through when he was an infant. What effect this “charm” had he did not mention. If living, he would have been now about 75 years old.

To cure hysteria, &c.—Some years since, a married woman, residing in this town, begged me to give her a *sixpence*, as she wanted a certain number of them from so many *single men*, and had had her request granted by some of my bachelor friends, but for what purpose these sixpences were wanted, she did not divulge.

To cure St. Vitus's Dance.—I also remember that when I was a boy, a young woman in this place was afflicted with *St. Vitus's Dance*, and to cure her, the town band frequently played in her mother's cottage of an evening. It then appeared to me very strange to attempt the recovery of a person who was ill, by beating a big drum, and blowing noisy instruments in a small low room; and that the effect would be to give the poor girl a severe headache, if no more serious inconvenience did not result.

Clare.

JOHN B. ARMSTEAD.

QUERIES.

Spring quartering De Clare.—I see by the *Visitation* that one of the Spring family quarters the arms of the *De Clares*. How was the right acquired?—JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, *Clare*.

Whapload Way.—The road below the range of cliffs on which the town of Lowestoft is built, is, I am told, called the *Whapload Way*. What is the meaning of Whapload? There is an ancient way in the county of Surrey, known as the *Warple-way*; and in the neighbouring county of Sussex a bridle-way is called a *Whapple-way*.—A VISITOR.

Second Wife of Sir Andrew Ogard, Knight.—Is the maiden name known of the second wife of Sir Andrew Ogard, of Buckenham Castle, co. Norfolk, Knight? He married 1st, Margaret Clifton, and at his death in 1454, left a widow Alice, who was, according to Blomefield, in 1459, widow also of Sir Hugh Cokessey. In the *Paston Letters*, is one from Dame Alice Ogard, written in 1456, and addressed to her cousin, John Paston, Esq. She mentions in it, her cousin John Radcliff. How were they related, and what was her ancestry?—W. S. APPLETON, *Boston, U.S.*

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

OCTOBER, 1865.

NOTES.

NORFOLK DEEDS ENROLLED IN THE COMMON PLEAS (COM : BANCO)
1504-1629.

Preserved in the Record Office are several volumes of Indices to all deeds enrolled in the Common Pleas from Michaelmas 20 Henry VII.

These so-called Indices are little better than chronological lists of the deeds, made as they were enrolled, devoid of any arrangement whatever, and the only clue to searchers is that the names of counties are placed in an outer margin. They are, however, very correct, and give references to the rolls on which copies of the deeds in question will be found, thereby saving immense trouble.

The deeds chiefly relate to the alienation of manors and other large properties.

I have compiled from these volumes the following Index Nominum, which comprises the names of all the parties to Norfolk deeds mentioned in them between 1504, and 1629, and at some future time, hope to bring it down to a later period, if not complete it.

For parts of the reigns of Henry VII and VIII, the indices to these "Deeds Enrolled;" the "Recoveries" (which I hope some day to index); and the "Fines Enrolled" (vide *East Anglian*, vol. II., p. 183) were kept together in one volume, which is now lettered "Recovery Index, vol. I."

To such entries therefore in the following index as refer to this volume, I have prefixed the letter "r"; all others refer to the first vol. proper of the "Deed Indexes."

Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

- A Barton, John, 58.
 Adam, Wm., 21 a.
 Alen, Thos., 53 a.
 Allyn, Thos., 108.
 Amyas, Thos., 49.
 Appleyard, Jno., 25 a.
 Armyger, Wm., 192.
 Arnold, Richd., 145.
 Arundell and Surrey, Earl
 of, 188 a, 191 a, 197, 334,
 341 a, 347, 349, 350 a,
 351, 351 a.
 Ashfield, Jno., mil, 321 a.
 Athowe, Thos., 176 a.
 Awborne, Wm., 323.
 Awdley, Thos., 348.
 ,, Hugh, 348.

 Bachellor, Rob., 331.
 Bacon, Edward, 108.
 ,, Francis, 348 a.
 ,, Nicholas, 108.
 Bagshae, (*sic*) Thos., 85.
 Baker, Jno., 97.
 ,, Thos., 307.
 Balles, Wm., 164 a.
 Banastre, Rob., 349.
 Barber, Roger, 113.
 Barney, Martin, 40.
 ,, Richd., 351 a, (*vide*
 Berney.)
 Barnham, Francis, mil, 317.
 Barrowe, Thos., 127 a.
 ,, Wm., 127.
 Barsham, Thos., 47.
 Barton, John a, 58.
 Barty, Peregrine, 193 a,
 (*vide* Berty.)
 Bastard, Hy., 197.
 ,, Humphrey, 50.
 Bate, Jno., 125.
 Bateley, Nichs., 58.
 Baxter, Thos., 152 a.
 Bayly, Thos., 316.
 Baynings, Paul, vic (?) 350 a,
 351.
 Beane, Thos., 179
 Bedingfeld, Edmund, 115 a.
 ,, Francisca, 336.
 Bedyngfeld, Henry 37 a.
 ,, Robt., cler' r 194.
 ,, Thos., 37 a.
 Benslyn, Hy., 306.
 Berkeley, Lady Jane, 185.
 Berkley, Maurice, r 178.
 Berney, Richd., bart., 351
 (*vide* Barney.)
 Berty (*vide* Barty.)

 Blackborne, Hy., 338.
 Blackman, Rob., 81.
 Blenerhayshett, Richd., 321a
 Blofeld, Thos., 166, 187.
 ,, Mary, ux. ej., 187.
 ,, Thos., 187.
 ,, Robert, 187.
 Boldero, Francis, 6.
 Boleyn, James, mil', r 214.
 Bolton, Ann, *vid'*, 143.
 Booth, Everard, 152.
 ,, Remedye, 152.
 Boswell, Wm., 303 a.
 Boulton, Francis, 118.
 Brampton, John, 118 a.
 ,, Edwd., 118.
 Brandon, Chas.
 ,, Margt. widow of,
 r 161 a.
 Braynthwayte, Hy., 128.
 Breese, Geo., 98.
 Brewster, Humphrey, 168-9
 Brodebancke, Edūs, 74.
 Broke, Richd., r 167.
 ,, Brigitta, ux. ej., r 167.
 Bromefeld, Wm., 54 a.
 Brooke, Robert, 318 a.
 ,, Ursula, *vid'* 174.
 Broumber, Hy., r 205 a.
 Bukworth, Thos., 23.
 Bulleyn, Robert, 196 a.
 Bullock, Edwd., 332 a.
 Bullware, Richd., 349.
 ,, John, 349.
 Buntinge, Eliz., *vid'* 191.
 Bunynge, Jno., 164 a.
 Byllyngford, Thos., 11 a.

 Calthorpe, Henry, 349.
 ,, John, 77.
 ,, Wm., 77.
 Calthropp, Phil., mil', r 138 a.
 Campfeld, Rob., 341 a.
 Campyon, Water, r 167 a.
 Carew, Peter, mil., and
 ,, Margt., ux. ej., 37 a.
 Caryll, Ed., 187.
 Caston, Christopher, 69.
 Catlyn, Richd., 127 a.
 Catton, Edwd., 317 a.
 Chartres, Wm., 98 a.
 Cheeke, Thos., mil.
 ,, Essex (?) ux. ej. 326.
 Cholmeley, Nichs., 318 a.
 Clare, Jno., 164 a.
 Clarke, Wm., 46.
 Claxton, Hamond, 313.
 Cleere, Agnes, *vid'* 334 (*bis*)

 Cleere, Edward, 81 a, 307 a.
 Clere, Hy., bart., 330.
 ,, Thos., 126 a.
 Clyston, Thos., 40.
 Cobbe, Galfrd., 50 a, 52,
 306 a.
 Cobbes, Thos., mil' 90.
 Cobbett, Wm., r 204 a.
 Coke, Sir Edwd., (C. J.)
 185 a, 188 a, (*bis*) 192, 195.
 Colby, Christopher, 308 a,
 315, 316, 317 a, (*bis*) 318,
 318 a.
 Coles, Thos., 140 a.
 Compton, Hy., 348.
 Cooke, Edmund, 122 a.
 Coote, Jno., 313, 321 a.
 Cordell, Edwd., 121.
 Cornwaleys, Thos., 123 a.
 Crane, Richd., 164 a.
 Croftes, Thos., 122 a.
 Crofts, Jno., r 211 a, r 204 a.
 Cromer, Edwd., r 211 a.
 Cromwell, Oliver, 156 (*vide*
 Crumwell).
 Crouch, Wm., 326.
 Crowe, Jno., 348.
 Crumwell, al's Williams,
 Richd., r 211 a.
 Cullyns, Jno., 191.
 Curson, Robt., 138.
 ,, Wm., 51, 61 a (*bis*).
 Cutts, Jno., ar', r 169 a.
 Cutts, Jno., mil. 69, 333 a.

 Dacre, Richd., d'nus, 317.
 Dade, Wm., 110.
 Darbyshire, Edwd., 93 a.
 ,, Wm., 93 a.
 Davy, James, 307.
 ,, Wm., 307.
 Derby, Chas., 153.
 Dethyck, Edmund, 6.
 Devereux, Walter, 183 a.
 ,, Eliz., ux. ej., 183 a.
 ,, George, 183 a.
 Digby, Everard, 44.
 Donatt (?) Humphrey, 121.
 Doole, Jas., 109.
 Dorset, Edwd., Com', 348.
 Doughtye, Wm., 323.
 Doyley, Hy., 122.
 Doyly, Hy., 121 a.
 ,, Edmund, 172 a.
 Drake, Thos., 93 a.
 Drury, Rob., mil, r 140 a.
 ,, Drugo, 313, 350 a.
 ,, Ann, ux. ej., 140 a.

- Drury, Wm., fl. ej., 140.
Dudley, Ed., 138 a.
Durrant, Jno., 181 a.
Dymond, Tristram, 175 a.
- Elizabeth Regina, 78 a.
Ellyett, Thos., 318.
Elwyn, Peter, 151.
,, Wm., 151.
- Everard, Arthur, 167, 168, 169.
- Fanshaw, Thos., 326.
Fastalf, vel. } Geo., r 167 a.
Fastolff. }
- Fenne, Wm., 134.
Feltham, Peregrine, 197.
Fermor, Wm., 173 a.
Feverere, Thos., 138 (*bis*).
Firmaye, Francis, 334.
Fitz. Walter, Ld Walter, r 193 a.
Flowerdewe, Agnes, 134.
Flowerdewe, Thos., 313, 320 a, 321.
Flowredewe, Anthy., 118 a.
Fludd, Wm., 317 a, 318, 318 a.
Forth, Jno., 145.
,, Thos., 145.
,, Wm., 145.
Foster, Richd., 19.
,, William, 19.
Fowler, Geo., 111.
Freeman, Ralph, 326.
Francklin, Wm., 70.
Francklyne, Wm., 112 a, 116.
Fulmerston, Thos., 141.
Funston, Thos., 146 a.
Fuller, (Futter?) Arthur, 195.
Fynch, Heneage, 334, 336, 337, 337 a, 341 a.
Fytton, Jno., 164 a.
- Garsett, Rob., 313, 338.
Gawdy, Clipsby, 156 a.
,, Framlingham, 347.
,, John, serj.-at-law, 60.
,, Thos., 118.
Gawsell, Edmd., 309.
,, Gregory, 309.
Germyn, Ambrose, mil' 71.
Gibbes, Jas., 102.
Glover al's Richards, Edmd., 52.
- Glover, Richd., 308 a, 313, 315 (*bis*), 316, 320 a, 330, 336, 341 a.
Goche, Jno., 116 (*vide* Gooch)
Godsalve, Jno., 307 a.
,, Roger, 305, 307 a.
Goldingham, Wm., 337.
Goldynge, Thos., (of Beilcham, Essex) 43.
,, Henry.
Gooch, Jno., 307 a, 308 a, 313 (*bis*), 320 a, 325.
Gooche, Paul, 127.
Gooderyche, Thos., 113 a.
Gosnold, Hy., 133.
Gostlinge, Jno., 191.
Gould, Richd., 175 a.
Graunge, Jno., 144 a.
,, Gregory, cler' 144 a.
Gravener, Thos., and
,, Margaret, ux. 316.
Grenewood, Wm., 146 a.
Gresham, Richd., r 198 a.
,, Thos. mil,' 37 a, 49, 49 a, and 97, 317.
,, Wm., mil' } 315.
,, Eliz., ux. ej. }
- Grey, Ld of Ruthin, r 134.
Gros, Le, Chas., mil,' 348.
Gryce, Wm., of London, 53 a.
Gryme, Jno., 145.
Guibon, Walter, 325 a.
Gulson, Theodore, mil,' 303 a, 306.
,, Ellen, ux. ej., 306.
Gurlyn, Wm., 169 a.
Gybson, Rob., 31 a.
Gylbert, Wm., 114 a.
Gyllett, Wm., 100 a.
- Hamonds, Jno., 94.
Hampton, Edmd., 129 a.
Hanchet, Thos., 65 a.
Hare, Wm., r 193.
,, Jno., 174, 188 a.
,, Margt., ux. ej., 174.
,, Hugh, 188 a, 318 a.
,, Rad,' mil,' 326.
Harleston, Rob., 58.
Harman, Chrstr., 61 a.
Harrison, Jno. 102.
Harte (?) Nichs., 114 a.
Hastings, Geo., 337.
Havers, Thos., 139.
Hawe, Hy., 47.
Herrick, Wm., mil,' 313.
Hewar, Thos., 69.
- Hewer, Arthur, r 213 a.
Hevenyngham, Arthur 94.
Heydon, Chrstr., mil,' 29.
Heyhoe, Thos., and Robert, 177 a.
Heyward, Richd., 188.
Higham, Clement, 167.
Hilles, Edmund, 300.
Hills (?) Abraham, 338.
Hobart, Edwd., 342 (*bis*).
,, Hy., mil,' (C. J.) 306, 307 a, 308 a, 311 a, 316, 316 a, 317, 318 a, 320 a, 321, 325, 334, 335, 342.
,, Jas., r 138, 335.
,, John, 179.
,, John, senr., 300.
,, John, junr., 300.
,, Jno., mil,' 335-6.
,, Miles, son of Thos. H. decd., 335-6 (*bis*), 337 a, 342.
,, Robert, 342.
,, Roger, 315.
,, Thos., 342.
Hobert, Robert, 305, 307 a.
Hodgson, Chrstr., 114 a.
Holland, Jno., 133, 172 a, 173 a, 187.
,, Thos., 172 a, 173 a.
Holk, Thos., 330.
Holl, Thos., 185 a.
Hollys, Thos., mil,' 3 a.
Hoo, Jno., 106 a.
,, Clement, 106 a, 183.
,, Richard, 138.
Hooker, Jno., 180 a.
Hopes, Thos., cler' 191 a,
Howard, Thos., Ld } r153.
,, Anne, ux. ej. }
,, George, mil,' 41 a.
,, John, 156 a.
,, Theophilus, 185 a.
,, Wm., Ld 188 a.
Howell, Richd., 122 a.
Huddleston, Bridget, 44.
,, Alicia, her dau., see Lovell.
Humberston, Hy., 188 (*bis*)
Humfrey, Wm., r 205 a.
Hungate, Hy., mil,' 348.
Hunston, Hy., 9 a.
,, Thos., 174.
Hunt, Le, Geo., 336.
Huntley, Wm., 97.
Hurst, Godfrey, 174.
Hyrne, Thos., 307 a.

- Inglose, Edwd. & Johanna, ux., r 178.
 Ives, Jno., 129 a.
 Jakes, Thos., r 138.
 Jenkyns, Jno., r 200.
 Jenyson, Hy., and Robt., 185.
 Jerney, Arthur, 55 a, 135 a, 342.
 Jermyn, Rob., mil,' 107, 139 (*see* Germyn.)
 Judge, Eliz., 108.
 Kemp, Jno., 100 a.
 Kempe, Rob., 44, 44 a.
 Kervyle, Hy., 309.
 Kett, Thos., of Wymondham, 81 a.
 Killigrew, Rob., 348.
 King, Thos., } 191.
 „ Rebecca, ux. }
 Knyvett, Philip, bart., 307 a (*bis*).
 „ Thos., and
 „ Elix., ux., 156, 300.
 Kyrby, John, 302, 304 a.
 „ Walter, 302, 304 a.
 „ Robt., 302.
 „ Alice, decd., 302.
 Lambe, Thos., 315.
 Lambert, Chrstr., 97.
 Lande, Wm., 85.
 Le Gros, Chas., mil,' 348.
 Le Hunt, Geo., 336.
 Leicester, Robt., earl of, 49 and 49 a.
 Lennard, Saml., mil.' 317.
 Leonard, Jno., r 199 a.
 Lestrangle, Hamon, 191 a.
 Le Strange, Robt., r 134.
 Long, Jno., 102.
 Losse, Wm., 39 (*bis*).
 Lovell, Philip, 152 a.
 „ Thos., mil,' 44, 51, (on the marriage of his son with Alicia, dau. of Bridget Huddleston.)
 Luke, Oliver, mil,' 333 a.
 Malloves, Thos., 312 a.
 Manghtele (?) Jno., 139.
 Mannoche, Edwd., 115 a, 135 a.
 Mapes, Leon. and Fras. 316 a.
 Martyn, Wm., 81.
 Mason, Robert, r 204 a.
 Mason, Wm., 185 (*bis*).
 Mayhew, Jno., r 204 a.
 „ Laurence, 164.
 Might, Galfr,' 195, 196 a.
 Milhame, Gregory, 168.
 Moggys, Nichs., 21 a.
 More, Simon, 25.
 Morley, Lord, (*vide* Parker.)
 Morrice, Fras., 191 a.
 Mortymer, Margt., w^o of Chas. Brandon, r 161 a.
 Moundford.
 Mounteney, Richd., 29.
 Muriell, Christopher, 132.
 Muryell, Jas., 128.
 „ Wm., 128.
 Myghte, Thos., 120 a.
 Myn, Edward, r, 212.
 Myner, Gerard, r 214.
 Mynne, Henry, cler' and „ Edward, r 208.
 „ John, r 212.
 „ Nicholas, 40, 70.
 „ George, 56.
 Neve, Fras., 330 a.
 Nevett, Wm., 52 a.
 Nevyl, Stephen, 313.
 Noone (?) Fras., r 204 a.
 Norris, Thos., 185 a.
 Northampton, Hy., Earl of 172 a, 185 a.
 Norton, Walter, 41 a.
 Norwiche, Robt., mil,' justice, &c., r 193 a.
 Nutting, Prudence, *vid'* 326 a.
 Ormond, Earl of, r 198 a.
 Osborne, Edwd., 336.
 Page, Robt., 108, 116.
 Pamplynne, Elizth. 99 a.
 Parker, Hy., Ld Morley 65 a.
 „ Hy., 65 a.
 Paston, Wm., mil,' 102, 140 a.
 Patrycke, Jno., 102.
 Payne, Thos., 23, 120.
 Paynell, Hy., 135.
 Pearne, Wm., 185 (*bis*).
 Pearsy, Edwd., 147.
 Pell, Valentine, 348 a.
 Pepis, Thos., 54 a.
 Peyton, Edwd., mil,' 336.
 Peyrs, Edmd., 118.
 Phelps, Fras., 191 a.
 Pickerell (?) Jno., 316.
 Pightlinge, Richd., 98.
 Plantinge, Wm., 183.
 Plantinge, Thos., 183.
 Plumleigh, Robt., 330 a.
 „ Elizth, ux., 330 a.
 Plumsted, Thos., 307 a, 308 a, 313, 320 a, 325.
 „ John, 336.
 Powley, Jas., 198 a.
 Prettyman, Jno., 164 a.
 Pricke, Richd., 153.
 Purdye, Robt., 132, 180 a.
 Pynnes, Hy., 70.
 Pytcher, Edmund, 116.
 Rayner, Thos., 159.
 Read, Wm., mil,' 311 a.
 Reade, Thos., 58.
 Redcliff, Edwd., mil,' 333 a.
 Rede, Richd., 116.
 Reppes, Jno., r 213 a.
 Reve, Daniel, S. T. D., 306 a.
 „ Cecilia, ux. ej., 306 a.
 „ Thos., 306 a.
 Reymes, Fras., 342.
 Rich, Edwd., mil,' 313.
 „ Edwd., }
 „ Richd., } 313.
 „ Robert, }
 Richardson, Thos., 321 a.
 Richards (*alias* Glover) Edmd., 52.
 Riche, Thos., 164 a.
 Riches, Jno., cler,' 318.
 Robinson, Hy., 174.
 Rochester, Edwd., 143.
 Rogerson, Thos., 61 a (*bis*).
 Rokes, Margery, dau. of Thos., r 140.
 Rothwell, Hugh, 131.
 Roydon, Edmd., 44 a.
 Rushbroke, Richd., 113 a.
 Russell, Jno., 147.
 Ryvett, Thos., 98 a (*bis*), 307.
 Sachev'ell, Hy., mil.' r 184 a.
 „ John, fil' ej. 184 a.
 Salter, Nicholas, mil,' 318.
 Scott, Geo., 332 a.
 Scrivener, Jno., 197.
 Scrop, Dame Elizth, r 161 a.
 „ Elizth, *vid'*, 167 a.
 Sharyngton, Wm., r 205 a.
 Shaxton, Leonard, 307.
 Shelton, Jno., r 184 a.
 Shenton, Wm., 168.
 Sherwyn, Richd., 185.
 Skarlett, Jno., 110.
 Skeete, Jno., 102.
 Skerrett, Jno., 331.

- Skerrett, Alicia, ux. ej., 331.
 Skey, Thos., r 205 a.
 Skypwith, Wm., 47.
 Smethe, Geo., 123 a.
 Smyth, Jno., 147, 334 (*bis*).
 Smythe, Hy., 116 a.
 Soame, Stephen, mil,' and
 „ John, 316 a.
 Sooll, Edwd., r 138.
 Southwell, Richd., 121 a.
 Sowthwell, Fras., 50.
 Spelman, Fras., 78.
 Spratt, Nathl., 300.
 Sprynge, Jeronimu' 69.
 „ Wm., 71.
 Spylman, Fras., 46.
 Stanhope, Edwd., 131.
 Stannowe, Edwd., 78 a.
 Steward, Thos., 316, 316 a.
 Stiwarde, Thos., mil,' 176 a.
 Stokes, Jno., r 138.
 Stone, Thos., 346 a.
 Stubb, Ann, *vid'* 139.
 Stubbe, Edmd., 135.
 Styward, August, r 203.
 Suffolk, Thos., Earl of, 172a,
 173 a, 185 a, 188 a, 191 a,
 197, 305.
 „ Kath., ux. ej., 173a, 185a
 Surflete, Thos., 113 a.
 Sussex, Robt., Earl of, 147,
 151.
 Suthwell, Robt., mil,' r 169a.
 Sutton, Robt., r 138.
 Symons, Leond., 198 a.
 Tarborough, Jno., 321 a.
 Tarburgh, Jno., 312 a.
 Thompson, Jno., cler' 152.
 Thornton, Robt., 127.
 Thuressly, Thos., r 200.
 Thwaytes, Frances, *vid'*,
 306 a.
 Thylls, Robt., r 128.
 Tompson, Nichs., 74.
 „ Wm., 135 a.
 „ Wm., cler,' 338.
 Toose, Alexr., 167, 168.
 Touneshend, Roger, 52 a.
 „ John, 135 a.
 Towneshend, Roger, 47, 50a,
 98 a (*bis*).
 „ Thos., 117 a.
 (*bis*), 118.
 Trevor, Thos., 334 (*bis*),
 336-7, 341 a.
 Turner, Geo., 77 a.
 Tyler, Jno., 55 a.
 Tymperley, Thos., 60.
 „ Nichs., 187.
 Tyndall, Wm., 50.
 Typper, Wm., 140 a.
 Tyrrel, Thos., 195.
 Valenger, *vel*
 Vallenger, Thos., 50, 112 a.
 Vender, Jno., 31 a.
 Veysey, Wm., 318.
 Vynyour, Jno., 90.
 Walker, Alice, *vid'*, 181 a.
 Waller, Ralph, and
 „ Thomas, 120 a.
 Walpole, Wm., and
 „ Christopher, 74.
 Ward, Hy., 3 a.
 Waren, *vel*
 Warren, Edwd., r 193.
 Warr,' Robt. comit,' 326.
 Waters, Edwd., 49.
 Watts, Geo., and } 346a
 „ Martha, ux. ej. }
 Wentworthe, Jno., 139, 342.
 Wheaterofte, Wm., 39.
 Wherywat, Robt., 169 a.
 Whetley, Wm., and
 Whetley, John, 81 a.
 Whettell, Wm., 349.
 Whitby, Jno., 159.
 Whityng, Thos., r 211 a.
 Wilkenson, Wm., 126 a.
 Williams (*al's* Crumwell)
 Richd., r 211 a.
 Willoughby, Robt. Ld 193a
 „ John, 326 a.
 „ Anna, ux. ej.,
 326 a.
 Wilton, Richd., and
 „ Robert, 348.
 Windham, Hy., mil,' 332 a
 Wodehouse, Thos., r 128.
 Wolfe, Michael, 93 a.
 Womock, Arthur, 141.
 Woodhowse, Fras., 78.
 „ Hy., 98.
 „ Thos., 117 a.
 Woodlyff, Oliver, 97.
 Woodward, Robt., 146 a.
 Wotton, Jno., r 138.
 Wright, Anthony, (of Lon-
 don) 70.
 „ Thos., 123a, 351a.
 Wryght, Edmond, 77 a.
 Wyatt, Hy., r 138 a.
 Wynch, Humphrey, mil,'
 333 a,
 Wynde, Jno., mil,' 325 a.
 Wyndesore, Andrew, mil,'
 r 199 a.
 Wyndham, Edmund, r 203.
 „ Francis, 116 (*bis*).
 „ Thos., ar' } 332a
 „ Thos., gen' }
 Wyngfeld, Anthy., r 194.
 Wyngfelde, Robt., mil,' 111.
 Wythe, Jno., 164.
 Younger, Robt., 125.

THE PASTON LETTERS—THE BLACK DEATH.

The *Fortnightly Review* for 1st September, contains two articles, which will, we think, be found especially interesting to the readers of the *East Anglian*. In one, Mr. Herman Merivale discusses the authenticity of the celebrated Paston Letters, which he considers liable to very grave suspicion, although he candidly states that the eminent antiquary Sir Frederic Madden, with all the facts before him, has pronounced his judgment in favour of their genuineness. In the other, on the Black Death and its place in English history, Mr. F. Seeboom considers the depopulation of England by the great plague of 1348-9, with especial reference to the deaths of the clergy throughout the diocese of Norwich, and the condition of Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Worsted, and other towns in the eastern district.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 18 (VOL. II, P. 245.)

Laxfield, Suffolk.

The oldest register book commences in 1579, and has the following heading on the first page:—

“The Regester Booke of the Towne of Laxfeild, for the yeare of or Lord god, 1597.”

The second book commences with the appointment of the vicar of the parish, as Civil Registrar, in the following form:—

“Laxfeild, xxij^o. die Marcij, 1653. Thomas Crosby, mynister, of laxfeild, was then app’ved, & accordingly sworne p’ish Register of laxfeild aforesaid, according to an elecion made of him by the Inhabitants of laxfeild, & according to the tenor of a late act of p’lyament in that case made & p’vided by me, Anthony Barry, one of the Justices of the peace of the County of Suff., the day & year abovewritten.—Anth. Barry.”

The old registers were kept remarkably well, but they are defective in the 17th century, no baptisms having been registered from 1626 to 1640, and no burials from 1633 to 1638.

Marriages.

Giles Borret, sonne of Mr. John Borret, of Studhaw, & Elizabeth Dowsing, daughter of Mr. Simon Dowsing, all of this parish, after 3 like legall publicacions, were Married on ye 12th day of May, 1654, by Mr. Bowtell, of Parrham, one of ye Justices of Peace for this County.

Nathaniell Cowper, ye sonne of George Cooper, of this Parish, yeoman, & Elizabeth Crosbie, ye daughter of me, Tho. Crosbie, Minister of this parish, were Married on ye 21th day of November, 1654, by Justice Fawether, of Halesworth.

Baptisms.

1661. Henry, the Son of William Adamson, Vic: of this Towne, and Anne his wife, was borne the 5th of November, about 12 at night, and was Christned the 14th day of the same moneth, 1661, Henry North and Thomas Kemp, Esqrs., Godfathers, and Maddam Anne Wingfeild, and Ms. Anne Helmes, Godmothers.
1662. Elizabeth, the base borne daughter of Katherine Conold, William Dawling being the father of it, as he confessed before me, William Adamson, Vicr., and other witnesses present, having put up the bannes to be married to hir,* was baptized the eleauenth day of March, 1662.
1674. Charles, the son of William Cooke, and Margret, his Wife (being about the age of nineteene yeares old, borne in the yeare 1665), was baptized publickly, by the lord Bishop of Norwich his command given to me, William Adamson, Vicar of Laxfeild, the seauenteenth day of May, 1674, Mr. William Adamson, Mr. Nicolas Couell, Mr. William Stonnard, Godfathers, and Ms. Sarah Ray, and Ms. Tomasine Hutcherson, Godmothers.
1678. Edward, the son of Thomas Stannard, and Elizabeth his Wife, was baptized the third day of December, at home, being a cold, frostie, snowie day.

* They were subsequently married at Laxfield, 18th April, 1664.

1679. Elizabeth, a base borne child, said to be got at Aye, by a married man dwelling there, was baptized here the 9th of May.

Burials.

1582. Mother Cisley, a walkinge woman, was Buryed the xjth day of maye.
1594. Robert Dowsynge, a younglynge, was buried the xxvijth of marche.
1648. Thomas Burwood, an old man, drowned Jan. 1st. at night, was buried on the third day of Januarie.
William Reeveit a poore man, was Buried at Sandcroft, where he was found dead, with xx^{li}. & xvij^d. in his pocket, the same week.
1649. By letters from one Mr. Tho. Williams, of Swanly, it was certified that Wollfran Smith, a poore man of this parish, who, about the latter end of August last, went as post for Ireland, in his returne dyed at the said Swanly, in Glamorganshire, December ye second, An^o. Dⁿⁱ, 1649, of ye flux.
1652. one William Grimes (as he sayd), a beggar boy, that knewe of no place of his habitation that ever he had, was buried Januarie xxvth, 1652.
1654. A Child of Simon Brisingham, whom they called John,* was buried on the 22 day of Februarie, An^o. 1654 (about 3 years old.)
1658. Mr. Thomas Crosbie, Doctus et pius homo; Orthodoxus Christianus et præsbyter: huius Ecclesiæ Vicarius, Obijt 17^o die Octobris, multis lachrymis ploratus, et 19^o die eiusdem Octobris in Ecclesia parochial's fuit sepultus, An^o. Dⁿⁱ, 1658.
1664. Ms. Crosbie, wid., the wife of Mr. Thomas Crosbie, Vic. of this towne, was buried the 9th day of May, 1664.
1665. Mary Borrett, the wife of Mr. John Borrett, of Studhaw, a very godly, charitable, and vertuous matron, was buried the 30th day of January, 1665.
1667. William Borret, the clerk of this parish, was buried the sixteenth day of July.
1668. Margaret Hill, an Ancient maide, was buried out of Mr. Bradshaw Jacobs house, having lived wth him 45 years, the 12th day of May.
William Chattin, the clerke of this towne, was buried the 14th day of May.
1670. Anne Adamson, the dearly beloued Wife of Mr. William Adamson, Vic^r of this Towne, a charitable, pious, and godly Matron of the Church of England, Lamented of All, both Rich and Poore, was buried vpon St. Paules day, the five and twentieth day of January, 1670, and lyes buried vnder the great broad stone, that lyes goeing in to the Ile, where Mr. North lies buried, iust as you goe in to the vestrie; mulier Sancta, et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Anglicanæ filia devotissima et charitativa, cui morte valde Lucrum.
1673. John Borrett, of Studhaw, gent., was buried in the parish Church

* This child probably died unbaptized.

- of Laxfeild, (*sic*) the five and twentieth day of August, 1673 :
memoria iusti Borreti in æternum vivit ; he died a good christian
 and an honest Townes man, and well respected of his neighbours.
1675. M^s Margret Munson, wid : sister to William Adamson, Vicar of
 Laxfeild, a true orthodoxe, and vertuous daughter of the Church
 of England, was buried May 10th, 1675, betweene the font and
 the bellferie steps.
- John Dowsinge, the eldest son of John Dowsing, commonly called
 Red headed John, was buried the twentyth day of May, 1675.
- John Whiting, a child killed by a hogstie falling on him, was
 buried the one and twentieth of January.
1676. Mr Nicolas Couell, Master of Arts, of this Towne, died the 9th of
 Aprill, and was buried at Wilbie, the 11th of Aprill, 1676.
Homo honestus, iustus, et pius, ac verè Orthodoxus christianus ;
filiusq' verus nec non realis Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ ; et vir sincère
charitativus ac humilitate plenus.
- Lidda Crispe, wid., a quiet, peaceable, and charitable Christian, well
 beloved of hir neighbours, and Louing to hir master Jesus and
 Saviour, dyed here the fourth of July, and was buried at Bad-
 dingham the sixt of July, 1676.
1678. August, 1678. Here begins the Burialls in woollen, According to
 the Act of Parliament, made Anno Regni Caroli ii, Regis Angliæ,
 Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Tricessimo.
- Katherine Beamish, the daughter of Tobias Beamish, was buried
 the twelfe 12 day of August, 1678 : And there was no Affidavit
 given in of her interment wthin eight dayes, according to the Act.
 And I certified it to the Churchwarddens and Overseers vnder
 my hand the 22th of August, and gaue this certificate into the
 Churchwardens hand, August the 24th, being St. Bartholmes
 day, 1678.
1678. William Cooper, of Laxfeild, was buried the seaventh day of Sep-
 tember, 1678. And the 11th day of Septbr 1678, I received an
 affidavit, dated the 10th day of Septembr, 1678, sworne by Will.
 Cooper and Anne Smyth, wid., both of Laxfeild, vnder both
 theire hands and seales, and vnder the hand of Thomas Dade,
 Esq., Justice of the peace of this County, that the saide William
 Cooper was interred in Laxfeild, without any shirt, sheete, or
 shroud, made or mixed wth hempe, flax, Haire, Silke, &c., but
 in woollen only, according to the directions of the late Act for
 buryeing in woollen. *
1679. John Lea, had a son child buried the 16 of Decbr last past, 1679,
 And no Affidavit was given in, yet I certified it the 27th of the
 said December, 1679, bec : it was volo baptizatus, it dying just
 as I entered into the house to baptized, (*sic*) and buried it as a
 Chrisum ; not knowing how the law would interpret the burieng
 of it, to saue the officers and myself, I certified as is abovesaid.

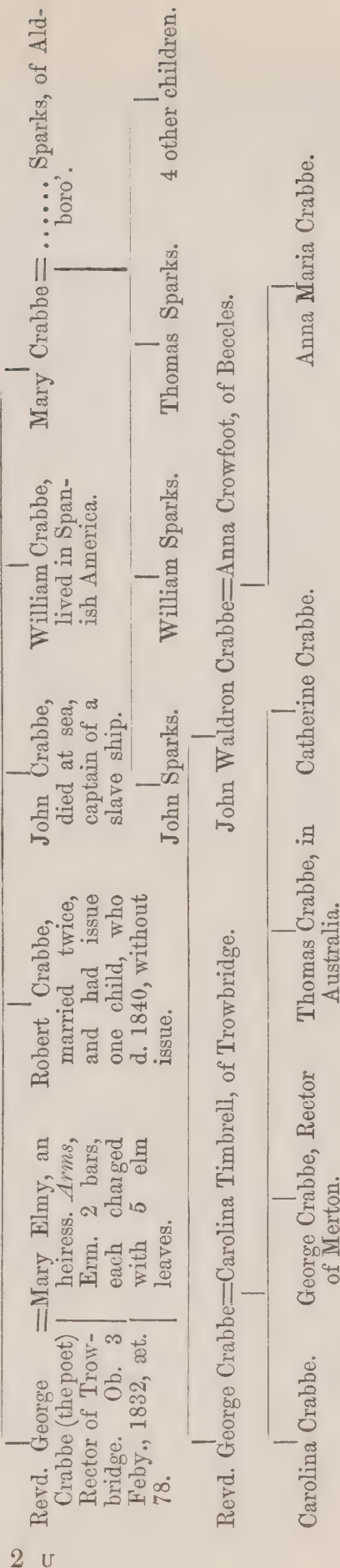
G. R. P.

* The burials are all registered in this formal manner for several years.

I do not know if the following pedigree of the poet Crabbe has ever been printed; if it has not, perhaps it is worth preserving in the *East Anglian*. It is chiefly from materials given by the poet himself, to the Rev. Dr. Jermyn, in 1827. The Crabbes of Norfolk bore Gu. a chevron Or., between 3 crabs Arg. *Crest*: a crab Arg.—WALTER RYE, *Chelsea*.

ROBERT CRABBE=Rachel (surname unknown). She had 2 sisters, Charity, from Seething, wife of Mr. Mallet, and Bathsheba, wife of Mr. Brady, near Loddon, of Aldborough, Norfolk.

George Crabbe, of Aldborough=Mary Lodowick.



[It is believed that Robert Crabbe, of Seething, who, if this pedigree be correct, was the grandfather of the poet, and who was perhaps the same Robert Crabbe, who was afterwards, viz. in 1735, collector of customs at Aldborough, is of the same family as the Crabbes mentioned in Blomefield, under Kimberley and Middle Herling. Perhaps some one can throw light on this.—EDRR. E. A.]

WILLIAM ARDERON, OF NORWICH, F.R.S. (VOL. II, P. 239.)

The proprietors of the water works appear to have been so well satisfied with Arderon's services, that in 1750-1 they entered into "Articles of Agreement" with him, for a term of twenty years. It would serve no object to print this deed entire, but the substance of it, divested to a certain extent of the redundant legal phraseology, is as follows:

Articles of Agreement Indented, had, made, and Agreed upon the second Day of January, 1750, *Between* Thomas Vere, Benjamin Nuthall, John Custance, Timothy Balderston, Robert Marsh, James Nasmith, and Robert Harvey, of the City of Norwich, Esquires, and Richard Humfrey, Samuel Crome, John Langley, Nathaniel Roe, Henry Kett, Richard Wright, Jeremiah Ives, and Isaac Lillington, of the same City, Gentlemen, Proprietors of the Norwich Water Works, of the one part, and William Arderon, of the said City of Norwich, Gentleman, of the other part, as follows:

Whereas The said Proprietors have for a considerable time Used and still continue to Deal in and use the flour Trade, and for that purpose Buy large quantities of Wheat, and Grind the same at the New Mills, within the said City of Norwich, which they work and use for that and other purposes. And the said Proprietors for several years last past, have employed the said William Arderon as their Clerk and Book Keeper, And he having hitherto discharged the Trusts reposed in him to their satisfaction, They the said Proprietors have agreed with the said William Arderon to continue him in their service from the 25th "December" last past, for and during the time and Term of Twenty years if the said Wm. Arderon shall so long live, and shall continue faithfully to discharge his said trust, and perform and execute the same to the satisfaction of the Proprietors, or the Major part of them, And have also agreed to pay and allow to the said William Arderon for such his Care, trouble, and attendance, the yearly sum of Sixty Pounds, at and by four even quarterly payments in the year; And further at their own Costs and Charges during the said Term to find and Provide for the said William Arderon a Convenient Dwellinghouse at or near to the said New Mills, for him to inhabit and dwell in.

The Covenants by Arderon are, to continue in the service of the said Proprietors for the sd term of 20 years, and faithfully to discharge the trusts reposed in him; to keep the books of the said Proprietors, and to enter therein their Buyings and Sellings, and all other their Transactions & Dealings relating to or in any manner concerning the flour trade, and also weekly to collect in and pay over to the Treasurer of the said Proprietors, all monies due to them for Flour & other Goods; To attend on notice given, the Proprietors & the several Committees.

To carefully adjust & settle from time to time all the accounts of the said Proprietors, as well those relating to the River Water as to the flour Trade, and to enter the same into Books to be provided by the said Proprietors, Which books he was to produce to the Committees whenever required; And the proprietors were to have at all times free liberty to peruse and inspect them; To deliver up at the end of his service, or whenever required, all the said books, with the several accounts therein fairly made up and adjusted.

The Proprietors covenant to do what is mentioned in the first part of the Deed, & there is a proviso that nothing therein contained shall compell them to keep the said Wm. Arderon in their service if it should clearly appear to them that he had acted dishonestly or negligently, or been Remiss or unfaithful in any of the trusts reposed in him; but that they might in any of the above cases, discharge him from their service, giving him "Three months' notice in writing, and therein inserting the reasons for such his removal or Discharge."

Arderon did not live to complete the term of this agreement, and it appears that for some time before his death, he was unable to discharge the duties of his situation, without assistance.

In March, 1763, warned (no doubt) by ill health, he made his will, which, with three codicils, respectively dated 31 July, and 8th and 9th of

August, of the same year, are entirely in his own handwriting. He died, as we have before seen, on 25th November, 1767; and his will was proved two days subsequently. It is such a characteristic document that I transcribe it verbatim.

I, William Arderon, of the City of Norwich, makes this my Last Will, declaring all others of no effect.

In the first place I Give to Elizabeth Rayner, Fifty Pounds.

Likewise to Tabitha Fen, her daughter, Twenty Pounds.

Likewise to Sarah Sturdy, Twenty Pounds, if she be alive at my Death.

Likewise to Samuel Wigget, Fifty Pounds, to build something in his Garden, in memory of Our Friendship, if he be alive at my death.

Likewise I give to William Wardlaw, One hundred pounds.

Likewise to James Witham, Twenty Pounds, and all my Wearing apparel.

Likewise I give to John Wetton, Ten Pounds, if he be alive at my Death.

Likewise I give to Elizabeth Frisby, Five Pounds, if she be alive at my death.

Likewise I give to Matthew Wilson, or his Wife, Twenty pounds, if either of them be alive at my Death.

Likewise I give to Geoffrey Steward, all my Carpenters' & Whitesmith Tools.

Likewise I give to Mary Johnson, Sixty Pounds, if she live with me at my death.

I leave Forty Pounds for a Monument to be set up in Heigham Church, in Memory of me and my family.

I leave and give to the Poor of Heigham, Ten Pounds, to be paid them at setting up of my monument.

I Leave Thirty Pounds to be laid out in my Funeral.

I desire my coffin may be left open 4 Days & Nights before I am buried.

I give to the 6 Millers & 5 Water Work servants, Ten Shills. each, provided they are my Bearers.

I give my Library to Mr. Saml. Wigget, if he be alive at my Death, If not, to Mr. James Norris.

They who have my Manuscripts I desire they may be great Care taken off, for they contain more Learning than they may at first imagine, and I Desire they neither Lend, Give, nor Sell them, but Destroyed if they be thought worthy of no better Fate, but above all, let Mr. Baker's Letters be kept entire.

I strictly forbid any Law Sutes be made use of concerning my Legacies, for whoever do, I declare them quite excluded from any part of them whatsoever, or any part of my Fortunes; But if any Diference arise, that it be settled by the Arbitration of three Honest Men.

And whosoever Judges of the whole or any part of this Will, I desire they take the Literal Sence and meaning, and pay no regard to Law Quibbles.

I give to Mr. James Norris, & Mr. Thos. Bokenham my Microscopes and Telescopes, and other optical Instruments, to be equally Divided betwixt them, if they be allive at my death.

I appoint and Constitute Mr. James Noris, my sole Executor, and Heir of all my Cash, &c., not otherways disposed off, If he be alive at my Death, but if Dead, then I appoint Mr. Saml. Wigget, my Sole Executor & Heir of What I leave not otherways Disposed Off, or do dispose of in the Codicel.

I leave my Polished Pebles to Robt. Rogers, Esq., if he be alive at my Death, Likewise I Give him my shells.

My Fosils I give to Mr. John Gaze, of Walket.

My antient and modern Coins in my Cabinet, I Give to Mr. Saml. Wigget, to be placed in his Museum.

This I acknowledge to be my last Will, writ with my Own Hand, and sealed with my seal, and all Others Void, & of no Effect. March the Fifth, One Thousand, Seven hundred, & sixty three.

William (L. S.) Arderon.

Witness,
Wm. Humphrey,
John Gaze,
James Miles.

THE CODICEL.

I desire my Legacies be paid in the Space of one Year After my Death, if posible.

As Mr. Geofy Steward is now Dead, what I had left him, I desire may be given to James Witham.

J give to Thos. Vere, Esq., Ten Guineas, if he be alive at my Death.

I give to Ann Farmer, of Wymondham, Ten Guineas, if she be alive at my Death.

I give Henry Tawel, of Wymondham, Ten Guineas, if he is alive at my Death.

July the Thirty-first, One Thousand, Seven Hundred, & Sixty three.

William Arderon. (L. S.)

I give to Marthi : Chamberlayne, my Sister, Fifty pounds.

And if Mr. Sam. Wigget & Mr. James Norris both refuse, or be dead, at my Death, then I desire Mr. Wm. Wardlaw be my Executor.

Aug. 8th, 1763.

William Arderon.

I give my large Steel Turn, & what belongs to it, & Box of Tools in my Library, to John Skinner.

Aug. 9th, 1763.

Will. Arderon.

November 27th, 1767.

Mr. James Norris, the Sole Executor within named, was then sworn in due form of Law, before

ffrs. ffrank.

 QUERIES.

Carving at Dennington, Suffolk.—On an ancient house, formerly moated, at Dennington, is a curious carving, in high relief, on the corbel of a window, representing a lion and unicorn supporting an inverted shield, on which is carved a falling leaf. Can any of your readers suggest the interpretation of this?—D.

Sir John Odingsells Leeke, Bart. (vol. II, pp. 94, 230).—I shall be glad to know from which of the Earls Scarsdale the above Sir John claimed descent? Under the will (dated 1786) of the Rev. Seymour Leeke, of Yaxley Hall, Suffolk, he had the reversion of certain property in Yaxley. The Rev. Seymour Leeke was son of Nicholas Leeke, Esq., and grandson of Nicholas, fourth Earl of Scarsdale, with whom the earldom expired, 17th July, 1736.—W. H. S.

Nathaniel Fairfax, M.D., of Woodbridge.—I should be glad to know whether Nathaniel Fairfax, M.D., of Woodbridge, wrote any other works besides one published in 1764, entitled *A Treatise of the Bulk and Selvedge of the World*. This is a very curious and original book, dedicated to Sir Wm. Blois, of Grundsborough Hall; and the author prides himself on using none but English words, saying, in reference to those of foreign extraction, "I dare undertake twenty for one that even the slightest and off-cast words in the mouths of handy crafts men and earth tillers shall be better drawn and more portly brought in."—J. W.

 ERRATA.

Page 245, last line but three, for Apull read April; last line, for Symmetry read Symmetry.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

NOVEMBER, 1865.

NOTES.

THE YEOMAN FAMILIES OF NORFOLK.—NO. 1.—HOWLETT.

Too little attention has, I think, been paid to the history of our Yeomanry. While the pedigrees of all who have the faintest claim to the position of "county families," are elaborated, tabulated, and hatched into a most marvellous and apocryphal state of perfection; those of our yeoman families have yet to be collated.

I think the name of this family was originally Hulot, for several reasons, the chief of which is that one Robert Hulot, who bought the manor of Freemantles, in Surrey, and founded a chantry at Bagshot, in that county, also went under the names of Hughlett and Howlett. Besides this, the word "hulot," I believe, signifies howlet, owlet, or screech owl, and the arms of the Hulits of Suffolk, bear some resemblance to those of the Howletts of the same county.

In a Norfolk subsidy roll for 1 Edward III (1327) several of the name are mentioned, *i.a.* Richard Hulot, of Barsham, Hugh Hulot, of N. Elmham, Edmund Hulot, of Ingham, Richard Hulot, of Lesyngham, and Hugh, Lawrence, and William Hulot, of Depham.

In 1378, a Thomas Howelot had a release of lands in Little Reynes, wherever that may be (Add. 6, 6182, Brit. Mus.)

On the 7th October, 1393, John Howelet vel Howlet, was presented to the Rectory of Weting, and on the 23rd December in the same year, to that of Weting St. Mary also. He died about twenty years later, and his will was proved in the Epis. Cons., at Norwich.

Another John Howlet was, in 1435, presented to the Rectory of Morley, which he resigned four years afterwards.

Shortly afterwards Ed'us Hulot, glover, was a burgess of Lynn, in the mayoralty of T. Sailsbury, and John Hewlott of the same place, also a glover, was soon after also a burgess of the same place. (John Howlett, of Lynn, died about 1695, and a Mary Howlett, who was, I believe, his widow, was living at the same place in 1697. She had two sons, Robert and John, and a daughter Ruth, who died in 1697. A James Howlett, of Lynn, died about 1723).

A little to the west of Lynn, there were three other families of the name settled about this time at, Tirrington (Agnes Howlett died post 1469, and John H. circa 1552), Walpole (Walter H. died post 1519, Balam H.

died circa 1583, and Richard H. died cir. 1554), and Islington (Thomas H. died circa. 1552.)

In 1473, Nicholas Howlett of Therston died, and in 1528, Nicholas Howlett of Moulton died, having survived his first wife, Katherine, but having in turn succumbed to Anne his second wife. He left a son William.

In 1556-7, the will of John Howlett, of E. Barsham (perhaps a descendant of the before mentioned Richard Hulot, of Barsham) was proved, as was, ten years after, that of a neighbour William Howlett, of Kettleston, who probably is the same person as is, in 1568, mentioned amongst other benefactors to the prisoners at Norwich—I expect by a legacy.

This William Howlett, of Kettlestone, directed his lands in Kettlestone, Fakenham, Althorp, Snoring parva, and Pensthorp to be sold, which was done by William Yelverton, Esq., of Rougham, his executor, by a deed dated 6th June, 25th Elizabeth.

But the chief family of the name seems to have been settled at Mattishall. In 1560, Thomas and John Howlett were with others, defendants in a chancery suit brought by William Walpole, as to some lands in Mattishall, Tudenham, and Hockering.

About the same time, Anthony Howlett, of Mattishall died, leaving considerable property, and in 1644, John Howlett of the same place died, leaving his wife Christian, his daughter Ann (ux. John Greene), and his sons John and Nicholas him surviving.

The latter was the elder, and took lands in N. Elmham, Bintry, and Twiford, under his father's will, and is probably identical with the Rev. Nicholas Howlett, B.D., who was Vicar of Mattishall, and Rector of Reepham and Winterton. He was a Prebendary of Christ Church, Norwich, and died 17th June, 1652, leaving issue one daughter, Anne, who married John Repps, Esq., of W. Walton.

Other members of this family were William Howlett (who died circa 1662), Rose (1669), John (1672), Ann (1674), Elizabeth (1685), Samuel (1710), Nicholas (1710), Rebecca (1711), and Nicholas (1711).

Another branch of the family, and seemingly related to those last mentioned, was long settled at N. Tuddenham.

Thomas Howlett, who died 10th October, 1607, and was buried at N. Tuddenham, had by his wife Mary (who survived him, and died 27th August, 1612) a son, John Howlett, of the same place. Of the same town were Peter Howlett (who died circa 1662), John (do. 1670), Thomas (1685), John (1693), Thomas and Elizabeth (1697).

Further south a family of the same name was located at Forncet ante 1565, when Henry Howlett of that place died, leaving his sons Thomas and John, his daughter Margaret, and his brother-in-law John Gallarde, of Fundenhall, him surviving.

His daughter Margaret died about 1611. John Howlett, of Forncet, died circa 1669, and Robert Howlett of the same place, died before 1678, leaving by his wife Alice (who survived him) three sons, John, Francis, and Richard, and two daughters, Alice and Elizabeth, the latter the wife of John Cole. Richard died about 1690, Elizabeth Howlett (1695), Robert (1708-9), and Francis (1721-7).

At Rockland, a family of the name was settled as early as 1520, when

William Howlett died. Robert Howlett the elder, of Rockland, died in October, 1627 (I believe without issue by Alice his wife). He had three brothers, Thomas (who had a son Samuel and others), John (who had a son Robert), and Robert (who had two sons, Richard and John).

The Howletts of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin, with whom I am best acquainted, settled there shortly before 1653.

1. John Howlett, the first of that place, by his wife Anne had issue, besides a daughter Maria, bapt. 25th September, 1653, and a son Robert, bapt. 8th September, 1661 (who by his wife Elizabeth had issue twins, Robert and Elizabeth, bapt. 13th November, 1693), a son

2. John Howlett, of Pulham, born 30th June, 1655, married 30th September, 1680, Maria Watling, and secondly, in 1703, Elizabeth Goodram. By his first wife he had (besides a son Daniel, bapt. 6th December, 1685) a son

3. John Howlett, of Pulham, who was buried 5th May, 1729, having had issue by his wife Letitia, or Lettice (buried 16th June, 1729) five children, viz., Letitia (bapt. 31st August, 1718), William (bapt. 6th August, 1721, and married in 1751), Susanna bapt. 27th June, 1725), Hannah (bapt. 10th and buried 13th October, 1727) and,

4. John Howlett, of Pulham (bapt. 18th November, 1723), who died 7th August, 1781, æt. 57, having had by his wife (Sarah who was daughter of Ralph Cary, of Tivetshall, and who died 13th January, 1810, æt. 86) six children, viz., John (who died in 1806, leaving an only daughter, the wife of a Mr. Swan), Robert (who married and had issue two daughters only), Sarah (who died 15th February, 1844, æt. 82, having married John Cole and Thomas Fryer, by both of whom she had issue), William, of Shoreham, in Kent (who had issue three sons), Maria (the wife of William Start, of Gissing), and

5. Samuel Howlett, of London, who by his wife Anne (eldest daughter of Andrew Burt, and Eleanor his wife) had one child only, viz. :—

6. Samuel Burt Howlett, of Chelsea, born 1794, who by his wife Martha (daughter of Thomas Green and Elizabeth his wife) has issue besides Martha Ann, Mary, and Richard, now living, a daughter Elizabeth and a son

7. The Rev. Samuel Howlett, now deceased, who by his wife Ann Elizabeth (daughter of Richard F. Scriven) had an only child

8. Samuel Burt Howlett, now living.

The last of the name who resided at Pulham Hall, was a Mr. Robert Howlett, who died 5th January, 1833, having had by his wife Ann (who died 30th December, 1840, æt. 64) two daughters Ann and Ellen, who both died young and unmarried. I do not know how he was connected with the above.

There have been many other families of the name settled at different times all over the county, those at Rockland, Thetford, Marsham, and Norwich, being the most noteworthy.

The only arms I can find ascribed to them are those cut on the tomb of Robert Howlet, of Ormesby, in the church there, viz., "three owls heads erased" (Blomefield.) He died 22nd October, 1714, æt. 39, and married Catherine, daughter of Lawrence and Ann Womack.

King's Road, Chelsea, S. W.

WALTER RYE.

LEASE OF THE RECTORY OF SHERNBORNE, NORFOLK.

Dimissio R'corie de Sherneborne.

This Indenture, made the thirde daye of Octobre, in the xxvij yere of the reygne of Kynge Henry theight, Betwene Robert, Prior of the priorie of Sainte Marie Magdalen of Penteney, in the countie of Norff., and the Covente of the same house of thone partie, And Sr. Thomas Le Strange, of Hunston, knyght, of thother partie, wyttensseth that the saide prior and Covente wt one assente and Consente haue granted Demised and to fearme leaten And by theis pn'ts granteth demyseth and to fearme letteth to the saide Sr. Thomas Strange, All that ther personage berne of Sharneborne, in the countie beforesaide, wt all the tythe shoues, profyghts, and com'odytes to the same belongynge; And also xij acres of londe; And the saide berne is situate and seete vppon vj Acres parcell of the saide xij acres. And thother vj acres, reste of the saide xij acres ys called Longevid londe, lyinge in the towne and felds of Sharneborne aforesaide, To haue, and to holde the said personage berne and tythe shoues, wt all the singuler profyghts and comodyts belongynge to the same. And also the saide xij acres of Londe as is aforesaide to the said Sr. Thomas, his heires, executors, and assigneys, frome the feaste of sayncte Michaell tharchangell, laste passed, before the date herof, untill thende and tearme of lxxxxix yeres next and imedyatlie ensuinge, the same Date fullie to be complete and ended, Yeldinge and payinge therfore yerelie duringe the saide tearme to the saide prior, and Covenant and ther successors eight pounds sterling, at ij vsuall tearmes in the year, that is to say, at the feaste of thanu'cyac'on of or Lady, and Sayncte Mychael, tharchangell, by euen por'cons. And yt ys covnanted and agreed that the saide Sr Thomas, his heyres, executors, and assigneys, duringe all the saide tearme of lxxxxix yeres, shall yerelie sufficientlie repaire the sayde berne, in all manor of Reparar'cons necessarie to bendon vppon the same, And the same at thende of ther saide yeres shall sufficientlie leue Repaired. And that yf the saide yerelie Rente of eyght ponds, or any part or parcell therof be hynde unpaide, in part or in all, by the space of one moneth after any of the feasts before rehersed, at the whych yt ought to be paide at, that then yt shalbe lawfull to the sayde pryor and Covente, and theire successors and the mynnisters of them into all and singuler the premys, and every part and parcell therof to reenter, as in theire former estate and possession, and the saide Sr. Thomas Strange byndeth hym self, his heyres, executors, and assigneys, by thes p'nts, in the some of xli. starlinge, to be forfeited and paide to the saide prior and Covente, and thire successors, for lacke of performance of the coven'nts before rehersed streyght, and imedyatlie after any suche covenant be broken, and not fullfilled on ther behalfe. And also the saide prior and Covent, and ther successors, all and singuler the premys, to the saide Sr. Thomas and his assigneys, agaynst all manor of people, shall warrante and defende duringe the saide tearme. In wittenes whereof, as well the saide prior and Covente, there Covent seale, as the saide Sr. Thomas his seale, to thes presentes interchangeablie haue sette the daye and yere above wrytten.

THE WINTHROP PAPERS.

Numerous elucidations of the history and biography of the Eastern Counties (Suffolk and Essex especially), may be derived from the *Life and Letters* of John Winthrop, by Robert C. Winthrop, Boston, N. E., 8vo, 1864, and the *Winthrop Papers*, which form the sixth and seventh volumes of the fourth series of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The following is an alphabetical list of some of the persons mentioned.

Roger Alabaster, of Hadleigh.

Tho. Alabaster, died at Assington, 16 Sept., 1620.

Will. Alabaster, D.D., born at Hadleigh, died April, 1640.

William Ames, D.D., born in Norfolk, died Nov., 1613.

Sir Hen. Appleton, bart., of South Bemfleet, Essex.

Sir Isaac Appleton, died at Little Waldegrave, 14 Sept., 1608.

Sam. Appleton, born at Little Waldingfield, 1586, settled at Ipswich, N.E., about 1636.

Sam. Appleton, born at Little Waldingfield, 1622 or 1624, military commander and patriot, died 4 Nov., 1699.

Sir Nathaniel Barnadiston, of Kedlington, died 1658.

Sir Fra. Barington, died 1628.

Ric. Bellingham, Recorder of Boston, Lincolnshire, 1625-33, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, died 7 Dec., 1672.

Mrs. Browne, burnt at Bury for the murder of her husband, 19 March, 1604-5.

Bumsted, sometime a tailor of Melford, servant to lord Savage, sent to the Tower for seditious words, 1636.

Ric. Butcher, town clerk of Stamford.

Laurence Chaderton, D.D., master of Eman coll. Cambridge, and *Cicely* his wife.

Will. Clopton occurs about 1627.

Will. Coddington, of Boston, Lincolnshire, treasurer of Massachusetts, and chief magistrate of Rhode island, an author, died 1 Nov., 1678.

Mrs. Sarah Coppinger, wife of *Henry*, surnamed the black Henry Coppinger, of Lavenham, mentioned 1636.

Rev. Joh. Cotton, of Boston, Lincolnshire, died 28 Dec., 1652.

Miles Corbet, of Great Yarmouth, regicide, executed 19 April, 1662.

Sir Rob. Crane, died about 1643.

Rev. Ezekiel Culverwell, deprived rector of Great Stambidge, Essex, died about 1637.

Hen. Dade, L.L.B., commissary of Suffolk.

Steph. Day, a locksmith at Cambridge, emigrated to America, and was the first printer there, died 22 Dec., 1668, æt. 58.

Sir Symonds D'Ewes, died 18 April, 1650.

Eman Downing, son of Geo. Downing, of Ipswich, schoolmaster, bapt. at S. Lawrence, Ipswich, 1 Jan., 1585-6.

Sir Geo. Downing, of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire. died 1684.

Joshua Downing, occurs 1627.

Rev. Giles Firmin, son of Giles Firmin, apothecary of Sudbury, ejected rector of Shalford, Essex, died April 1697.

Rev. Joh. Fiske, born in St. James Elmham, Suff., 1601, educated at King's coll. Cambridge, Master of Salem school, died 14 Jan., 1677.

Dudley Fortescue, hanged himself at Bluntshall, in Little Wrattling, 9 Sep., 1604.

Will. Gager, of Little Waldingfield, surgeon, died at Charlestown, 20 Sept., 1630.

Brampton Gurdon, of Assington, living 1649, æt. 83.

Brampton Gurdon, third son of Mr. Brampton Gurdon, died at London, 15 Nov., 1621.

Mrs. Judith Gurdon, died 13 Dec., 1617.

Will. Gurdon, died at Cambridge, 24 Dec., 1620.

Sir Geo. Harvey, Lieutenant of the Tower, died 8 Aug., 1605, ag. 72.

Joh. Haynes, of Essex, governor of Massachusetts and Connecticut, died Jan., 1653-4.

Sir Fra. Hynde, of Cambridgeshire, died 21 March, 1595-6.

- Isaac Johnson*, of Boston, Lincolnshire, died 30 Sept., 1630, and the lady *Arbella* his wife, daughter of the earl of Lincoln, who died about a month before her husband.
- Keightley*, a blacksmith of Linton, killed by a fall from a horse immediately after laughing at his father's being kicked, 2 May, 1603.
- Rev. *Joh. Knewstubs*, B.D., of Cockfield, died 29 May, 1624.
- Rev. *Will. Leigh*, appointed rector of Groton, 1626-7.
- Sir *Edward Lewknor*, of Denham, died 3 Oct., 1605.
- Agnes Mildmay*, wife of *Will. Mildmay*, of Springfield Barnes, Essex, and widow of *Adam Winthrop*, died 13 May, 1565.
- Tho. Mildmay*, died 1 Dec., 1602.
- Sir *Tho. Mildmay*, of Springfield Barnes.
- Lady *Montagu*, born at Little Waldingfield, first married to sir Leonard Holiday, and then to sir *Hen. Montagu*, died 29 Oct., 1614.
- Herbert Pelham*, born in Lincolnshire, lived at Bures, buried in Suffolk, 1 July, 1673.
- Hugh Peters*, the regicide (married the widow of Edmund Reade of Wickford, Essex), executed 16 Oct., 1660.
- Will. Pyncheon*, of Springfield, Essex, founder of Springfield N. E. an author, Died in England, Oct., 1662.
- Rev. *Ezekiel Rogers*, son of rev. *Ric. Rogers*, of Weathersfield, died 23 Jan., 1660-1.
- Rev. *Joh. Rogers*, of Denham, died 8 Oct., 1636.
- Ambrose Rookewood*, of Coldham Hall, hung, drawn, and quartered, for treason, at Bury, Jan., 1605-6.
- Rob. Ryece*, of Preston, Suffolk, antiquary, Died about 1638 (wrote some of his letters under signatures of *Lawrence Browne* and *Thomas Smyth*.)
- Rev. *Hen. Sands*, rector of Groton, died Nov., 1626.
- Sir *Will. Spring*, of Pakenham, died 1638.
- Rev. *Rob. Stansby*, the deprived rector of Westhorpe.
- Nic. Strut*, the rich clothier of Hadleigh, died 4 Feb., 1601-2.
- Sam. Symonds*, of Yeldham, Essex, died 12 Oct., 1678.
- Phil. Tilney*, esq., died 13 March, 1601-2.
- Arthur Tyndal*, occurs 1616.
- Deane Tyndal*, occurs 1620.
- Sir *Joh. Tyndal*, of Great Maplested, master in chancery, assassinated 12 Nov., 1616.
- Sir *Will. Waldegrave*, junr., died 25 Nov., 1614.
- Rev. *Nathaniel Ward*, born at Haverhill, minister of Stondon Massey, and Shenfield, Essex, died 1653.
- Rev. *Sam. Ward*, of Ipswich, died 8 March, 1639-40.
- Welshe*, preacher, of Little Waldingfield, died 18 July, 1605.
- Sir *Rob. Wingfield*, the ancientest knight in Suffolk, died 21 March, 1595-6.
- Adam Winthrop*, born at Lavenham, 9 Oct., 1498, citizen and clothworker, of London, grantee 1544, of the manor of Groton, Suffolk, died 9 Nov., 1562.
- Adam Winthrop*, of Groton, auditor, of Trin. coll., Cambridge, died 1623, aged 75.
- Forth Winthrop*, student at Cambridge, 1627.
- Joh. Winthrop*, born at Edwardston, Suffolk, 12 Jan., 1587-8, first governor of Massachusetts, and author of the *History of New England*, died 26 March, 1649.
- Joh. Winthrop*, born at Groton, 12 Feb., 1605-6, governor of Connecticut, died 5 April, 1676.
- Matthew Wren*, successively bishop of Norwich, and Ely, (Prynnes attack on him entitled *Newes from Ipswich*, given in Collect. Mass, Hist. Soc. 4 ser. vi., 422.)
- Wyles*, merchant, of Ipswich, executed 27 July, 1607, for poisoning *Aldriche*, his wife's first husband.

As respects some of the above persons and many others connected with the Eastern Counties, valuable information may be obtained from a *Genealogical Dictionary* of the first settlers of New England, by James Savage, Boston, N. E., 4 vols., 8vo, 1860-62.

Cambridge.

C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER.

MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF YARMOUTH, &c.

Being recently at Yarmouth, my archæological taste led me to pay a visit to the noble church of St. Nicholas, in that town, also to those of Gorleston, Bradwell, Belton, and Burgh. Thinking my notes on the Monumental Heraldry, &c., and other matters, may prove interesting to the readers of the *East Anglian*, I have great pleasure in forwarding them to you.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, YARMOUTH.

In the chancel, which was thrown open and added to the body of the church, in October, 1864, having formerly, for many years, been blocked up, I found the following inscriptions to :—

1. Thomas Wakeman, Gent., died 3rd July, 1743. A cross wavy Erm. Crest, a lion's head erased, out of the mouth flames of fire issuing.

2. John Onley, Esq., died January 22nd, 1740, and Judith his wife, died 7th June, 1789. A pile, on a canton a mullet pierced, impaling *Wakeman*. Crest, a pelican in flames of fire ppr.

3. (Rich?) Bathurst, Gent., 7th April, 1701. Quarterly, 1 and 4, two bars Erm. between three crosses formée, a crescent in chief. 2, two greyhounds courant, in chief —? 3, a chevron charged with —? between two —? a lion (?) in base. Crest, a demi-arm embowed, holding in the hand a club spiked.

4. John Roope, Gent., 4th September, 1749, also Susanna his widow, July 18th, 1795. Seven pheons, a lion ramp., impaling *Wakeman*.

5. A slab to several members of the Wakeman family, with the names obliterated, arms remain as above.

6. Giles Wakeman, Gent., 1693, Susanna his wife, October 18th, 170... Samuel his son, March 19th, 1737, Judith his wife, daughter — Godfrey, July, ... 1746, and of Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Sayer, of the City of Norwich, gent., and eldest daughter of the above, August 31st, 1767; also of Martha, their youngest daughter, who died July 26th, 1777. *Wakeman*, impaling a chevron, between three swans' heads erased.

7. Captain William Peirson, who departed this life February 5th, 1743. Party per fesse crenellée, between three estoiles (?) Crest, a hawk (?) ppr.

8. Samuel Calthorpe, Gent., obijt May 4th, 1743; also Theodocia Manby, relict of Mr. John Manby, and sister of the above Samuel Calthorpe, Gent., who died 30th October, 1777. Chequy, a fess Ermine. Crest, a wolfe's head erased.

9. Mr. William Randall, merchant, died 3rd July, 1719; also Susan, his wife, died 5th May, 1722. On a cross five mullets, a crescent for difference. Crest, a goat's (?) head couped.

10. "The remains of Mrs. Sarah Leake, Widow, relict of John Leake, gent., nephew of Sr. Andrew Leake, admiral of the Blue, she died on ye 25th of March, 1743, also Rose Boddy, sister to the above Sarah Leake, who died May 14th, 1759." A cross saltire engrailed, charged with nine annulets. Crest, two birds supporting a triple plume of feathers.

11. Mary, wife of Thomas Clarke, Gent., collector of customs, in Yarmouth, and eldest daughter of John Halford, of Halford, in the county of Worcester, gent., died 16th July, 1692, aged 50 years and 8 months; also Mary, their daughter, ob. 18th December, 1696, aged 28 years. Thomas Clarke, Gent., ob. 25th August, 1708, æt. 68.

12. Hic jacet Franciscus Courtenaye (Jovii J. ?) Stirpe Courtenaica de castro Powderham in Agro Devonienſi, Navi Præſidariæ Capitaneus Qui centra Belgas Pro Regie et Patria Fortiter Dimicano Lethali Vulnere Peptitus Obiit Vicessim Die Novembris, Anno Domini, 1673. Three torteauxes, a cinquefoil in chief for difference.

13. Robert Cory, junr., and Anne his wife, died 1840; also Francis Preston, their eldest son, died 1842. 1, Sa. on a chevron Or., three estoiles Gu., between as many eagles' heads erased of the second. 2, Erm. a chief indented Gu. 3, Erm. three annulets Az. 4, Erm. on a chief Sa., three crescents Or. 5, gyrony of 10 Or. and Sa., on a chief Sa., two lions (?) heads.

14. John Atwood, Gent., died 25th Nov., 1724; Joanna his wife, April 17th, 1736, and their two sons; John Gibbs, died August 21st, 1730, and Robert, 1st February, 1737; and also of John Atwood, third husband of Mrs. Joanna Atwood, October 8th, 1738. The field replenished with acorns, a lion ramp., on an escutcheon of pretence, three cross crosslets fitchee. Crest, a peacock ppr.

15. Mr. Benjamin Bernard, died 1st February, 1736, also his elder brother Christopher, Mayor elect, died 29th September, 1740. A bear sejant. Crest, a demi bear coupéd.

16. Among the many memorials to the members of the Artis family, is one to James Artis, Esq., bailiff, mayor, and captain of Fuzileers, of this town, who died January 28th, 1724.

17. Anthony Taylor, Esq., who died 13th December, 1751, Mary Anne, his wife, died 29th September, 1758; also Sarah, their daughter, died August 15th, 1762. A lion passant gardant.

18. Robt. Ward, Esq., obiit March 3rd, 1741; also Eliz. Laycon, his eldest daughter, and relict of John Laycon, Esq., obiit 3rd April, 1798; also of John Laycon, Esq., son of the above, died 2nd February, 1811. A cross flory (?), impaling on a chief indented, three lions ramp. Crest, a lion (?) ramp.

19. The remains of Hannah, wife of Mr. John Smith, who died 9ber 24th, 1707; Mary, his second wife, died February 12th, 1718. John, the husband, who died January 16th, 1721, and their three sons. On a chevron between three hands full of barley ears (each containing five) three bees proper. Crest, an eagle regardant crowned with a naval crown.*

(To be continued.)

* Burke, in his *General Armoury*, gives under the name of Smith, of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, the following arms, granted in 1722. Gu. on a chevron Ar., between three hands full of barley ears (each containing five) Or, three bees proper. Crest, an eagle regardant and crowned with a naval crown Or, reposing the dexter foot upon a quadrant of the last, the string and plummet Az.

LANGLEY, NORFOLK.—No. 3 (VOL. II, p. 201.)

The Hall was built by — Berney, in 1740. Soon after, the estates became the property of the Proctors, and the four towers at the angles were erected by them. On the estate descending to Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, he added the corridors and wings. His successor, Sir Thomas, built the north dining room, the audit hall, and portico. His son, Sir William, re-arranged the south wing, and formed a noble reception room.

In the original building the rooms were small, but decorated in the most refined taste; the chimney pieces and ceilings throughout the building are not surpassed in any mansion in the Eastern district. The vast accumulation of art treasures deposited in the hall, were chiefly collected by the late Sir Thomas, and the Dame Mary his wife. The cabinet collection of paintings is enriched by specimens from the easels of most artists, from the revival of the arts to the present generation. Teniers, Posans, Sal. Rosa, Claude, Gainsborough, Wilson, Vandyke, Van Os, Beechy, and Opie, with others high in the estimation of the noblest judges, have choice specimens of their labours on the walls of Langley. Examples of votive altars, and the celts of the Romans, and statuary, will be found amongst the treasures. The ancient china is truly fine, the huge but rare mortuary jars of the Eastern nations, with the finest productions of many modern potteries, enrich the beautiful collection.

Although the park is deficient in undulations, the falling off is amply compensated by the rich clothing of woods, which succeeding possessors have fostered with scrupulous care; trees remain whose wide spread branches sheltered the Hobarts, Berneys, and Proctors before the Beauchamps were there, but it was reserved for them to shield from the woodman's axe these old grey trunks, evidences of centuries past, and are perhaps living remains of some unbounded forest. The park has been materially increased by different possessors, but the most important additions are now (1865) being made by the present baronet.

A PEDIGREE OF CASTELL, OF RAVENINGHAM, TO CORRECT THAT GIVEN
BY PARKIN, HISTORY OF NORFOLK, VOL. VIII, P. 47.

The Reverend Alfred Suckling, the historian of Suffolk, in his notes relative to Raveningham, Norfolk, now deposited in the British Museum, Additional MS. 18,477, p. 17, has left us a pedigree of the family of Castell, on which he remarks; "Mr. Parkin has given the Pedigree of this family (vol. viii), but as it is defective I shall insert the following, collected from family papers, and other authentic records."

In the early generations these pedigrees are nearly alike, I shall, therefore, content myself by giving Mr. Suckling's corrections in a narrative form, but in the latter the difference is so considerable, that I think it would be well to print it *in extenso*. From the inscriptions on the numerous monuments which still remain in the church, I have been able to make

considerable additions, thereby rendering the pedigree, I hope, tolerably complete.

Mr. Suckling's pedigree commences a generation earlier than that of Blomefield (*i.e.* Parkin.)

Nicholas Castell, Esq., Lord of Horningtoft, *temp.* Henry III, married a daughter of Henry Bokenham, Esq., of Snetterton, and had issue Walter, living *temp.* Henry III and Edward I, who married Sarah *Joscelyne*, and not *Roscelyne*, as stated by Parkin.

His grandson, Sir Gregory, was living *temp.* Edward III, and had a sister, Julia Castell, married to William Bokenham.

Sir Gregory's great-great-grandson, Nicholas Castell, married Margaret *Spayn*, called by Parkin *Slain*. His son, Humfrey Castell, is said to have married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Fleet, Esq. From a curious old brass in Raveningham church, we learn that this Margaret married secondly Rauf Willughby:—

“Margaret Sumtyme the Wyff of Hounfrey Castyll,
late Wyff unto Rauf Willughby,
Squier toe Kyng Richard the thyrd' body.”

She died 9th March, 1483 (23 Edward IV).

Both Parkin and Suckling have overlooked this fact. In Parkin's time, or rather, I suppose, in Blomefield's, there was “lately remaining” one of the brass escutcheons which had ornamented the tomb, which, he says, was “Or, two bars Gules three water budgets Argent, *Willoughby*, impaling, a lion rampant bruised with a bendlet, probably *Bokenham*, or *Branch*.” The fact is they are neither one nor the other, but those of *Fleet*,* and therefore we have the arms of Willughby, impaling those of his wife. If I remember rightly, there are three marks in the stone where shields have been inserted. Having discovered this, we can easily conjecture the other two, one would probably have been *Castell* impaling *Fleet*, the other *Willoughby* alone.

Humfrey Castell had issue two sons, Leonard and John. Leonard had issue Ralph, and Gregory, whom Suckling calls fourth son. Gregory married Margaret, daughter of Anthony Wright, and had 1, Gregory, married Alice Knight, and had issue Joan, who died 1605, *s.p.*, 2, Ralph, married Constance Laws.

The above Ralph married Anne, daughter of Sir R. Townsend, and had issue John, of Lavingingham, in Suffolk, who had Roger, ob. *s.p.*; three daughters (Parkin, p. 49), and John, who married Frances, daughter of Thomas Plater, of Sotterly, in Suffolk, and was buried 16th April, 1593, aged 44, with whom the tabular pedigree begins.

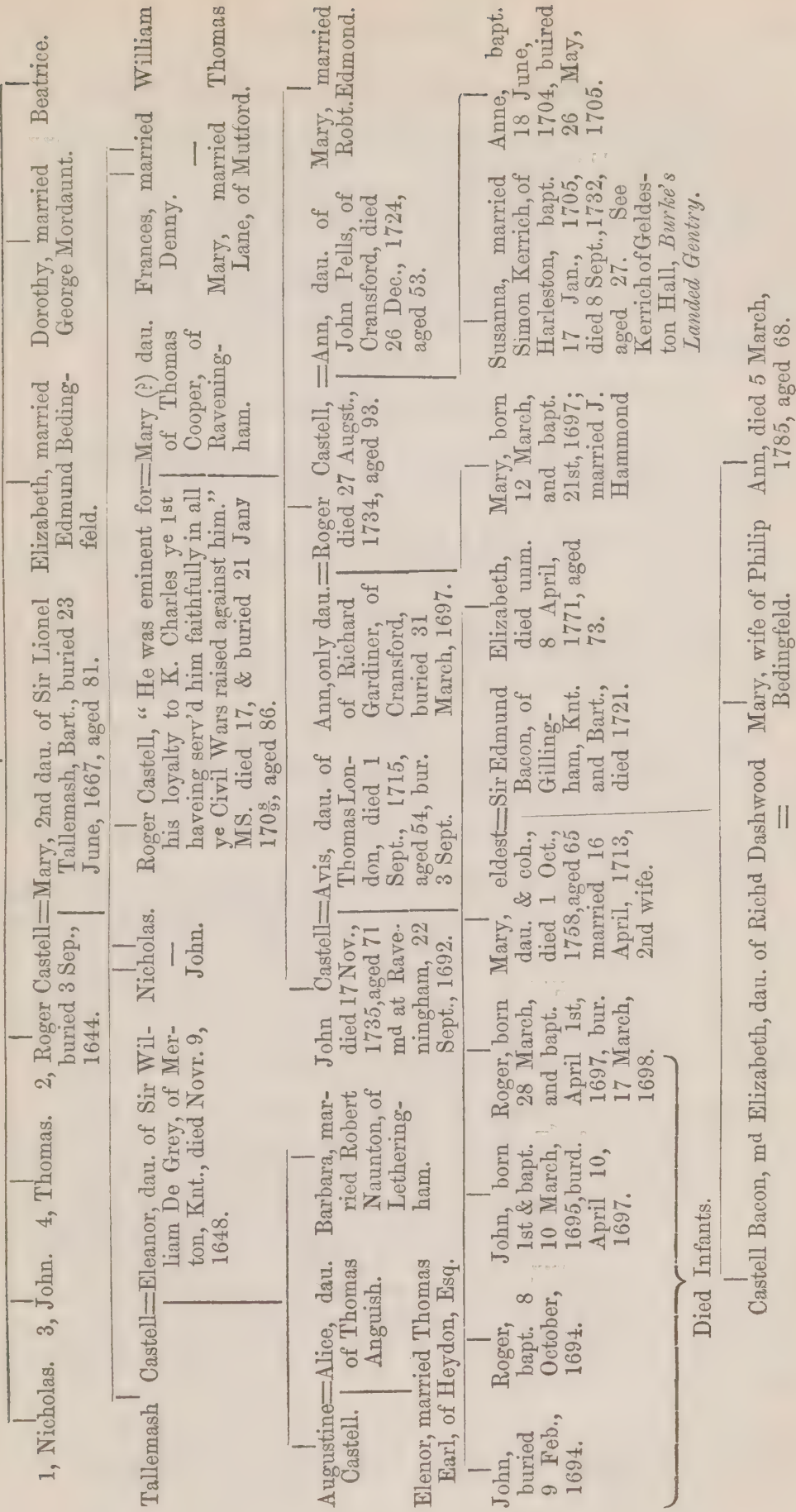
His wife Frances, was buried 24th February, 1614, aged 63.

GEO. W. MARSHALL.

* *Fleet*—Ar. a lion rampant Gu., over all a bendlet Sa.—*Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry*.

Arms :—Argent, three Castles triple turreted Gules. *Crest* :—A Dragon's head couped.

JOHN CASTELL=Frances Plater.



See Baronetage.

MURRAIN IN 1581 AND ITS SUPPOSED CAUSE.

In the volume of the *East Anglian* for the year 1814, p. 21, is the following extract, under the heading "Collectanea."—W. H. S.

Essex over-run by Mice.—In the year of Christ, 1581, an army of mice so overrun the marshes in Dengey Hundred, near unto Southminster, in this county, that they shore the grass to the very roots, and so tainted the same with their venomous teeth, that a great murrain fell upon the cattle which grazed thereon, to the great loss of their owners.—*Speed's Theatre of Britain.*

 QUERIES.

Dutfin.—What is the origin of this word as applied to the bridle of a cart horse? Forby does not attempt a derivation.—S.

Font Inscriptions.—May I suggest the propriety of making a note in your pages of whatever inscriptions are to be found on East Anglian Fonts.—BETA.

Family of Dalton.—I have lately become possessed of a gold enamelled Ring, inscribed on the inside "R. DALTON, OB. SEPT. 14, 1762, ÆT. 39." Can any of your readers help me to identify the party memorialised?—L.

Paper Making in Cambridgeshire.—Fuller, in his *Worthies*, says, "there are mills nigh Sturbridge Fair, where paper was made in the memory of our fathers. Pity the making thereof is disused." I shall be thankful for any particulars of the introduction and cessation of this manufacture in that county.—CANTAB.

Burials in Church Walls.—I shall be obliged for any instances in the counties of Cambridge, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, of a custom that I believe was far from being uncommon in the 13th and 14th centuries, of burying in the walls of churches. The name of the church, date, and thickness of the wall, and whether anything is visible on either or both the inside or outside of the edifice; and whether it be in the wall of the chancel, or body of the church; or on the north or south side.—L. S.

Gridley.—In the parish of Belchamp Otton, North Essex, is a farm called "Gridley's." I am informed that many houses, &c., in that neighbourhood having names ending in S, take them from former occupiers or owners. But no one of the surname Gridley has held this for some ninety years. The surname itself appears to have been taken from some place of the same name. I should be much obliged to any correspondent of the *East Anglian*, who would give me any information about the name Gridley. Whether it be about any person bearing that name a century or more ago, or any place in any part of Great Britain of the name, or this particular place in Essex.—E. G. R.

 ERRATA.

Page 213, line 23, for "undersigned" read "unsigned."

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

DECEMBER, 1865.

NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 12.

Bungay Saint Mary (continued from vol. II, p. 230.)

**(Mary—Philip and Mary.)*

Receipt.

1554 It. rec. for fearme of monk's land, lying in
bungaie feld xvjd.

Payments.

Jtm. paid to Edward Molle for iiijor Turned
staves for the canapie, for a frame for the cana-
pie, and for a newe harrowe † for candells at
easter ijs. viijd.

Jtm. for ij Dossyn poynts for the Teyng of
the Canapie clothe to the frame ij.

Jt. for Wettching the Sepulture viijd.

Jt. paid to the said John Codd for ij ownees
& di of Spanyshe silke for the pendaunt ‡ vs.

Jt. paid for a ownee of Styttchen Silk xxd.

Jt. paid to farthing for making the Pendants ijs. iiijd.

Jt. pd. to Bartlett's wife for weavyng the
fringe xvijjd.

Jt. paid for a ownee of Blewe threde ij.

Jt. for Styttchen Silke for the Pendaunts xd.

Jt. paid to Turner of Ersh'm for making ye
canapie || over the Sacrament for viii Daies worke

* Queen Mary reigned solely from 6th July, 1553, to 24th July, 1554; and jointly with Philip from that date to her death, 17th November, 1558.

† The rowell or corona.

‡ See *East Anglian*, vol. i, p. 321.

|| The blessed sacrament was reserved by the church before the reformation in the altar, or in a hanging tabernacle over the altar, above which a canopy was placed.

	at vjd. the daye	iijs.
	Jt. paid to willm Caynie for Paynting of ye canape	iijs. iiijd.
	Jt. to Orlowe for iiijz of hayer for the Alter*	xijd.
	Jt. to goodwyn, of Beckylls, for mending the crosse	xijd.
	Jt. paid to Willm Elleys for A newe legend	xxs.
	Jt. paid to Edward Molle for ij holie water strenkills †	iiijd.
	Jt. for mending the Clock	iiijd.
	Jt. for ij plates for ye Pricketts afore ye rood lofft ‡	jd.
<i>Philip and Mary.</i>		
1555	Jt. pd. for a clothe of lynnyn wch was hung before the crucifix in Lent	iijs.
	Jt. pd. for staynyng of the said clothe	xijd.
	Jt. pd. to Turner for making a crosst of tymber for Lent	xxd.
	Jt. pd. for a yron hook for the vaile	ijd.
	Jt. for a newe color to ye p'ishe p'st surples	ijd.
	Jt. pd. for mending the laten Crosst	xd.
	Jt. for lights to ye heost at hallowmes §	iiijd.
	Jt. for skoring the great lecterne, ye candelsticks, and the sencers	xijd.
	Md. ther was deliv'd more to Thoms codd, one of the churchrevys, the xxij daye of Julye, in Ao 1556, for leading of the South syde of the Church, ijli. vjs. vijd.	
1556	Jt. paid to Snelling tailor for makyng a stole of Redde velvett ¶	iiijd.
	Jt. for Skoring the great Candellsticks, the iiij or Candellsticks for the Auter, the Holie water stoppe, ye sencers & crismatorie	xijd.
	Jt. for writing the Invitorie** that was d'd to ye bishoppe of the Church goods	ijd.

* The altar was most probably built up of brick and mortar, and this iiijz "of Hayer," I take to mean *three bushels* of that article, used in making the mortar.

† Sprinklers, to sprinkle holy water with.

‡ There are two kinds of candlesticks, one with a socket, the other with a pricket. See an illustration in Pugin's *Roodcreens*, shewing the candlestick on the rood loft. The plates were perhaps to catch the wax.

|| Collar for the neck of surplice.

§ All Saints' Day. Perhaps the host or blessed sacrament was carried in procession this day, and lights on such occasions were indispensable.

¶ A narrow piece of stuff, silk, satin, or velvet, broader somewhat at the ends, worn round the neck of the priest, crossed on the breast, and hanging down to the knees, or a little lower.

** The particulars of this inventory are not entered.

NOTE. A Memorandum states "that ij cwt. xxxvij*li*. of lead was purchased of Trinity parish for leading the Church, iiij*li*. xijs. viij*d*."

Receipt.

1557 Jt. rec. more owt of the towne Chyste on TrynYTE Sundaie, in Ao 1557, for x c. xxxij*li*. of leade iiiij*l*. xijs. viij*d*.

Payments.

Jt. paid to the Paynter for Paynting the lent crosse xij*d*.

Jt. paid to the fletcher for glewyng of the same crosse ob.

Jt. for puttyng the rope into the pulley in the ruffe of the Church, to drawe up the clothe before the crucifix ij*d*.

Jtm. the howslyn * towells washing iiij*d*.

Jtm. paid for convaying the books of the S'vice in King edward's lif, to bekylls, to the com-myssarye iiij*d*.

Jtm. paid to the Stayner for washing the table† of St. christover xvij*d*.

Jtm. paid to bateman for mendinge wher the pyxt Dothe remayne with the Sacramente iiij*d*.

Jtm. paid for mending one of the gret candlesticks that ye boys ded breake ijs. iiij*d*.

Jt. paid for iiij ymags, that is, for the marye and John, & the vowes of ye church xlvjs. viij*d*.

Jtm. for ffetching home of the ymages iiij. iiij*d*.

Jtm. for the mens drynke ther viij*d*.

Jtm. paid for my charge & travell at dyu'se tymes to norwiche vs.

1558 Jtm. paied to Edward molle And his man, for a Daies worke for setting vppe the ymages of St. Marie and St. John, on the Rood lofft vd.

Jt. pd. to the visitor at estorn when he came a visitac'on to vewe the ornaments rec. by Mr. Rapton. iiij*d*.

Jt. paid to Edward moll for making a crosse staff job.

* When the holy eucharist was administered, the communicants held a cloth under their mouths that no particle of the consecrated host, if it fell, might touch the ground. Shakspear alludes to this when he says that Hamlet's father was sent out of the world *unhouseld*, unaneled.—Act I, scene v.

† This table or tablet had been obliterated by whitewash, in 1547, Edward the sixth's time, and now restored. See *East Anglian*, vol. ii, page 227.

Md. ther was rec. by Mr. Sudborn, Churchreve, at the buriall of Mrs. Harvy, for certayne tapers of ye sepulture light yt were then occupied, *xxd.*

* *Elizabeth.*

1559	Jtm. payed for making the Pascall and Coolors† of waxe too John ffelld	<i>viijd.</i>
	Jtm. payed to molle for takyng downe the ymages ‡	<i>vijd.</i>
	Jtm. payed to Cotes and but for breking the ymages	<i>iiijd.</i>
	Jtm. payed to felld and towtlaye for breking down the Auter & carang awaye the same	<i>viijd.</i>
	Jtm. payed to John felld for a dayes worke in brekyng down the Auters wth meate	<i>ixd.</i>
	Jtm. payed to Mrs. Wharton for A saulter	<i>ijs.</i>
	Jtm. payed to Edward felld for a booke of S'vyce	<i>vjs.</i>
	Jtm. payed to Edward felld for a booke of the Jnunceons (<i>Injunctions</i>)	<i>vjd.</i>
	Jtm. payed for a booke of the homolies	<i>ijs. ijd.</i>
	Jtm. payed rent to St Jhon feaery ffor rent of one Acr in Ersh'm	<i>jd.</i>
1560	Jt. paid to Sr Robt. Hewlaye, ye curate, for bread and wyne for Dyu'se comvnyons, wch he paied	<i>xviijd.</i>
	Jtm. paid to Orlowe, & vnto ij boyes that holpe hym in takyn downe the Alter next the vestrye, for wags, meat and Drinke	<i>xijd.</i>
	Jtm. paid for chargs at Beckylls when the quene her Mat' comishioners were there	<i>x^d.</i>

A few pages further on is the following memorandum, viz.

Md. Jt. the xxviiij of M'che, in Ao 1557, the p'ishners Did alowe and paye to John codd the elder, for certayn charge that he hadd paid for the churchreves, for making the rode, the hoest, ye Sepulture, and for xxxiiij*li.* of waxe for the Sepulture, for the pixt & pixt clothe, the holy water stoppe, and the Sencers, vi*li.*

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

* It was declared immediately after the accession of Elizabeth, by proclamation, that the Romish ritual should be observed till altered by Parliament, except the elevation of the host.

† The paschal candle was blessed on Holy Saturday, and burned at mass until the gospel on Ascension day. "Coolers off waxe," I shall be glad to have explained.

‡ On 8th May, 1559, Parliament established the Queen's spiritual supremacy, and restored religion to the same state as in Edward VI reign. This and several subsequent entries in this year shew the protestant faith to be now fully established.

|| Dame Christian Wharton, in 1577, founded the five almshouses under one roof, in Trinity Parish, Bungay, abutting on the lower Olland Street, for aged poor people.

LANGLEY, NORFOLK.—NO. 4 (VOL. II, PP. 200, 247.)

Allow me to add a few particulars relative to Langley church, to the account given in your pages by Mr. H. Daveney.

“On entering the church,” says Mr. Daveney, “the extreme order which prevails, and the utmost neatness, is at once impressed upon the visitor.” I am pleased to learn that this is the case, for when I visited the church on the 13th of August, 1864, I found the pavement one mass of dirt and dust, and on removing the matting, in order to copy the inscriptions upon the paving stones, disinterred from their last (?) resting places a small colony of dead bats. The whole appearance of the sacred edifice was far nearer that of a “hedge-chapel,” than of an English parish church; and I do not hesitate to say that, being well acquainted with most of the parish churches in this corner of East Anglia, I do not recollect having seen any one of them in an apparently less cared for or more neglected state. I could only wish I were Archdeacon!

I took notes of nearly all the arms in the church, but I regret to say that I omitted to notice the singular coat which Mr. Daveney remarks as remaining on the font—“Quarterly, over all a bend, here made to resemble the stroke of bastardy.” The *bend* is not a mark of bastardy. When we speak of a bend *only*, we imply that it is dexter. The *baton sinister* is the usual mark of illegitimacy.

The monuments are very plain tablets, and of recent date, but as they relate to a well-known family, should, I think, be recorded in your pages.

On the chancel floor:—

1. *Infra requiescunt Mortales Reliquiæ Thomæ Beauchamp Procter, Equitis Aurati, Qui Vitæ filum abruptit, Junii die 29, Anno post se natum 70o, post natum Christum, 1827mo.*

On the south wall of the chancel:—

2. To the memory of George Beauchamp Procter, Esq., of Fordplace, Thetford, brother of the late Sir Thomas Beauchamp Procter, Bart. He died on the 10th May, 1838, aged 79. Also, of Charlotte his wife, eldest daughter of Robert Palmer, Esq., of Hurst, in the County of Berks, who died Sep. 10th, 1838, aged 74.

3. Sacred to the Memory of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Procter, Bart., of Langley Park, in this county, who died on the 29th day of June, 1827, in the 71st year of his age. This tribute of affection, duty, and gratitude, was erected by his son and successor, Sir William. Also, of Dame Mary his wife, who died on the 25th of December, 1847, in the 89th year of her age. “As in Adam all die, so in Christ shall all be made alive.”

4. This marble is placed as the tribute of filial and paternal affection, to the memory of Sir William Beauchamp Procter, of this place, and of Tottenham, in the County of Middlesex, Baronet, and Knight of the Bath, and many years representative in Parliament for that County, who died the 16th of September, 1773, aged 51 years, and is interred at Tottenham. Also, of Thomas and Robert, children of his son and successor, Sir Thomas, and Dame Mary his Wife. Thomas died 17th June, 1789, aged 5 years, and is buried in this chancel. Robert died 23 May, 1813, aged

26 years, and is interred at Bangalore, in the East Indies, where he was serving as Captain in the Honourable Company's Horse Artillery.

5. In memory of the Rev. William Henry Beauchamp, M.A., second son of Sir William Beauchamp Procter, Bart., Rector of Chedgrave, and perpetual curate of this parish, who was killed by a fall from his carriage, on the 19th day of March, 1853, in the 36th year of his age. This tablet is placed as a tribute of parental regard and affection by his afflicted father. Psalm xxxix, 8. 1 Thess. iv, 14.

On the north wall of the chancel:—

6. This marble is placed in testimony of the paternal affection of Sir William Beauchamp Procter, Baronet, and Dame Anne his wife, for Julia and Emma their third and fourth daughters. Julia died at Langley on the 3rd of October, 1828, aged 12 years, and is interred in this place. Emma died at Paris in her 6th year, whose mortal remains were deposited in the Cemetery of Père La Chaise, on the 4th of February, 1827. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

7. Sacred to the memory of Mary, widow of the late Rev. H. C. Hobart, Canon of Hereford, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thos. Beauchamp Procter, Bart., who died at Catton, May the 5th, 1854. This tribute of gratitude and affection for a beloved parent, has been placed by her son Charles Robert. John xi, v. 25.

I am at a loss to understand the following sentence. It appears to me improbable that a priest, before the Reformation, should have been buried beneath the stone, which, in his lifetime, served for an altar. "There are two large slabs, on one there is at the head two small crosses, and one midway. The two once at the base are worn away, thus leaving but an imperfect memorial of the 'five wounds,' but there is no inscription to him who now lies beneath, but once stood before it as he cheered the penitent, or elevated the host that all might see 'Him.'"

Mr. Daveney remarks that a "brass to a member of the ancient Berney family is in a most excellent state of preservation, having been, and still is, protected by the large pew, appropriated to the Beauchamp family." From this sentence, the reader might infer that the pew had been erected for the especial protection of this relic of ancient art. This, unfortunately, is not the case. The pew, a hideous modern erection, placed regardless of the monument, so as to cover the shield of arms thereon, thus partially hiding the brass. The figure is happily left entire, with the inscription, "Here lyeth, expecting the second comming of our Lord Jesus Christ, ye body of Robert Berney, Esq., who lived 79 years, and died the 23th of Avgvst, 1628."

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

(To be continued.)

Dutfin.—This term is a compound of the Anglo-Saxon words *Dyt*. *v.* to close or shut up; and *Fin* from *pinna*, a pin or bolt,—the close fastening to the bridle of a cart horse.—R. C.

OLD WILLS.—NO. V. (VOL. II, P. 81.)

Will of John Danyell the Elder, 1507.

In dei nomine amen. The last day of March, The yere of our lorde god, m^l. vc. and vii. I, John Danyell thelder, Bocher, of Hadleigh, in the countie of Suff., beyng in full hole mynde, and stedfast in god, make my testament in this man' Wise. ffirst, I bequeth my soule to almighty god, to or blissed lady seynt Mary, and to all the holy company of heven. And my body to be sepultured in seynt Mary church yerde of Hadleigh, aforesaid. Also, I bequeth to the high aulter of the same church, for my tythes and offeryngs necligently forgotten, xs. It. I bequeth to the repa'tion of Hadley church, to be paid within my moneths mynde, iiii*s*. iiii*d*. It. I bequeth to Kersey church, and to the honour of the ymage of our lady, and to the moost profitte of the same church vis. viii*d*. It. I bequeth to or lady chapell of Hadley brigge xii*lb*. Wex, to brenne in the honour of our lady, by the space of xii moneths in the same chapell at festiuall tymes. It. I bequeth to the grey ffreers of Ippeswiche, A trentall to be doon for me and my frends, xs. It. I bequeth to the almes folks at Magdaleyn chapell or there aboute, eu'y Weke xii*d*., to their sustentac'on, to be paid eu'y Satirday in flesshe, and in lente in fissue by the space of xii monethes imediatly folowing after my decesse. It. I will there be founde an honest preest to synge for me and my frends in Hadleigh church, the space of ii yeres. It. I bequeth to Agnes Dey, my daught', vi siluer sponys. It. I bequeth to Alice Danyell, my daught', to hir mariage, xli*i*. in money, and vi silu' sponys. And aftir the decesse of my Wif, I will that the same Alice, my daught' shalhaue the house that I bought of Sedge, w^t the lands on the bakside purchased of William Clerk. It. I bequeth to John Danyell, my son, my ten' in Brissett, withall that longith therto, and he to entre the same day that he is maried. It. I geve and bequeth to Agnes my Wif, all my houses, lands, and tent's, Whersoer' they be (for) t'me of hir life, except that is before bequethed. And after the decesse of Agnes my Wif, I will that John my son, shalhaue theym bothe free and bound. It. I bequeth to the same John, my son, a dosseyn of silu' sponys. Also, I will y^t there be bought A coope, and that I geve to Hadley church to the valor of xli*i*. The Residue of all my goods and catells not bequethed, I geve and bequeth to Agnes my Wif, and John my son, Except the same John shall not medyll w^t no goodes nor catalls that is within my house, but at the request of the said Agnes my Wif, his moder.

Vnto this my p'sent testament, I make and ordeigne to be myn executors Agnes my Wif, and John Danyell my son. And I mekely beseche Thomas Hoberd, to be sup'uisor to see my present testame't directly fulfilled. And I geve hym for his good cou'saile and labor xxs.

(Proved at Lanehith, July 10th, 1507.)

Thomas Edger, Esq. (vol. II, p. 154).—I beg to inform you he was *not* the member for Orford. The member for Orford in 1658, was his cousin, resident at North Glemham, or Glemham Magna, which estate was in the "Edgar" family for above four hundred years, and occupied by them as their family seat. This Thomas Edgar married the daughter of his father's cousin, Sir Lionel Playters, Bart., and deceased July 24th, 1699.

The Thomas Edgar who delivered the charges, was son of Lionel Edgar, of Framsdon, and was in the Commission of the Peace for the county of Suffolk, and for some time Recorder of the corporations of Ipswich, Eye, and Orford, in the same county. He deceased 1692, aged 91 years, and is the direct ancestor of the Edgars of Red House, Ipswich.

The sister of Thomas Edgar, of Ipswich, married the grandfather of Gibbon, the historian.—ELIZABETH EDGAR, *Red House Park*.

FONT INSCRIPTIONS (VOL. II, P. 274.)

Beta's suggestion of recording in the *East Anglian* "whatever inscriptions are to be found on East Anglian Fonts," is very proper; and this may be easily carried out by the parochial clergy, in the counties through which this useful publication circulates, with very little labour to each individual, and yet afford much archæological information to the public—I say, can be easily carried out by the parochial clergy, because Inscriptions on Fonts are the exception, and not the rule, and a date on a baptismal font is very rarely to be found. There is a black letter inscription at Worlingworth, Suffolk, on the font in that church, said to have been brought there from the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's. Occasionally, initial letters are to be met with that afford a clue to the figures sculptured on a font, or to the names of the donor. Unless my memory deceives me, the font at Lowestoft has (or had) a black-letter inscription; and there were initials on that in the church of Orford, Suffolk. Beta's inquiry will, no doubt, draw forth other instances, perhaps, in the fragments of desecrated fonts which have been thrust out of many a church by modern decorations; for such profanations still, now and then, are perpetrated through the ignorance or vanity of a Church Restorer, or the conceited Architect whom he employs. Although the Society of Antiquaries may thoroughly understand the principle of the Free Masons in the mediæval ages, provincial architects and decorators sometimes commit most absurd blunders, and instead of repairing, utterly destroy the original beauty of a ruined church.

Queen's Gardens.

R. C.

The font at Acle, Norfolk, retains some of its original colouring, and is ornamented with symbols of the four Evangelists. Round the base this:—

Orate pro a'iabus qui istu' fontem in honore dei fecerunt fecit. Anno d'ni Milli'o cccc. De'imo.

G. W. M.

PEDIGREE OF CASTELL (VOL. II, P. 273.)

Page 271, last line, read "still remain in the church *and the Parish Registers*, I have," &c.

Ann, wife of Roger Castell, was buried 31st March, 1698, and not 1697, as stated in the pedigree.

Elizabeth Castell, who died unmarried, in 1771, was born 15th March, and baptized 17th, 1698.

For MS. under Roger Castell, generation 3rd, read M.I. (*i.e.* monumental inscription.)

Page 272, for *Or*, line 20, read *on*.

Please to add these from the Raveningham Parish Register. "Roger Castell, Esq., was buried January 27th, 1708." Who was he? "Edmund son of Castell Bacon, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, was born October 14th, and baptized on ye 15th, 1749."

"Dashwood, son of Castell Bacon, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, born January 3rd, and baptized February 4th, 1752, new style."

G. W. M.

MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF YARMOUTH, &c.—NO. 2 (VOL. II, P. 270.)

20. Here resteth the body of James, ye son of James and Anne Smithson, died May 21st, 1723; also Thomas their second son, dyed October, 1729; also Elizabeth, their daughter, died 1732. A chevron engrailed between three oak leaves slipped. Crest, a squirrel sejant, holding in its paws a sprig of oak acorned and leaved ppr.

21. Here resteth ye body of William Browne, Esq., once Bayliff, and Mayor of this towne, died November 7th, 171... A chevron between three lions (?) gambs. Crest, a demi-arm couped, holding a lion's (?) gamb.

22. A slab, partially hid by forms, to the Venerable Gulielmi Lyng, A. M., Vicar of Fulburn, Cambs., died 3rd November, 1719. A fesse between six (3 and 3) torteauxes; impaling 1, a chevron between three conger eels (?) heads; 2, a lion rampant. Crest, a garb ppr.

23. Maria, daughter of Samuel Pake, M.D., died 5th June, 1714. An eagle displayed, charged on the breast with three ermine spots between three fleurs-de-lis. Crest, a celestial crown, issuant therefrom two branches of palm.

24. Hic sita est Maria Thomæ Macro, S. T. P. obit x cal. Feb. anno salutis, 1724: also Thomas Macro, hujus ecclesiæ per 21 Annos pastor fidus. Ob. XVI cal. April, A.D., 1743. Two bars wavy, a lion's head couped ducally crowned, impaling a chevron engrailed, on a chief three mullets. Crest, a lion's head couped ducally crowned.

25. A small brass plate to several members of the Bracy and Taylor family, of Yarmouth, affixed to the wall of the chancel, on the north side, by John Taylor Bracy, their present representative, 1865. 1, Sa. two hands couped at the elbow, on a bend Argent a baton Sa. Crest, a demi-arm grasping a dagger. Motto, Hanc (?) manus inimica tyranus. 2, Sa. a lion passant guard. Or. Crest, a tiger (?) passant. Motto, Deo non fortuna.

26. A large monument with columns, &c., M. S. Samuelis Fuller armigeri, quid hujus Burgi bis Ballivus dem Prætor et ad memorabilem anno, 1666. Conventum, multaque inde Parliamenta missus hini Burgensis, egregia ubique justitiarum, prudentiarum, pictatis, monumenta reliquit. Ex. Rosa, Ricardi, Huntington, armig. filia. Hic juxta posita. Samuelem, Elizam, Joannem, Ricardum, Suscepit Liberos. In quibus Samuel ejusdem Burgi Aldermannus, Ricardus, L.L.D. in foro Admiralij Advocatus Generalis et Elizabetha parentum ad latera requiescunt. Obit 19o Maij, 1721, annum agens 75.—Below the above inscription is the following:—Parentibus Optimus Johannes filius natus secundus, Regiæ Magestati nuper ad Etruscos consul Et in primo Georgij secundi Parlamento Senator, et Rosa filia unica superest Marmor hoc mœrentes, f. M.DCC.XXVIII.

27. A mural monument in the chancel, with figure of the deceased reclining with an open book before her, and attired in the style of the times. Ego Hanna Dasset virgo juxta hanc stelam dormo at Expergesiam Resurgam. In Ætern'um vivam. Nam Redemptor meus vivit Migravi 18 die Augusti Anno Salutis, 1631, Ætatis 27. Quarterly 1 and 4 defaced, 2 and 3 fretty Or and Az.

28. A sepulchral recess in the north wall of the chancel, over which are these arms, a chevron fretty (?) between three birds. On the left side of this recess, near the top, is a fragment of some mural paintings. The only part observable are the semi effigies of knights armed.

29. A tablet to the memory of Thomas Pitt, Esq., Mayor, 1770, died 4th June, 1780. Also Dorcas his wife, died 16th September, 1778, and sixteen of their children. Ar. a fesse Gu. between three cross crosslets fitchee. Crest, an ostrich ppr.

30. Here resteth the body of Mr. Thomas Bradford, Alderman, once Bailiff, and afterwards Mayor of this town, died ye 3rd of July, 1703. On a fesse three bucks heads erased. Crest, a buck's head erased.

31. Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D., Rector of Morley and Yelverton, in this county, and eighteen years Minister of this parish. He died on the 7th of January, 1800. Below this is another tablet, to the memory of his relict Maria Susanna, daughter of James Bransby, Esq., of Shottisham, in this county, by an heiress of the family of Paston, died 3rd of July, 1807.—On both monuments are these arms, Vert, a fesse embattled Or, between two pheons in chief Ar., and as many shin bones in saltier, in base, on an escutcheon of pretence quarterly 1 and 4, Ar. on a bend cottised Sa. a lion passant gardant Or between two fleurs-de-lis Gu. 2 and 3 Ar., seven fleurs-de-lis in pile Sa., 3 2 1, a chief indented Or.

32. John Kittredge, surgeon, died August ye 25th, 1757. Adjoining this is another slab to other members of the family. Ar. a lion rampant gardant. Crest, out of a mural coronet a demi-lion rampant.

33. A neat tablet to the memory of Thomas Paine, R.N., died 25th June, 1854; also Charlotte his wife, died 5th August, 1859. Party per bend Or and Az., three roundles counter-changed.

34. A marble monument to Elizabeth, widow of Mr. John Ramey (who was lost at sea, December, 1718), died February 14th, 1758. Az. on a bend double cottised dancettée three eagles displayed.

35. A tablet with a long latin inscription to John Hall, who died in 1684. Three talbots (?) heads erased, impaling billety. Crest, a talbot's head erased as in the arms.

36. A marble monument, with military trophies, &c., to Sir William Gooch, Bart., who served throughout the wars of Queen Anne, assisted in the suppression of the Scotch rebellion of 1715, subsequently became Lieut. Governor of Virginia, and as Colonel of an American regiment, was at the seige of Carthagera, ob. December 17th, 1751. Party per pale Ar. and Sa. a chevron between three talbots passant counter-changed, on a chief Gu., as many leopards heads Or; impaling vaire Erm. and Sa. a canton Gu.

At this end (the east) of the church are the following hatchments:—

1. Ar. on a bend cottised (Sa. ?) a lion passant gardant of the first (?) between two fleurs-de-lis Gu. Crest, a lion's head erased Or.

2. Gu. three horses passant Ar. bridled Sa.

3. Party per pale Ar. and Sa., a chevron between three talbots passant counter-changed; on a chief Gu. as many leopards faces Or, impaling vair

Erm. and Sa. a canton Gu. Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or, a buck's head Ar. wreathed (ppr ?) collared Or and Gu.

4. Or, a fret Sa., on a chief of the second three mullets Or, pierced Sa.

5. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a fesse chequy Ar. and Az. ; 2 and 3, Ar. a lion rampant Gu. debruised by a bend raguly Or, on a fesse Az. 3 fleurs-de-lis Or.

6. Sa. a chevron Or between three owls Ar. ducally crowned Or, impaling barry (?) of eight Ar. and Gu., three crescents Erm. on a chief Or, two tilting spears saltierwise Ar. Crest, an owl crowned as in the arms. Motto, Prodesse Quam Conspici.

7. Ar. on a bend cottised Sa. three mullets of the first. Crest, a bent bow ppr., having an arrow on the string.

8. Gu. three lions passant gardant Or. Crest, a lion's head erased.

9. Sa. a dolphin naiant embowed Or, a crescent (Ar. ?) for difference. Crest, a dolphin as in the arms.

10. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Ar. a chevron between three rams heads erased. 2 and 3, Erm. two bendlets (?) Gu. Crest, out of a Marquis coronet a talbot's (?) head erased.

11. Same as the 2nd and 3rd quarterings of No. 10.

12. Quarterly, Erm. and Az. indented. Crest, a hawk (?) ppr.

In the windows of the south aisle are the following coats :—

1. Ar. a cross Gu., on the dexter chief quarter a sword erect of the 2nd. *City of London*.

2. Ar. a chevron chequy Gu. and Az., on a chief Az. a cross patee fitchee between two mullets Or.

3. Same as the last, impaling Erm. on a chief Sa. 3 crescents Ar.

4. Same as the impalement of No. 3

5. Ar. a cross Sable.

6. Sa. a cheveronnel Or (?) between three leopards faces (Or ?)

7. Sa. on a chevron Or., five pears Gu., between three cinquefoils Ar.

In the same aisle are the following monuments :—

1. A tablet with a long inscription to members of the Borret family. Erm. three boars heads erect and erased Or (?) impaling a chevron Gu. between three ? Crest, a lion's head coupé.

2. A tablet to Edward Warner, Clerk, Rector of Lammas cum Great and Little Hautboy, a benefactor to the borough of Yarmouth, died 27th December, 1700. Per pale Gu. and Az. demi-lions passant guardant, conjoined in pale with as many demi-herrings Ar.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

GRIDLEY (VOL. II, P. 274.)

I do not find this name either in Morant or Wright. Gredelue is a French surname; and there was a William Greed, D.D., and Reg. Prof. Oxon, &c., &c, who died in 1663. The name Gridley is, however, most probably a corruption of Ridley—"the reedy pasture"; or "the pasture near the Rid or river."—R. S. CHARNOCK.

QUERIES.

William Innes.—Was William Innes (the author of *A Bundle of Myrrh in three Meditations on Tears*, 1620) the Vicar of Dovercourt of that date? A description of the book, and any particulars from the preface would be acceptable, as also would any information as to Innes, of Dovercourt.—T., Colchester.

A Bottle of Hay.—I shall be much obliged if any of your correspondents will name any district in the eastern counties where men speak of a *bottle of hay, or barley*. Forby, writing in (say) 1820, affirms (p. 35) *s. v.* that “East Angles all understand the word perfectly, and use it currently.” Careful enquiry on my part has failed to satisfy me of the correctness of the above statement, at the present time.—W. H. S.

Eynes.—In the *Morte Arthure*, recently published by the Early English Text Society (a society deserving more support both in East Anglia and elsewhere than it has yet received), the word “eynes” occurs three times, always in the plural. In the *Glossary* it is explained “thickets,” but *no etymology is suggested*. It seems to be the same as the Eynes in Eynesford, a hundred in Norfolk; Eynesbury, Huntingdonshire; and Eynsham, Oxfordshire.—E. G. R.

Scalp—Scolph.—In Scotland, a bed or bank of oysters, mussels, &c., is called an “oyster-scalp,” “mussel-scalp,” &c. In or near Wells harbour, Norfolk, is a bank called “the Scolph,” and, I believe, on the Norfolk coast, this word scolp occurs more than once as the name of a sand, or mudbank. Are there oysters, mussels, or cockles on these “Scolphs”? Is the word connected etymologically with the Scotch “scalp,” and are either or both with the word shelf?—E. G. R.

Richard Maden, S.T.B.—Can any of your readers furnish me with information about Richard Maden, S.T.B., who was twice Town Preacher of this borough, 1628-1631, and 1632-1635. He was also vicar of St. Peter's here 1629-1632. On September 17th, 1638, he became rector of St. Mildred, Poultry. The author of *Persecution Unde* (?) says that he was sequestered, and that ‘he is gone beyond sea.’ A Richard Maden succeeded Thomas Cawton, formerly of St. Bartholomew, Exchange, as Minister of the English church at Rotterdam. Could this have been a son of his?—T., Colchester.

Rev. Gilbert Rayney—Rev. Thomas Usher.—I want to make out something about a *Gilbert Rayney, of Ipswich, clerk*, who is stated in a will dated 23rd March, 1645, to be then deceased. The date of his death, the nature of the preferment or other occupation he held as a clergyman at Ipswich, and a copy of any monumental inscription there may be relating to him, or any of his name. One daughter, *Elizabeth*, is named in the will above referred to. Had he any other, and what children? And generally, anything relating to him or his family, will be acceptable. I also should be glad of similar information about one *Thomas Usher, of Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, clerk*, mentioned in the same will, 1645.—C. J., Doncaster.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JANUARY, 1866.

NOTES.

CHURCH GOODS AND VESTMENTS.

I venture to send you, for insertion in the *East Anglian*, a list of the church goods and vestments belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral, temp. Ed. VI. I am quite aware that the scope of the *East Anglian* is, strictly speaking, confined to our eastern counties; but the fact that an exhibition of church furniture and vestments took place in Norwich during the sittings of the recent Church Congress in that City, may, I hope, be accepted as sufficient apology for a breach of your general rule. The document itself is very curious and interesting, and I think that none of your readers will find fault with me for sending, or with you for publishing it.—W. M. H. CHURCH.

The Inventarie of the Plate, Jewells, Coopis, Vestements, Tunacles, Albes, Bells, and other ornaments appertayninge to the Cathedrall Churche Saynete Paule, in London, 1552.

In primis a longe pix silver and all gilte, standing upon a foote, and upon the oter parte a greate rownde ball or pomill, with a greate flower upon the same.

Item, a rownde pouusedd pix usedd to reserve the Sacramente, silver and all gilte.

Item, an ymage of our Ladie and Her Sonn in Her arme, with a sponc in His Hande, silver and all gilte.

Item, an ymage of Sainte Pawle, with a swearde in his hande, and a book in thother hande, sylver and gilte.

Item, a precieuse Crosse of Cristall, sett in silver and all gilte, with manye precieuse stones aboughte hym on bothe sides, with three Stones in the corners, with a foote and iiij divers armis in hitt, enameledd, and a Crowne of silver and gilte sett with manye divers precieuse stones, finelie wroughte with perels, and iiij heddes or faces in thover parte.

Item, a faire Crosse with a Crucifix and Marie and John, with a foote and a vice, the bosse vi square, with ij aungelles apou the foote, and iiij Evangelystes enameledd, with iiij floure-de-luces in the iiij corners, and a lambe on the backe side.

Item, a greate large Crosse, withe the Crucifix, with Marie and John and iiij Evangelistes enamelledd at the iiij corners, the bosse vi square, with vi ymages enamelledd in everie pane, on with a greate pomell and sockett, silver, and all gilte.

Item, a Crosse with the Crucifix onlie, with iiij ymages, and iiij flowre-de-luces adjoynynge, silver and gilte.

Item, a plaine Crosse platedd with silver and gilte, with iiij redd stones in the iiij corners, sett throughlie with perels and stones.

Item ij cristall Crosses, with plate of silver at everie ioynnte, ordeinedd for processions.

Item, a greate Chalice, silver and gilte, the foot rownde, with leaves and braunches graven, the paten havinge an hande blessinge, a sponne in the chalice, and with a knoppe of cristall at thende of the sponne.

Item, a Chalice, silver and gilte, the foote vi square, with a Crucifix, Marie and John in the foote, and Jesus Cristus graven allsoe in the foote, the paten havinge thymage of the Trinitie, and this Scripture graven aboughte the paten, "*Benedicamus patrem et filium, et cetera.*"

Item, a chalice, plaine, with a rounde foote, silver and gilte, thymage of the crucifix graven in the foote of the same, and a hande blessinge with a crosse upon the paten.

Item, a faire antique chalice, of silver and gilte, with a rounde foote, and with miche curyouse workmanshapp and flowers, the paten havinge graven upon it this werde, "*Ihus,*" enameled.

Item, a chalice usedd dailie for the communyon, and kept in the otter vestewrie, silver and all gilte, graven bothe aboughte the cuppe and upon the paten, "*calicem salutaris accipiam et nomen domini invocabo.*"

Item, iiij greate Ampulles or cruetes, silver and gilte, with covers; the greatest of them havinge a silver sponne in hitt.

Item, ij cruettes, silver and percell gilte, with wight handells or pipes, straked with iiij rowes of leaves, gilte.

Item, ij ampules, silver and percell gilte, and plaine, havinge ij silver spones, in eche ampull on.

Item, iiij ampulles, silver and percell gilte, with stoppells in them, and silver spones in eche of them, occupiedd with oyles, and enclosedd in a case of lethere.

Item, ij cruettes of silver, ij apon eche of them used dailie.

Item, ij faire Sensowres of silver and gilte with highe covers, with vi wyndowes and batillmentes in the myddes of them, wythe iiij chaynes of silver a peece.

Item, on Sensoure of silver and percell gilte, with iiij lizardes heddes on the cover, with vi wyndowes and pinacles, and iiij chaynes of silver therunto apperteynyng.

Item, on little Sensoure and gilte, the cover is the forme of an olde (?) chirche, with wyndowes and pinacles, with v shorte chaynes of Syllver wyer.

Item, on greate large Sensouer all silver, with manye wyndowes and batillmentes, used to Sense withall in the penticoste weeke, in the bodie of the Chirche of Paules at the procession tyme.

Item, ij greate candellstickes, silver and percell gylte, the shafte and powmells of them be all gylte, with ij vices in the botomes, on in eche of them.

Item, ij Candellstickes, silver and percell gilte, the shafte whereof plaine

withought gyltynge and withought vices in ij botomes.

Item, ij candelstickes of sillver, the shafte whereof be crystall joyntedd with silver plate.

Item, a sconse of sylver percell gylte, vi square, with an handell allsoe of silver.

Item, two basons, silver and all gilte, with the rose and crown gravedd and straked in them, with armes enamelled withe egles and flowres-de-luce in the myddes.

Item, ij basons of sylver and percell gylte, with ij roses graven and gylte in the myddes, with thiese letters, I. L. and O. J. (?)

Item, on holye water Stocke of sylver and percell gylte, viii square, ij libardes heddes at the Sockette of the handle with a sprinkle, allsoe of sylver and percell gylte.

Item, on shyppe of silver, all whight, with a sponne in it to take owte frankensence withall.

Item, a pontificall of golde, with a blewe stone in the myddes, with perles and manye litle stones of divers colors.

Item, a pontificall of gold, with a greate Saphyre in it of playne worke.

Item, a greate pontificall of silver and gylte, with a border of perells sett with viij stones, wherof on lackethe, and enameledd in the myddes.

Item, a paire of gloves, with bruches sowedde apon eche of them, with perles and stones.

Item, a principall myter, all the ground worke wherof is sett with sapphires, and other stones in the middes.

Item, a newe myter, the groundworke wherof is clothe of sylver, sett full with perles, with iiij broches, silver and gylte, lynedd with crymosin velvett, with ij la . . bells, with v bells at eche lable, silver andd gylte.

From Pawles,	{	In gilt plate, a M ^l vi oz.	}	L C M vii xlvijoz
by the	{	In parcell gilt, a ccelxxvii oz.		
lorde Maire.	{	In white plate, a ccelxiiiij oz.		

		LL C oz.	
Reed. oute	{	Item, in gilte plate MM viii xvi	{ M C 1 oz. vi M xxxix.
of London.	{	In parcell gilt, a MM vi xxxviiij	
	{	In white plate, M cccciij xiv	

(Total viiiM^l vi^c xxiiiioz. vidr.)

Item, one Ryng of gold, with a stone thereing set, called a topias weing (?)

Item, two mytors having hed (?) with silver and gilte, and with course stones or glasses, weing altogedire lxi oz.

Item, iiij myters, with perles and stones sett and wroughte with goldsmithworke.

Item, a myter, the grounde whereof is sett with perles and stones, and wroughte with goldesmytheworke, havinge manye silver plates abowte it, gylte, and manye thinges be fallen from it.

Item, a staffe, silver, and all gylte, with ij bosses. In thover bosse ar vi apostles, and divers pinnacles ar lackinge thereof. This staffe hathe iiij partes.

Item, a staffe, all silver and percell gylte, with moche fyne worke in thedd whereof ar thimages of oure ladie & Paule. This staff hathe iiij partes, to be joyned together with vices.

Item, a staffe of timber, with a picke and iij bosses, with a hedde, silver and all gylte, havinge in thedd ij ymages, and a dragon under them.

Item, a staffe of yverie for the chauntre of the queene, with a hedde and a crosse of birall, wroughte with goldesmytheworke, with vij joyntes, silver and gylte, beside the picke and the bosse.

Item, a pax, with thymage of the Crucifix and of Marie and John, all gylte, with the Sonn allsoe and the Moone, the backsyde wherof crymosin velvett.

Item, a pax, with the ymage of or ladie, sett aboughte with greate stones, the backside wherof is grene velvett.

Item, a greate texte of the gospels for the yeare, with thymage of the Crucifix, and of Marie and John, all gylte, with iiij ymages at the iiij corners.

Item, a lesse texte of the gospels, with thymages allsoe of the Crucifix, Marie and John, and iiij ymages at the iiij corners.

Item, a texte of the gospels, platedd with silver and gylte, with thymages of the Trinitie graven upon thone syde, and v bosses of silver upon thother syde.

Item, a greate texte of the gospels, on syde thereof is platedd with silver and percell gylte, and graven with thymage of the doome.

Item, a texte of the Epistells, on syde whereof is partlie platedd with silver and gylte, with a Crosse and an ymage therin, and thother syde hathe iiij bosses of silver.

Item, iij longe staves usedd to carie the crosses upon in processions, all throughlye platedd with silver, except on whiche is nott thorowe oughtlye platedd with silver, but to the myddes onlye.

Item, a large Masse with a bande of silver and gylte, havinge allsoe a standinge foote of silver and gylte.

Item, on faire large coope of nedle worke full of ymages, with perels in the

Item, two coopis of clothe of golde. 1.

Item, five coopes of clothe of tissewe blewe 2.

Item, on coope of tissewe greene, with a goodlye to the same. 5.

Item, on fayre coope redd velvett tishewe. 1.

Item, coopes of redde tishewe in number three. 1.

Item, two faire coopis of redd tishewe. 3.

Item, a greate large coope of nedell worke, with divers ymages theruppon. 2.

Item, two faire and goodlie coopes of redd tishewe. 1.

Eynes (vol. II, p. 286).—The etymology of Eynesbury, in Huntingdonshire, is well known. In ancient records and chronicles, Ernulph's-Bury and Ainulph's-Bury, occur with the following variations:—Ernulphiberia, Eynolvesberi, Elnophesbiry, Enulvesbiri, Esnibiria, Henulvesberi, &c. (Gorham's *History of Eynesbury*).—JOSEPH RIX, M.D., *St. Neot's*.

LANGLEY NORFOLK.—NO. 5 (VOL. II, PP. 279, 280.)

I regret to say that when I visited Langley, I had not time to copy quite all the coats of arms in the windows. I spent some two hours in the church. The most interesting I am able to give, and as I may not be able to complete my notes, I think it better to record such as I have, and trust to some of your correspondents to supply the rest. Half-an-hour's work would easily do this.

In the west window in the tower, are the royal arms, and 1, Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or. 2, (depicted on a plain shield) a lion Or, upon a cap of maintenance Gules turned up gold. 3, Argent, a doe on the sinister side, and a bear on the dexter (Sable?) collared and chained, and supporting a crosier Or. 4, Argent, a stag attired Or (instead of a doe) with the rest of the coat same as the latter.

In a north chancel window :—

1. Per pale Az. and Gu., a cross ermine, *Berney*, impaling Ar, on a cross Sa., 5 crescents Or, *Floyde*.

2. Per pale Gu. and Az., on a fess wavy Ar., between 3 crosslets patée Or, as many crescents of the second, *Godsalve*, A.D. 1583.

3. Ar., a cross fleury between 4 mullets Sa.

4. Ar., a fess nebuly between 3 estoiles Or.

5. Az., a chevron Ar. between 3 chess-rooks Or, *Rokes*, impaling *Godsalve*.

6. *Berney* and *Floyde* quarterly, impaling Sa., a mullet Or between two flaunches Erm., and in chief a crescent gold, *Hobart*.

7. Sa. a cross Or, impaling Or, a saltier Gu.

8. Per fess Ar. and Or., in chief a lion passant Gules, and in base a saltire Sable, a crescent for difference.

9. Gu., an eagle displayed Ar., membered Or.

10. Gules, on 2 bars Ar., 5 pellets 3 and 2. 11. Gu.,———

In another north window of chancel :—

1. Sa., a chevron between 3 cinquefoils Ar.

2. Sa., a chevron embattled Or between 3 roses Ar. barbed and seeded ppr., impaling No. 1.

3. On a lozenge. Ar., 3 crowns Or. impaling Ar., 3 cauldrons Sa.

4. Vert, a tortoise passant Ar., *Gawdy*, impaling 1st and 4th, per bend indented Ar. and Sa. 2nd and 3rd Az., a fleur-de lis Or, *Warner*.

5. *Gawdy*, impaling 1st and 4th Az., a cross flory voided between ten cross crosslets Or. 2nd and 3rd Sa., a chevron Ar. between three childrens' heads coupé at the neck ppr., crined Or, and enwrapped about the neck with snakes Vert, *Vaughan*.

In the window in the south wall of the chancel :—

1. Three coats. Quarterly Gu. and Or., in the 1st quarter a mullet Ar. Ar., a saltier Sa. Ar. a fess double cotised Gules. Impaling, quarterly, 1. Ar., a lion rampant debruised by a fess Or, thereon three cross crosslets fitchée Sa. 2. Sa. Ar., three chevrons Sa. 3. Bendy wavy of six Ar. and Az. 4. Ar., a lion rampant. Beneath the dexter side of this coat is written *De Vere*, and under the sinister, *Samford*. The same arms occur in a window in the nave.

2. Or, a leaf Vert. Crest, a leaf as in the arms.

3. Gules, a saltire Ar. between 4 cross crosslets fitchée Or. Crest, a heron.

4. Az., a cross Or, and Or, a bend Erm. Impaling 1 and 4, Az., a covered cup Or. 2 and 3 Gules, a leopard's face Or.

In south window of nave :—

1. Quarterly, Az. and Gu., on a bend Ar. three boars' passant Sable.* *Gryse*. Impaling Ar., on a bend Gules, three pairs of wings conjoined Argent.

2. *Gryse*, impaling, Az., a fess between two chevrons Ar.

3. *Gryse*, quartering, Or, a raven Sa. (*Corbet*) impaling (blank.)

4. *Gryse*, impaling, Gules, three chevrons Ar.

5. *Gryse and Corbet* quarterly, impaling, Az. a fess between two chevrons Argent.

In a north nave window :—

Gules, on a chevron indented Ar. three martlets Sa., between six lions rampant Or. Impaling, Gules, seven mascles Or 3, 3, and 1, a label Azure.

Or, in chief a text T, and in base a horseshoe Sa.

With a few exceptions, I believe these are all the coats of arms in the church at Langley.

With regard to the cross placed in the park, I fancy the word *Thurton* should be read in lieu of *Thurlton*. I hope some of your correspondents will be able to correct the omissions I have made.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

I feel myself bound to return thanks to G. W. Marshall, for bringing especial notice to my paper, or rather papers, on the village of Langley, and for his lucid explanation of the heraldic term "bend" as a stroke of bastardy. This term, however, was never used by me, except as a similitude, as a reference to his quotation from my paper will distinctly show.

I penned my description of the church, as I found it and knew it in the latter days of old Sir Thomas and his refined lady, who liberally distributed the vast collection of stained glass formed and bequeathed to her by the late Mr. Hamp, a German emigrant, amongst the churches within the family patronage. I may here remark that Sir Thomas and his lady were with the very first who undertook the laudable charge of church restoration. Their intentions were good, but there can be no question that the architect or designer had not the advantage of that experience which now prevails, and was decidedly at fault.

In reference to the stones marked with five, seven, or eight crosses, I can only say I imbibed the opinions of the Roman Catholic priests with whom I associated when in Belgium. In the Rev. Charles Boutell's

* See Blomefield, vol. vii, p. 427 ; and vol. v, p. 334.

Monumental Brasses and Slabs (p. 160), the following passages occur, which if not thoroughly establishing my opinion, go far towards confirming the position. "It is a singular circumstance that five small crosses, one in the centre, and one near each angle, appear upon the engraved face of this slab: these, probably, indicate the slab to have been at some period subsequent to its being engraved, consecrated as a 'credence,' a use to which the slabs to altar tombs were frequently appropriated."

"It is very probable that the brass-despoiled slab of Abbot John de Sutton, now lying in the pavement at Dorchester church, originally was placed upon an altar tomb, and used for the like purpose."

As I am on the subject of inscribed tomb stones, I may add, without intruding too much on your limited space, my personal knowledge of one altar stone, inscribed in a fillet running along the edges of the stone, to the memory of the priest who had officiated there; subsequently, a second fillet was added within side the other, and inscribed to the memory of the successor.

H. DAVENEY.

FACULTY TO TAKE DOWN THE "NEW WORK" AT ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH,
GREAT YARMOUTH.

The history of the "New Work," referred to in this faculty is well known; suffice it therefore to say here, that it is stated to have been begun in 1330, and to have been discontinued in 1348, when the plague partially depopulated the town. William of Worcester, who wrote his Itinerary in 1478, gives the principal dimensions of it in "gressus," and states that the height of the work then was about sixty feet. The foundations were uncovered a few years since, and are now indicated by posts. It appeared from the thickness of the walls, at least eight feet, that two western towers, with a remarkably bold central doorway, were projected. In 1650, the great stones lately taken down from the old buildings that stood at the west end of the church, and were not useful in building, were to be carried to the haven's mouth for the piers. But in spite of this, seventy years later, the materials were not exhausted, and when St. George's chapel was about to be built, the Corporation, in order to lessen the expense, gave leave to the contractors to use the remainder of the stone. The consent of the ordinary was however necessary, hence the following faculty.

EXTRANEUS.

CHARLES, by divine permission, Lord Bishop of Norwich, To our well beloved in Christ, George England and Richard fferrier, both of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, and Dioces of Norwich, Esquires, and to the Churchwardens of the said parish of great Yarmouth for the time being. WHEREAS, we have lately received a Petition under the hands of you, the said George England and Richard fferrier, Shewing unto us, That you did at the desire of the Corporation of great Yarmouth aforesaid, obtain an Act of Parliamt for to build a New Church or Chappell of Ease in the said Town. And that in pursuance of the powers given by the said Act, the said Corporation hath agreed with an Undertaker to build and finish the said Church for six and thirty hundred pounds, and (with our allowance) the old building at the West end of St. Nicholas Church in the said town, com'only called the New-work, wherein you also pray that we would be

pleas'd to consent to the pulling down the said New-work, according to the aforesaid agreement, And to grant our License and ffaculty for that purpose. WE, the said Lord Bishop of Norwich, being satisfied of the truth and reasonableness of your sd petition, under the hands and seals of Jonathan Symonds, Esqre., Thomas Moore, Esqr., Samuel Pake, Doctor of Phisick, Barry Love and John Tanner, Clerks, who (by vertue of our Commission of inspection to them and others directed) did view and inspect the said New-work as in and by the said petition and certificate filed in our principall Registry, may more at large appear, and being desirous (as much as in us lieth) to promote and encourage so good a work as the building another Church for the Service and Worship of Almighty God, which has been long wanted in your larg and populous town, Have thought fit to give and grant, and by these p'sents do give and grant unto you, the said George England and Richard fferrier, and to the Churchwardens for the time being, our License and ffaculty (so far as by Law we may) to take down the said old building at the west end of St. Nicholas Church, in the sd town of great Yarmouth, commonly called the New-worke, and apply the materials of the same, toward the building of the New Church, according to the tenor of your said petition. Provided always that you let the Butteraces at the East end of the said old building remain for the better support of the west end of the Church of St. Nicholas, aforesaid, Requiring and admonishing you, the said George England, Richard fferrier, and Churchwardens for the time being, to Certifie us or our Vicar General, on or before the 25th of March next ensuing the date hereof, what you have done in the p'mises, Particularly how much was the value or quantity of the stones or other materialls of the said old building, and how the same has been applied.

Given under the seal of our Vicar General (which we use in this behalf) the 13th day of September, 1714, And of our Consecration the seventh.

REV. GILBERT RAYNEY—REV. THOMAS USHER (VOL. II, P. 286).

Gilbert Rayney, M.A., was ordained priest by Thomas Bishop of Peterborough, on the 22nd September, 1623. He was presented to St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich, by John Acton, gent., and instituted by Samuel Bishop of Norwich, on the 4th December, 1626, being licensed to preach at the same time.

Thomas Usher, M.A., was ordained priest, by Francis (White) Bishop of Norwich, 26th March, 1630; and instituted to the vicarage of Wickham Skeith, on the 23rd February, 1630-1; on the presentation of Edmund Harvy, patron for that turn. He was licensed to preach on the 7th March, 1630-1. He had been preceded in the living by a Richard Usher, probably his father, as he was instituted as early as 1593. How long Thomas Usher held the living, I cannot say, but John Stynnett, A.B., was instituted to it 13th May, 1657, by the Commissioners for the approbation of public preachers.

JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

ESCHEATORS ACCOUNTS.

As a specimen of the curious matter buried in the Escheators Accounts, I send you an extract I made the other day from that of Norfolk and Suffolk, for the 7th year of Henry VI. Felons' Goods, &c.—H. HARROD, F.S.A.

For 6s. 8d. of ready money of Hugh Pye, Chaplain, late of Bradenham, who was convicted on the Monday next before the feast of Saint Bartholomew the apostle, of divers Lollardies before William Bishop of Norwich, and for that reason pertaining to the King, as contained in a certain inquisition thereof, taken before the late Escheator by virtue of his Office * * Answers also for 11s., for the price of one portable portifory and a book of Sermons, of the aforesaid Hugh Pye, Chaplain, convicted, and for the reason aforesaid forfeited to the King, as appraised and sold to the Bishop of Norwich, as contained in the inquisition aforesaid. And for 20s. for the price of one old book, called The Bible, which was William White's, Chaplain, who, on Monday next before the feast of St. Matthew the apostle, in the said 7th year, was convicted of divers Lollardies at Norwich, and for that cause, forfeited to the King, as appraised and sold to the Bishop of Norwich, according to the aforesaid Inquisition * * * * * And £20. of gold and silver, which John Richer, of Bury St. Edmund's, Sowter, found on the Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, in the 7th year of King Henry the 5th, at Bury, in a certain place, called Greenhowe out of the South gates.

BOTTLE OF HAY (VOL. II, P. 286.)

The expression *bottle of straw*, is, in this neighbourhood, very commonly used for a truss. The late Mr. James, in his article in the *Quarterly*, on Northamptonshire, says, the shepherds still speak of a *bottle of hay*, but that phrase is not used near here. Your correspondent W. H. S., doubtless, has not forgotten the occurrence of the phrase in *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Tita. Or say, sweet love, what thou desirest to eat?

Bot. Truly, a peck of provender: I could munch your good dry oats. Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay: good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.

Peterborough.

W. D. S.

When a thing is sought for, that is considered to be almost hopelessly lost, it is common here, and around us, to say to the searcher, "you might as well look for a needle in a bottle of hay"—evidently having reference to some bulk of that provender, formerly designated a *bottle*. I do not recollect ever to have heard the term used by any tiller of the soil of the present day, as applied to a bulk of hay, or in any way, other than as above.

Wright, in his *Provincial Dictionary*, gives "*Bottle* (Fr. *botel*, *boteau*) a bundle, more especially of hay or straw." "*Bottles*," little bundles, Leic.

Bungay.

G. B. B.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. IX (VOL. II, P. 243.)

SOUTH BEMFLEET.

Slabs within the sacrarium. Sir William Appleton, Bart., ob. 1705, and Dorothy his wife, ob. 1719. A fess engrailed between three apples slipped, leaved and stalked, *Appleton*, impaling, quarterly, on a bend three chaplets, *Hatt*, of Orsett, Essex. Crest, an elephant's head erased, with a snake wreathed about the trunk.

Two sons of the above Sir William Appleton. William ob. 1685, John ob. 1689. Arms and crest of Appleton only as above.

Mural Tablet. Bridget, daughter of William Elson, Esq., M.P.; and wife of Francis Clerke, LL.D., Chancellor of the diocese of Chichester, Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Lewes, &c. She ob. 1st January, 1730. Dr. Clerke ob. 31st October, 1730. Per chevron Az. and Or, in chief three leopards' faces of the second, and in base an eagle displayed of the first, *Clerke*, impaling, Arg. an eagle displayed Gu., a chief Az., *Elson*.

In the churchyard. Tomb. John Richardson ob. 1716. Or, on a chief three lions heads erased. Crest, a hand in gauntlet fessways, holding a sword erect, enfiled of an olive wreath.

Tomb for John Matthews, ob. 4th July, 1728, aged 73 years. Or, a stork close. The droll epitaph upon this tomb is worth recording, not only on that account, but also for the extraordinary number of wives and children that James Matthews was blessed with.

Sixty-three years our Hoyman
Sailed merrily round;
Forty-four lived parishioner,
When he's AGROUND;
Five wives bare him thirty-three
Children enough,
Land another as honest
Before he GETS OFF.

Another, for William Matthews, ob. 1759. Arms as before.

Tomb. Peter Smith ob. 1731. A chevron between three cross crosslets.

VANGE.

Mural tablet to George Maule, S.T.B., Rector of Vange, ob. 1667. Arg. on a bend Sa. three dolphins naiant embowed Or, in chief a crescent Gu. for difference. Crest, on a chapeau Gu. turned up Erm. a demi-peacock, wings displayed Arg.

He was probably of the family of Maule, or Mawle, of Chalcock, in Suffolk.

Another mural monument for Mary, wife of the Rev. George Maule, and daughter of Justinian Champney, of Wrotham, Kent, by Sarah his wife, daughter of John Darell, of Calehill, in Kent. At the top of the monument are the arms of *Champney* impaling *Darell*, instead of those of her husband impaling her own, a caution against relying implicitly on monumental heraldry, at least in later times. Per pale Arg. and Sa. a lion rampant Gu. within a bordure engrailed counterchanged, impaling Az. a

lion rampant Or, ducally crowned, Arg. Crest, a demi-moor, sidefaced, habited Or, cape, cuffs and ornaments on the shoulders Gu., wreathed about the temples of the two last, holding in the dexter hand a gold ring with a sapphire set therein.

RETTENDON.

A sumptuous monument for Edward Humfrey, Esq., ob. 1727.

Quarterly 1 and 4. Gu. a cross botonnée Arg. charged with five pellets, *Humfrey*. 2. Arg. on a chevron between three rooks' heads erased Sa., as many mullets pierced of the first. 3. Arg. three bars gemelle Sa., *Carswell*. Crest, a dexter arm in armour, holding in the hand ppr. a cross botonnée fitchée Arg. charged with four pellets.

RUNWELL.

Mural brasses for Eustace Sulyard, Esq., who died in February, 1st of King Edward VI; and Margaret Ayloff, widow, sometime his wife, who had for her first husband Gregory Bassett, Esq. She ob. February 9th, 20th of 2 Elizabeth. Three escocheons:—

I. A chevron between three pheons reversed, *Sulyard*, impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a lion rampant; 2 and 3, a fess between two chevrons.

II. Quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron dancetté Ermine between three pomegranates slipped, leaved and stalked, *Bassett*. 2 and 3, a chevron charged with three escallops, on a chief a lion rampant, impaling the same as Sulyard *ut supra*.

III. A lion rampant guardant, collared, collar charged with three crosses, *Ayloff*, impaling same as Sulyard *ut supra*.

Mural monument for Edward Sulyard, Esq., ob. 7th November, 1692, æt. 72, "being the last of his house and family." Quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg. a chevron Gu. between three pheons, the two in chief reversed Sa., *Sulyard*. 2nd and 3rd, Az. a chief Ermine. Also, for *Sulyard*. Crest, a lion passant Ermine.

Note. That the pheon in base not being reversed is manifestly a blunder of the sculptor.

Slab for Charles Parker, Esq., and Ann his wife (no date for these) and Charles Parker, gent., son of the above, ob. September 25th, 1753, æt. 62. Quarterly 1 and 4, a saltire surmounted of another, *Parker*. 2 and 3, *Sulyard* quarterly (as on the monument of Edward Sulyard, with the same disposition of the pheons.) Crest, a moor's head.

SOUTH WEALD.

Altar tomb. Sir Anthony Browne, Kt., one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, ob. 16th May, 1567; and Johanna his wife, ob. 8th November, 1567. Escotcheons in brass:—

I. 1 and 4, a chevron between three lions' gambes erased, on a chief an eagle displayed. 2 and 3, quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron between three swans; 2 and 3, per bend sinister a lion rampant. Crest, a lion's gamb erased, holding a wing.

II. Quarterly 1 and 4, a chevron between three lions' faces. 2, three cinquefoils. 3, a cross engrailed between four roundles.

Slab. Elizabeth, daughter of John Turrell (Tyrell), of Great Burstead, gent., and wife of Henry Fitchatt. She ob. 17th October, 1720. Lozenge. Two chevrons within a bordure engrailed, *Tyrell*.

Thomas Jackson, Esq., of Warley Place, ob. 13th October, 1727. On a chevron between three griffins' heads as many cinquefoils, impaling, three roses. Crest, a horse courant.

Slab. Arthur Crafford, gent., ob. 1606. Arms in brass. Quarterly 1 and 4, on a chevron three eagles' heads. 2 and 3, five martlets in saltire, on a chief indentée three ducal coronets.

Slab. Abraham Culver, of Romford, ob. 1756. Also his brother Richard Curtis, M.D., ob. 1787. Fretty, on a fess three fleurs-de-lis, impaling, a lion rampant ducally crowned. Crest, a fleur-de-lis enfiled of a ducal coronet.

Slab. Nathaniel Lawes, ob. 1742. Albert Shaffler, ob. 1746. Elizabeth Schaffler his wife ob. 1754. Lozenge. Tierce in pale. 1, on a chief three estoiles. 2, a lion rampant ducally crowned. 3, a fleur-de-lis between three mullets of six points pierced.

Slab. Sir Henry Wright, of Dagnams, Bart., ob. 1663. Quarterly, 1, two bars, in chief three leopards' faces, 2, a fess engrailed between three mullets pierced. 3, a chevron between three birds (choughs?) 4, three griffins' heads erased, a chief indentee Ermine, impaling, a lion rampant.

Slab to Martha, wife of Robert Sainthill, of London, and daughter of John Wright, of Brookstreet, Essex, gent., ob. 1634. On a fess engrailed between three lions' faces, as many roundles, each charged with a fleur-de-lis, impaling two bars, a crescent for difference. (Probably, a leopard's face in chief is obliterated.)

Mary, wife of Anthony Wright, of London, Banker, and daughter of William Plowden, of Plowden, Shropshire, ob. 1739. Inscriptions also for the names of Wright, Manby, and Needham, on this stone. Two bars, in chief a leopard's face, *Wright*, impaling a fess dancetté, the two upper points terminating in fleurs-de-lis.

Slab, with arms nearly effaced, apparently *Manby*, of nine quarterings, impaling *Caldwell*. If I have correctly deciphered them, as follows:—1, a lion rampant. 2, a chief. 3, on a fess engrailed three lozenges. 4, a chevron between three mullets of six points. 5, quarterly Ermine and chequy. 6, two bars within a bordure. 7, an eagle displayed debruised of a bend. 8, a chevron between ten crosses pateé, six in chief and 4 in base. 9, a lion rampant, impaling a cross patee fitchée, within an orle of nine mullets of six points.

Slab. Arms in brass. Elizabeth Wingfield, first married to Richard Saunders, gent. She ob. 1616. Per chevron three elephants' heads erased, impaling a chevron between three cocks' heads erased.

Slab to John Saunders, gent., ob. 1633. On a chevron between three elephants' heads erased as many roundles. Crest, a dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the gauntlet a sword.

Slab to Mary Nicholls, ob. 1775. Ann Nicholls ob. 1751, daughters of George Nicholls. Lozenge. A chevron between three pheons.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

FEBRUARY, 1866.

NOTES.

LANGLEY, NORFOLK.—NO. 6 (VOL. II, P. 292.)

Allow me to say a few more words about Langley church. Mr. Daveney states that a collection of stained glass, bequeathed to Lady Beauchamp by Mr. Hamp, was by her distributed amongst the churches within the family patronage. If the coats of arms in the windows at Langley were part of his bequest, it would be interesting to know whence they originally came. Many of them are the arms of families connected with Langley and the neighbourhood, as those of Berney, Hobart, and Gawdy. The churches in the Beauchamp patronage are Langley, Thurton, Buckingham, Hassingham, Chedgrave, Ashby, and Carleton. There is no stained glass in the windows at the two latter, and I do not think there is any at Chedgrave or Hassingham. It is so long since I visited Buckenham, that I cannot speak positively with regard to that church. At Thurton there are only two coats of arms in stained glass, viz:—The Royal Arms, and in another window “Or, a text A between three birds Sable.”

In Langley church there are some monuments to the Berneys and Hobarts.

On the chancel floor:—

1. Here is interred ye body of Mary Berney, late wife of Robert Berney, Gent., and one of ye Daughters of James Hobart, of Haleshall, Esq. She having attained almost to ye age of threescore and eightene yeares, Exchanged this life for a better vpon ye sixt day of July, 1652.

2. Here lyeth interred the body of Edward Hobart, Esq., who deceased the 16 day of May, Ao D’ni, 1638.

On the north wall of the chancel, near the altar:—

Memoriæ Sacræ
Ornatissimi vereq’ Pii Viri Edvardi Hobart, Armigeri,
Johannes Hobart nepos svvs infinitis modis
divinetissimus animi indicia humillime dedicat.

Viva Fides cælestis Amor spes firma salutis
Hunc dum spiravit concomitata virum
Nec sterili plantata solo nam semper egenis
Auxilium cunctis justus et æquus erat

Math. 19. 20. Hæc Deus Æternum servans sua pacta rependens
 Luc. 18. 30. Fœnere centeno facta coronat ei
 Spiritus internique solamen, conscia recti
 Mens, hinc Pax præsens pacis et ipse Deus,
 Gloria divitiæ fælicia vota perennis
 Fama pius natus consimiliso Patri
 Tempora grandævo ruga decorata senili
 Morso Animam vitâ nobiliore beans
 Hæc vitâ hæc concessa illi Deus insuper addit
 Gaudiâ spiritui non peritura suo
 Clare Deo nobisq' vale dum læta resurgant
 Membra anime semper consocianda piæ.
 Obijt 160 die Maij, Aº D'ni, 1638, Ætatis suæ 74.

Arms. Sable, an estoile Or between two flaunches Ermine.

Most of the Hobarts were buried at Loddon. I hope to send notices of their monuments at some future day. There is another monument in Langley church, which is, I think, of sufficient interest to deserve preservation in the *East Anglian*.

On the north wall of the chancel :—

Elizabetha Colombine
 Johannis et Mariæ Brewer
 filia pientissima
 Pauli Colombine, A.M.
 Conjux placens et fidelis
 Juventa adhuc florente
 Paulo post vitam Primogenitæ datam
 Proh dolor suam amisit.
 Anº Chr 1766º Æt. 25º

Near to the spot which gave Eliza birth,
 See her in bloom of youth to dust return !
 See her enshrined within this hallow'd earth,
 And Love, and Friendship weeping o'er her urn !

With evr'y mild attractive grace endow'd,
 Approv'd in all the softer scenes of life,
 Each tie that virtue forms, her heart avow'd,
 Each tender tie of Daughter, Friend, and Wife.

The Babe just wak'd to light, she fondly press'd—
 This Heav'n indulg'd—but ah ! the rest denied,
 With all the mother glowing in her breast,
 To Heav'n resign'd, she blessed her child, and died.

It still appears to me remarkable that a pre-Reformation priest should have been buried under an altar stone. I know that after the Reformation. inscribed altar stones are not uncommon. There is one at Bolton Abbey, in Yorkshire. I do not think that the church of Rome would have so desecrated them ; indeed, it was not till the time of Edward VI, that they were ordered to be removed from their ancient use. Perhaps your correspondent Extraneus could throw some light upon this subject.

G. W. M.

INSCRIPTIONS IN CROMER CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

During a short stay at Cromer last autumn, I took notes of all the inscriptions now existing within the church, which I subjoin.

1. (On floor). Brass of a lady, inscription "Orate p' ai'a Margarete Conforth, qui obiit ao dni mo^o ve xvij^o cuis d'ie p'picietr des."

2. (Floor of S. aisle). Anthony Ditchell, ob. 29 Jan., 1769, æt. 61. John his son, ob. 5 June, 1768, æt. 27. Sarah Ditchell Ditchell, dau. of John & Phebe Ditchell, ob. 5 Oct., 1771, æt. 1 yr. 4 months. John, their 2nd son, ob. 11 May, 1773, æt. 4 days. John, their 3rd son, ob. 4 July, 1774, æt. 6 weeks. Sarah, relict of Anthony Ditchell, ob. 18 Jany., 1780, æt. 69 (Vide 14).

3. Ann Plumbly, spinster, & Mary, the wife of Pell Leak (daughters of Robert & Amy Plumbly). Ann ob. 11 Oct., 1772, æt. 20; & Mary, ob. 14 Dec. 1773, æt. 29. Ann Plumbly Leak, dau. of Pell & Mary Leak, ob. inf. Robert Plumbly, & Amy, ux. ej., she died 21 Feb., 1780, æt. 65; he, 24 Nov., 1782, æt. 77. Eliz. Chaplin, their dau., ob. 12 Jany., 1816, æt. 80 (age has been altered into 82).

4. (Floor of middle aisle). Rev. Sam. John Gardiner, A.M., late of Oriel Coll., Oxford, 3rd son of Samuel Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, Oxford, esq., born 14 Nov., 1792, & ob. 4 Decr., 1817 (Arms, 1 & 4 Or., on a chevron, between 3 griffins' heads 2 & 1, two lioncels ramp. combatant; 2 & 3, on a cross Or., 5 mullets ... in chief a mullet for difference.)

5. Mrs. Katherine Partridge, relict of late Henry Partridge, esq., of Cromer, ob. 15 Dec., 1819, æt. 70.

6. Richard Sibbs, rector of Thurgarton, & vicar of Cromer, ob. 18 July, 1804, æt. 60. Sarah, ux. ej., ob. 27 April, 1802, æt. 59 (vide 14).

7. (Floor of N. aisle). Charles Rice, gent., ob. 15 June, 1803, æt. 70.

8. Benjamin Rust, ob. 20 June, 1824, æt. 60. Hannah, ux. ej., ob. 26 Decr., 1831, æt. 72. Thomas, son of Benj. & Georgina Rust, ob. 27 March, 1851, æt. 3 years & 6 months.

9. (On N. wall). Mary, wife of Benjamin Rust, ob. 3 Sept., 1833, æt. 38.

10. Mary Alexander, formerly of Bury St. Edmund's, ob. 7 April, 1844, æt. 75.

11. (On E. wall). John Wyndham, esq., youngest son of Thos. Wyndham, of Clearwell, in the county of Gloucester, ob. 26 April. 1765, æt. 32; he married Eliz., daughter of Richard Dalton, of the county of Lincoln, esq., by whom he left issue one son & 2 daughters, George, Charlotte, & Sophia. Elizabeth Wyndham, died 19 Jan., 1785, æt. 58 (Arms, Az. a chev. between 3 lions heads erased Or., impaling, Ar. 3 lozenges Gu., each charged with a saltier of the field. Crest, a lion's head within a chair Or. Motto, *Au bon droit*).

12. Geo. Thos. Wyndham, esq., of Cromer Hall, and of Gayhurst & Brooksby, in Bucks. & Leicester, ob. 5 Feb., 1830, æt. 24; married Maria, 2nd dau. of Admiral Windham, of Felbrigg, by whom he left issue, Maria Ann (na. 13 May, 1827), Geo. Thos. (na. 21 Sept., 1828), & Cecilia (na. 15 Sep., 1829). Arms, Wyndham impaling Windham, ut ante.

13. George Thomas Wrighte Wyndham, son & heir of Geo. Tho. Wyndham, of Cromer Hall, died at Madeira, of brain fever, 27 Feb., 1837. Monument erected by his mother Maria Augusta Viscountess Ennismore.

14. (On S. wall). Anthony Ditchell, died 29 January, 1769, æt. 61. John, his son, d. 5 June, 1768, æt. 27. Sarah, relict of Anthony Ditchell, d. 18 Jan., 1780, æt. 69. Sarah, their eldest dau., & wife of Rev. Richard Sibbs (*vide* 6), d. 27 April, 1802, æt. 59. Phebe, another dau., born 18 Jan., 1748, died 10 April, 1817, æt. 69. Also, 3 children of John & Phebe Ditchell. Also, Sarah Ditchell Ditchell, d. 5 Oct., 1771, æt. 1 yr. and 4 months. John, d. 11 May, 1773, æt. 4 days. John, d. 5 July, 1774, æt. 6 weeks. Sarah, d. 24 Oct., 1779, æt. 1 month; & five other children, who also died infants (*vide* 2).

15. Charles Stewart Earle, surgeon, of this parish, d. 12 Dec., 1834, æt. 34 (under this are these arms ... a cross Gu., between 4 three masted ships ... Crest, a lion ramp., crowned Or., holding a dagger in dexter paw).

16. Margaret, the beloved wife of Commander John King, R.N., Inspecting Comm. of Coast Guard, na. 20 June, 1799, ob. 25 Nov., 1841.

The following are notes of all tombstones in the churchyard bearing, or supposed from their appearance to have once borne, dates anterior to 1800.

17. (Mutilated—top broken off). John Pank, d. 31 April, 1769, æt. 68. Martha, wife of John Pank, & Martha, his second wife

18. Thos. Saunderson, d. 17 May, 1793, æt. 41.

19. John Nurss, d. 8 Jan., 1755, æt. 37.

20. John Mason, d. 5 Nov., 1791, æt. 45. Phoebe, ux. ej. d. 25 Aug., 1806, æt. 56. John Howard Mason, their son, d. 27 Dec., 1790, æt. 10.

21. Margaret, wife of William Richis, ob. 26 Nov. (buried.)

22. John Howard, d. 1806, æt. 52. John Davy Howard, d. 7 April, 1795, æt. 4.

23. Thomas, son of John & Eliz. Middleton, d. 6 Aug., 1810, æt. 24. Mary Ann, dau. of Francis & Mary Long, d. 5 May, 1799.

24. Mary, wife of James Rook, d. 16 Jan. 1769 (æt. 62?).

25. John Davidson, d. 1 April, 1788, æt. 31.

26. Cook Wright, d. 2 Oct., 1790, æt. 69. Elizth ux. ej. d. 6 April, 1807, æt. 67.

27. Kezia, wife of John Thornman, d. 26 Feb., 1782, æt. 32. John Wm., died in infancy.

28. Mary Maria Terry, d. 22 June, 1790, æt. 20.

29. Sidney Terry, surgeon, d. 24 June, 1796, æt. 63. Katherine Henrietta ux. ej.

30. Thos. Leak, ob. 1810, æt. 64 (*vide* 3 & 37).

31. Henry Swan, d. 9 Oct., 1796, æt. 61, Mary ux. ej. d. 7 April, 1804, æt. 65.

32. Elizabeth, wife of John Willaman, d. January, 1702.

33. William Cook, master mariner, d. 20 Feb., 1788, æt. 63. Dinah his dau., by Martha his wife, died an infant, 21 May, 1769. Samuel his son, d. 21 March, 1811. (Others later.)

34. William Webb, d. 9 June, 1800, æt. 62.

35. Capt. John Taylor, d. 4 Jan., 1783, æt. 68. Mary ux. ej. d. 23 Oct., 1758, æt. 36. John their son, d. 13 Mar., 1776, æt. 23. William their son, died in the Barbadoes.

36. George Chieves, master & mariner of King's Lynn, d. 27 Sept., 1778, æt. 37.

37. James, son of Benjamin & Sarah Leak, d. 3 May, 1752, æt. 28.

There are several other tomb stones of more modern date to the Leaks, Swans, Webbs, & Sandfords.

I was informed there are two detached brasses in the custody of the clergyman of the parish.

The register of baptisms begins 1689, the first entry being that of the baptism of Margaret, daughter of William Rye, and Mary his wife, on the 1st of September in that year. The marriage register begins in 1696, & by a strange coincidence, the first entry in it also relates to one of my family, viz., to the marriage of Elizabeth Rye with Richard Harmer, on 26 May, 1696.

From 1696 to 1755, only 29 marriages were celebrated here—just one in two years. I cannot account for this, as it is totally out of proportion to the births and deaths.

Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

ACOUSTIC POTTERY.

In the *Norwich Mercury* of December 3rd, 1848, an account appears of the restoration of Saint Nicholas Church, at Ipswich; an account which contains a good deal of antiquarian interest, and much that was considered at the time absurd, namely, "that fictile vessels were found *beneath* the roof"; "an *indebted* cross" on a shield; and *Saxon* inscriptions in Latin on rude carvings. The sentence on which I base my enquiries is: "on digging near the foundation of the wall which has been removed to enlarge the church, several earthen vessels were found carefully embedded in brick-work. One was removed entire. Beneath the roof were also found some vessels of red earth, and also some of half-baked bluish material."

The attention of archæologists having since been directed to the vessels found in the chancel of St. Peter's Mancroft, and of St. Peter's per Mountgate, in Norwich; and again, in places mentioned in a paper by Mr. Minns, just issued by the Norfolk Archæological Society, it would add much weight to the conjecture, that these vessels were placed in the walls for acoustic purposes, if any of your correspondents could state that the *mouths* opened into the church of St. Nicholas, and that their arrangement was in a line and at equal distances from each other, shewing, as in the recorded instances, a definite purpose.

The paragraph states that drawings of the objects discovered were taken by Dr. Edward Clark, and afterwards sent to the anastatic press. Any correct information will throw light on an enquiry of much choral interest.

January 10th, 1865.

I. B.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. X (VOL. II, P. 298.)

Mural monument to Thomas Goodwin, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of South Weald, ob. 1658. Per pale Or and Gu. a lion rampant between three fleurs-de-lis counterchanged.

Large mural monument to Sir Henry Wright, of Dagenhames, Bart., ob. 1663. Ann his wife, daughter of John Lord Crewe, ob. 1708. Quarterly. 1, two bars, in chief three leopards' faces. 2, a fess engrailed between three mullets. 3, a chevron between three birds (choughs?) 4, three griffins' heads erased a chief indentée Ermine, impaling, quarterly, 1, a lion rampant; 2, a chevron between three birds' legs erased at the thigh; 3, per pale, in dexter chief point a mullet; 4, as the first.

Marble monument to Sir Richard Neave, Bart., ob. 1814. Frances his wife, ob. 1830. On a cross five fleur-de-lis, impaling Ermine on a fess barruled three crescents. Crest out of a ducal coronet a lily.

Mural tablet to Sir Thomas Neave, Bart., ob. 1848. Neave *ut supra*, impaling a fleur-de-lis.

Monument for Hugh Smith, Esq., "descended from the ancient family of Herez, now Smith, of Edmonthorpe, in Leicestershire," ob. 1745.

Near the tomb suspended on the wall, is an heraldic trophy, comprising, an escocheon of arms, an embroidered surcoat of the same, helmet and crest. Some of the ensigns have disappeared, as shewn by the vacant brackets. Arms, *Smith* and *Herez*, quarterly. Gu. on a chevron Or, between three bezants as many cross crosslets Sa., Az. a fess between three hedgehogs Arg. Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or, an Indian goat's head erased Sa., beard and horn of the first.

Hatchments. I. Or, a lion rampant Gu., on a chief Az. three mullets Arg. Crest, a lion rampant Gu.

II. Az. on a chief Or, a demi-lion issuant ppr. In pretence, Sa. a chevron Ermine between three martlets Or. Crest, a lion sejant guardant, round the head a nimbus rayonnant, and holding between the paws a lyre Or.

III. Quarterly, Ermine and Or, in each quarter a sun in splendour Gu., impaling; quarterly 1 and 4, per pale Az. and Gu. a wolf rampant Ermine, maned Or. 2 and 3, Arg. a bear rampant Sa. Crest, on a mount five trees ppr., the sun in splendour darting his rays thereon from the dexter, Or. Motto, *Suaviter et Fortiter*.

IV. Hatchment of Earl St. Vincent, G.C.B., with Sa. an eagle displayed within a bordure Ermine in pretence.

BRENTWOOD.

In the chapel of S. Thomas of Canterbury, now converted into a school-room, there is one hatchment. Quarterly 1 and 4, Arg. a pheon Az. between three mascles Gu. 2 and 3, Ermine, on a chief Sa. three lions' heads erased Or, impaling, chequy Or and Az. on a canton Gu. a lion rampant Or.

RAMSDEN BELHOUSE.

In the belfry a hatchment. Az. three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure engrailed Or. Crest, a fleur-de-lis Or, *Unwin*.

RAMSDEN CRAY.

Within the altar rail a slab. Adam Rudge, Citizen and Distiller, of London, ob. 1731, æt. 33. Quarterly, 1 and 4 a cross engrailed. 2 and 3 fretty. Crest, out of a mural crown two arms embowed, dexter and sinister, habited and cuffed, supporting an escocheon.

DOWNHAM.

Mural monument in the chancel, for Sarah Norden, who died the wife of Benjamin Disbrowe, Esq., formerly the wife of Andrews Sarn, and afterwards of Cornelius Vanden Anker, ob. 1692. Arg. a fess between three bears' heads Sa. muzzled Gu., *Disbrowe*, impaling Arg. on a fess, Gu. between three beavers passant Sa. as many cross-crosslets Or, *Norden*.

Altar tomb for Sarah Norden, wife of Benjamin Disbrowe, ob. 1692; and Benjamin Disbrowe, Esq., ob. 1708. Arms *ut supra*.

Mural tablet. Osmond Beauvoir. ob. 1757, æt. 76. Arg. a chevron between three cinquefoils Gu., *Beauvoir*, impaling Sa. on a chevron between ten martlets Arg. 6 and 4, five pellets, *Beard*.

Mural tablet. Rev. Peter Beauvoir, A.M., Rector of Hackney, co. Middlesex, and of Downham and Wickford, co. Essex, ob. 1821, æt. 86. Arms of *Beauvoir*, *ut supra*. Crest, a griffin's head, wings endorsed ppr.

Hatchment, with inscription painted beneath. "Here under lies the body of Sir Thomas Raymond, Knt., one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of King's Bench." Sa. a chevron between three eagles displayed Arg., on a chief Or a rose between two fleurs-de-lis Gu., *Raymond*, impaling Or, a fess Gu. debruised of a bend Sa. charged with five mullets of the field, *Fish*. Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or, a demi-dragon rampant, wings endorsed Ermine, claws Gu.

Against the wall of the chancel, the top slab of a demolished altar tomb inscribed to the memory of Judge Raymond, who was interred beneath, ob. 1685 æt. 57. Arms of *Raymond* impaling *Fish*, with crest as above.

Lord Campbell, in his *Lives of the Lords Chief Justices of England*, gives the age of Sir Thomas Raymond as only 50. He died upon the circuit, and left by Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Fish, Bart., an only child, Robert, then aged 10 years. Robert Raymond became Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and in 1731, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Raymond, Baron Raymond of Abbots Langley, co. Herts.

WEST HANNINGFIELD.

In a window, in the south aisle, the arms of the ancient family of *Clovile*. Arg. two chevrons Sa., each charged with five nails Or.

Several monuments and some painted glass have been destroyed in this church, since the latter part of the last century, and, probably, at a much more recent date. Among the monuments destroyed, is a very fine altar tomb. The top slab of purbeck marble is now affixed on edge against the north wall of the chancel. From the arms and the remains of a Latin inscription upon a brass fillet, it evidently commemorates John Clovile and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir William Alyngton.

Two escocheons in brass :—

I. Quarterly 1 and 4, two chevrons, each charged with five nails. 3 and 4, Ermine, on a chief three lions rampant; impaling quarterly 1 and 4, billetty, a bend engrailed. 2 and 3, three covered cups.*

II. Quarterly 1 and 4. Two chevrons, each charged with five nails, impaling Ermine on a chief three lion's rampant. 2 and 3, three (herons?) close.

BOWERS GIFFORD.

There were formerly in one of the windows of this church :—Sa. five fleurs-de-lis Or, *Gifford*. Ermine a chief quarterly Or and Gules, *St. Nicholas*. Sable a chevron Ermine between three lions passant Argent.

A fine brass effigy of Sir John de Gifford, A. D. 1348 (restored after it had been many years in private hands), with shield of arms of Gifford as above, borne upon the left arm (see *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society*, vol. i, p. 93).

K.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 19 (VOL. II, P. 258.)

St. Michael's at Thorne, Norwich.

1565. 10th Sept., Elizabeth, the child of a prisoner, was baptized the x daie of September. Her Mother and Father's name is not sett down in the other book.

1596. Charles Flower, of Wymondham, in Norfolk, a prisoner out of the Castle, was buried the 11th daie of July, Ao p'd'

1597. John Waterman, freemason, was buried the 4th daie of November.

1640. Oct. 29, John Heaslop, a prisoner at the Castle, and Mary Bensley, mar.

1689. Mrs. Anne Bendish, Widdo., buried Nov. 17 in the Church over against the stoule of Mrs. Annies.

The steeple was new leaded October ye 8th, 1691, by Charles Herman, and Robert Ely, Churchwardens. Three hundred & 3 qrs. and 11 pounds of ould lead, there was 8 hundred of new in all laid upon the stepell.

Henry Baily, Clerk.

Brion, Sir Henry Bedingfield's footman, an Irishman, executed for the killing of a man, and Buried July 20, 1635.

Mary Spilling, widdo, was executed upon the Castle Hill, for murdering her child, and was buried at St. Michael's of Thorne. Shee lived at Pudden Norton, neare ffakenham, in Norfolk, August 14th, 1706.

1713. William Weeke was executed upon the Castle hill, and was buried August 14th, at St. Michael of Thorne.

* The last two coats occur as the first and second quarters of an escocheon in a window in East Ham Church, viz :—Sable a bend *between six* billets Argent and Gules, three covered cups Argent. The arms in this church will be given in a future note.

St. Clement's, Fyebridge, Norwich.

A. D., 1538. In primis,

Cicily ffoster was baptized the 13th day of September, A. D., 1538.*

Henry Daubney, single man, and Mary Forman, both of the p'sh of Tuttington, have been published 3 severalle Lord's days and no exception made against it, and married by Thomas Tofts, Esquire, Mayor of Norwich, this thirtieth October, 1654.

Samuel Roberds, the sonne of Mr. Thomas Roberds, preacher publique to this city, was buried ye 19th day of September, 1580.

Mr. Thomas Roberds, preacher of the Lord's Word to this city, was buried the 16th day of June, an. Dom., 1584.

Sir Edmund Wood, Mayor of Norwiche, buried the 6th day of November, 1548.

Sir Robert Wood, Knight, was buried the 29th day of July, A. D., 1590.

1624. Titus Oates was buried 13 July.

Henry Daveney and Elizabeth Randolph, both single, in the citie of Norwich, their contract being published at ye Marktt Cross, in the citie afforesayd, and no objection made against the same, were married by Thomas Tofts, Esquire, the 15nth of May, A. D., 1657. Testis—Joannes Scamber.

The names of ye Quakers that are buryed within the precincts of St. Clement's at the bridge, in the citie of Norwich.

Hannah Gold, Quaker, the daughter of John Gold, tailor, was buried the 1st day of September, 1678. The 5th day of the same month I received an affidavit.

Sarah Shannon, daughter of Robert Shannon, a Quaker, was buried the 7th of September, 1678. The 7th day of the same month, I received an affidavit.

Prudence Tooley, daughter of one Tooly, a Quaker, was buried the 15th day of September, 1678. The 18th of y same month, I received an affidavit.

Henry Rust, a Quaker, was buried the 2nd day of December, 1678. The 7th day of the same month, I received an affidavit.

Mary Rawle, a Quakeress, was burried the eighth of January, 1670-8. The 9th I received an affidavit, being the 9th day of the same month.

Mary Kiddle, daughter of William Kiddle, was buried 9th day of January, 1678-9. The 18th day of the same month, I received an affidavit.

Sarah Fincham, daughter of Edward Fincham, was buried the 18th of January, 1678-9. The 18th day of the same month, I received an affidavit.

A Stranger from the Spittle House, whose name was not known, was buried the 9th day of March, 1625.

* I believe this to be the first registration in Norwich.—H. D.

POPIISH RECUSANTS.—NO. 4. (VOL. II, P. 182.)

The following letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishop of London, is transcribed from a Register of miscellaneous documents, known as the "1st faculty Book" of the diocese of Norwich.

Right Reverend Ld and Brother.

His Matie haveing yesternight in Councell (to the great satisfaction and joy of vs all) declar'd his Royal will & pleasure, That all Papists & Popish Recusants throughout the Realme be forthwith rigouriously p'secuted, & the Lawes of the Land made against them effectually putt in execution, to the end that some wholesome seueritie (so reasonable & necessary att this time) they may, by God's blessing vpon his Maties pious intentions, & the endeaours of his good subjects in p'suance of the same, be either reduced into the Bosome of the Church, or driven out of the Kingdome, I could not but im'ediatelie reflect how highly it concernes, & how well it may beseeme mee and my Brethren, & and all that are entrusted with the manage of anie jurisdiction vnder vs, to contribute all wee can, & p'ticularly what the Lawes of the land & the Canons of the require of vs for the p'moteing & accomplishing (if it may be) soe good a Designe, which tends soe manifestly to the glory of God & the honor of his Maties Government, the p'spitie & flourishing estate of that excellent Religion, by the peculiar blessing of heaven established amongst vs, & the quiet & tranquillitie of the whole Realme. I have, therefore, thought fitt at p'sent (till other & further methods may be debated & resolved on) to require all the Bishops of this Province, & euery of them; And I doe hereby require them that those three Cannons against Popish Recusants, agreed upon in the Synod begun att London, Ao D'ni, 1603, namely, the 65th, 66th, & the 114th, be by them & all that hold or exercise anie jurisdiction vnder them, forthwith exactly obserued, & effectually putt in vse, considering how acceptable a service it wil be to Almighty God to assist his Maties pious purpose heerein, & on the other side, how seuerere a punishment the last Cannon of the three appoint to those who shall neglect their duety herein, which will, I doubt not, without p'tialletie or connivance be inflicted on them. My Lord, my request to yr Lordship is, that you will not onely take notice of all this yor selfe, but also cause a Copie hereof by you attested, to be transmitted to eu'y Bishop of this Province, in the name of

Yor Ldps affectionate Brother.

W^m CANT.

Lambhith House, Aprill 9th, 1681.

HALES, NORFOLK.

Please to preserve in your pages the following inscription from a loose broken stone, now lying in the churchyard, at the east end of the church.

G. W. M.

"Here lyeth ye body of Ann, the wife of Edward Mecklebury, who dyed July ye 8th, 1695; and also ye body of Edward his son, dyed June 29th, 1695."

MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF YARMOUTH, &c.—NO. 3 (VOL. II, P. 283.)

3. A marble tablet to William Steward, Esq., a magistrate of the county, and a benefactor to Yarmouth, died 19th May, 1841. Quarterly 1 and 4, Or a fesse chequy Argent and Azure. 2 and 3, Argent a lion rampant Gules, debriused by a bend raguly Or, over all on a fesse Azure, three fleurs-de-lis Or. Crest, out of a naval crown Or a demi-lion rampant Gules. Motto, *Finem Respice*.

4. On a pew under this monument are these arms:—Two chevrons between three fleurs-de-lis; impaling party per chevron wavy, three lions' heads erased.

5. A very handsome modern brass in an arched recess, to the memory of Alfred Impey, M.D., who died September 26th, 1852. Quarterly 1 and 4, Gules, on a chevron Or, three crescents of the first. 2 and 3, Argent, a chevron Azure between four (2 and 2) cinquefoils Gules, a serpent Vert in pale; impaling Argent, a fesse Gules between three estoiles of the second. Crest, between two wings Or, a leopard's face Sable.

6. A marble tablet to members of the Tolver family. Argent, a cross Gules, in each quarter a leaf slipped Vert. Crest, a fleur-de-lis Gules.

7. A monument to Matthew Cufaupe, who died July 24th, 1796. Quarterly 1 and 4, barry of ten Argent and Gules a canton of the last. 2 and 3 party per pale Or and Sable, a cross counterchanged.

In the north aisle are the following:—

1. A tablet to the memory of Mary, the wife of Isaac Preston, died 21st March, 1860. Ermine, on a chief Sable, three crescents Or, impaling Gules a saltire (cottised?) Argent, between four fleur-de-lis Or, *Farr*. Crest, a crescent (?)

2. A monument to George England, Esq., Recorder of Yarmouth, and several times its representative in Parliament, died 30th June, 1702. Gules, three lions passant guardant, Argent. Adjoining this monument are two others bearing the same arms to members of this family.

3. A slab to James Symonds, gent., died 16th of May, 1688. A dolphin naiant embowed. Crest, a dolphin as in the arms.

4. A tablet to Phillis Preston, wife of Edm. Preston, gent., died 14th February, 1805; also, James Symonds Preston. *Preston*, on an escutcheon of pretence, *Symonds*.

5. A tablet to John Brown, gent., died 24th May, 1800. On a wreath Or and Azure (?), a candle extinguisher Argent. Motto, *Death extinguishes all*.

On the roof of the aisles are these arms, many of which are repeated:—

1. Quarterly, France and England, a label of three points. 2. Sable, three crescents Ermine, a bordure Or. 3. Gules, a fess Or, between six martlets, a label of three points. 4. Gules, a lion rampant, Argent. 5. Sable, a fess between two chevrons Or. 6. Gules, three eagles displayed Or. 7. Party per pale Azure and Gules, a lion rampant Or. 8. Ermine, a bend cottised Gules. 9. Ermine, a catherine wheel Argent. 10. Sable, three.... a canton Argent. 11. Quarterly, Or and Azure, on a bend Gules, three crosses patee (?).—JUSTIN SIMPSON.

TERRIERS

Having had an opportunity of seeing the Terriers relating to my village (by the kindness of the Bishop's Registrar, and by paying the usual fee), I send you the dates when they were required. I was under the impression that terriers were demanded by the Bishop only in his visitation, and not by the Archdeacon; "the Archbishop and all Bishops within their several dioceses shall procure . . . that a true note and terrier . . . be taken," 87 Canon. If I am right, the following dates will show several exceptions to the Bishop's Septennial Visitation. So long an interval as the last, twenty years, between one terrier and another (it will also be seen) is unprecedented.

Dates when Terriers were required.

1. No date, in Latin, prob. Elizabethan.	7. 1725.	14. 1763.	21. 1806.
2. 1678.	8. 1729.	15. 1770.	22. 1813.
3. 1706.	9. 1735.	16. 1777.	23. 1820.
4. 1709.	10. 1740.	17. 1784.	24. 1827.
5. 1716.	11. 1747.	18. 1791.	25. 1834.
6. 1723.	12. 1753.	19. 1794.	26. 1845.
	13. 1760.	20. 1801.	27. 1865!

W. H. S.

FONT INSCRIPTIONS (VOL. II, P. 282.)

The font in Eastham church, co. Essex, consists of a white marble basin, set on a pedestal extremely ugly and disproportioned. The arms and quarterings of Sir Richard Higham are rudely incised on the basin.

Quarterly, 1. *Heigham*. Sable, a fesse checky Or and Azure, between three nags' heads erased Argent. 2. *Francis* of Suffolk. Gules, a chevron engrailed Ermine between three falcons rising Argent, beaked and legged Or. 3. *Stoneley*. Azure, a fesse between three scythe blades Or. 4. *Stoneley*. Azure, on a fesse between three stags' heads caboshed Or, a fleur-de-lys of the field, between two demi-roses Gules.

On the rim of the basin is the following inscription:—

"The gift of Sr Richard Heigham, Knight, to this parish of Eastham." A^o Dni 1639."—W. C.

QUERIES.

Selling a Wife.—Has this barbarous custom ever been adopted in Norfolk.—X. Y. Z.

Thomas Cotton, of Bergholt.—Can any of your readers give me information about Thomas Cotton, of Bergholt (W.) whose sister Susan married the well known John Bastwick. He was living at Bergholt in 1634.—W.

The Curfew Bell.—Can any of your correspondents inform me whether the Curfew bell is still rang in any of the towns of Norfolk or Essex, or where in those counties the custom has been recently abandoned.—G.

Pulpit Hour Glasses.—Your valuable pages may be the means of informing me in what parish in East Anglia, the hour glass for the pulpit, or the stand for the hour glass, still exists.—ALPHA.

Burial of Murderers in Cross Roads.—Are there any instances known of this practice having been adopted in the county of Norfolk? If not for murderers, has it been adopted for those who committed suicide?—B. C.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

MARCH, 1866.

NOTES.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF EAST ANGLIA.

[Under this head we propose to meet the repeatedly expressed wishes of many of our readers, and give brief notices of such new books as may be issued, bearing on the Topography, Science, or Literature of the East Anglian district; and not only of separate and independent works, but of such Essays, and references to the locality as may be introduced into other publications, of too great length to justify reproduction in our pages. We invite the aid of our Correspondents in this matter, information rather than criticism being the object desired.—EDIT.]

The *Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society* have just issued the first part of the seventh volume of their *Original Papers*; embracing the following contributions:—1. Wickhampton church, by the Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A. 2. Notice of an ancient Lock in Norwich Cathedral, by Mr. John L'Estrange. 3. Roman Coins and Antiquities, found at Caistor next Yarmouth, by the late Rev. E. S. Taylor, communicated by Mr. A. W. Morant. 4. Norfolk Church Goods temp. Edward VI, by Walter Rye, Esq. 5. Church Goods of St. Andrew and St. Mary Coslany, Norwich, temp. Edward VI, with many valuable notes, by Mr. J. L'Estrange. 6. Hassett's House, Pockthorpe, Norwich, by the Rev. James Bulwer, M.A. 7. Acoustic Pottery, by Rev. G. W. W. Minns, with representations of different jars, supposed to have been used for acoustic purposes. This is a subject of much choral interest; and we shall be glad to receive any facts or opinions bearing upon the subject. 8. On some Reaping Machines of the ancient Gauls, by Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., the President of the society. The remainder of the part is occupied by a third portion of the Visitation of Norfolk, edited by Dr. Howard and the Rev. G. H. Dashwood.

The *Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.*, has issued the second part of the fourth volume of their *Proceedings*, containing the following papers:—1. The Ecclesiastical Remains of Bungay, by the Rev. J. J. Raven. 2. Mettingham Castle and College, by the Rev. C. R. Manning. 3. On the Etymology of Beccles, by Dr. Charnock, and the late Rev. W. T. Spurdens. 4. Rose Hall, Beccles, by Mr. Samuel Tymms.

Mr. John Glyde, junr., of Ipswich, author of *Suffolk in the Nineteenth Century*, has edited an octavo volume of Miscellanies, under the title of *The New Suffolk Garland*, and arranged under the following heads:— 1. Anecdotes and Biographical Reminiscences. 2. Superstitions, old Ballads, historical notices, Curious Customs, Scarce Documents, &c. 3. Selections from Suffolk Poets, Bards, and Rhymers. 4. Statistical Returns, with an appendix containing an account of the Reform struggle at Ipswich, in 1820.

Mr. R. Green has published a new *Guide to the Town of Framlingham*, Suffolk. It is a more correct book than the preceding edition, and much improved in other respects, and we shall be glad to find the author continuing his researches into the history of this important and attractive town.

The veteran "Sylvanus Urban, gent.," in the 136th year of his literary life, has found a new home in the famed precinct of Whitefriars, and called to the head of his councils, a man of admitted research and ability. It is gratifying to learn that the gentlemanly pursuits which so distinguished his earlier years, will not be neglected; but that, stepping his foot firmly on every coming round of the ladder, Mr. Urban will advance with the progress of science, and scatter with a liberal hand the choicest fruits of the tree of knowledge. The second number of the new series of the *Gentleman's Magazine* is before us, and promises well. It would be foreign to our object to notice its varied contents; but to aid in obtaining satisfactory replies to two local queries, we transcribe them from a communication under the signature of G. C.

In *St. Michael's Church, Beccles, Suffolk* (a large church of the transition period between Decorated and Perpendicular, with aisles and chancel aisles), over a low and very small flat-topped porch to the priest's door, is the stonework of a doorway, on what probably was the level of the rood-loft. It has neither chamfer, drip-stone, nor moulding. It is five feet six inches high by two feet nine inches broad, and the sill nine feet from the ground. It has a flat Tudor arch. What was the purpose of this doorway opening from the rood-loft to the leads of the south porch? The rood-stairs are in the north aisle. This little porch, by the way, is an anomaly. It is square and built of stone. The flat stone ceiling is carved with a very rich Decorated diaper work. The mouldings of the inner doorway are of very fine Decorated character, with deep hollows. The shafts are filleted, the capitals bell-shaped, and the fillets run through the astragals. The mouldings of the arch and the stone of which it is made correspond with those of the jambs, and yet the arch is of Tudor date. Can this be one more to be added to the very few early examples of four-centred arches?

In *Ashill Church, Norfolk*, where is a low side-window in the usual place in the chancel, there is also a low side-window on the north side of the nave, two feet from the east wall and four feet from the ground. The stonework of the outside alone is visible. It is three feet six inches high, and twenty-one inches broad. Had this opening any connection with the rood-loft to which it was so close? or was it one of the exterior confessionals ordered to be blocked up at the Reformation?

The Obituary contains memoirs of the late Sir Astley Paston Cooper, Bart., a native of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, who died on the 6th of January last; and of Vice-Admiral Herringham, a native of Ongar, Essex, who died December 27th, 1865.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AND ARMS IN ESSEX.

A few years since, I began transcribing the epitaphs and arms in the Essex churches, being anxious to preserve an authentic record of them before they were swept away by our church Restorers. In every case, the epitaphs and arms have been transcribed from the originals, either by myself, or by some friend on whose industry and accuracy I could rely. They are now bound up in five volumes 4to, and contain the following churches and chapels.

Aldham	Chingford	Henham	Sandon
Arkesden	Chishall, Great	Heybridge	Sampford, Little
Ashdon	Chishall, Little	High Roding	Shellow, Bowells
Asheldham	Chrishall	Hockley	Sheering
Ashen	Clavering	Ilford, Little	Southminster
Assingdon	Coggeshall	Inworth	Stanbridge Little
Aythorp Roothing	Colne, Earls	Kelvedon	Stanford le hope
Baddow, Great	Colne, Engain	Langford	Stanstead M'fitchet
Baddow, Little	Colne, White	Latton	Stebbing
Bardfield, Great	Colne, Wakes	St. Lawrence	Stistead
Bardfield, Little	Danbury	Laver Marney	Steeple
Basildon	Dedham	Leigh	Strethall
Beauchamp Roding	Dengy	Layton	Takeley
Bemfleet South	Debden	Lindsell	Tey, Great
Barking	Dunmow, Great	Littlebury	Tey, Little
Berners Roding	Dunmow, Little	Liston	Tey, Marks
Bartlow	Easton, Great	Maldon, All Saints	Thaxtead
Barnston	Easton, Little	Manuden	Thundersley
Billericay	East Ham	Maplested, Great	Tillingham
Birchanger	Elmdon	Maplested, Little	Tolleshunt Darcy
Boreham	Faulkborn	Margaret Roding	Tolleshunt Knights
Borley	Felsted	Margaretting	Tolleshunt Becken-
Bradwell' juxta }	Feering	Markshall	ham
Coggeshall }	Farnham	Mashbury	Toppesfield
Bradwell juxta }	Fifield	Mayland	Totham, Great
Mare }	Finchingfield	Moreton	Totham, Little
Braxted, Great	Fordham	Netteswell	Ugley
Braxted, Little	Frierning	Newport	Walthamstow
Broxted	Greensted Gt.	Panfield	Wanstead
Bowers Gifford	Goldhanger	Pattiswick	Wendon
Bures Mount	Good Easter	Pebmarsh	Wendon, Lofts
Bulphan	Gosfield	Pleshey	Westham
Bures	Greenstead	Quendon	Wethersfield
Bumpsted Helious	Hadleigh	Radwinter	White Roding
Canfield, Great	Hadstock	Ramsden }	Wickham Bishops
Canfield, Little	Halstead	Bellhouse }	Wicken Bonhunt
Canvey Island	Harlow	Rayne	Widdington
Chelmsford	Hawkwell	Rettondon	Willinghall Dou
Chesterford, Great	Hatfield, B. O.	Rickling	Willinghall Spain
Chesterford, Little	Hatfield Perevell	Rivenhall	Witham
Chignall	Hedingham Castle	Roding, Abbess	Woodford
Chickney	Hedingham, Sible	Romford	Yeldham, Great
Chigwell	Hemsted	Saffron Walden	Yeldham, Little.

The arms in volumes I, II, and III, are emblazoned. Those in volume IV only tricked. In volume V, the arms are not yet drawn. "Pulvis et cinis, nomen, nihil."

Since I began my collection the monuments have, in several churches, entirely disappeared.—CHAS. K. PROBERT, *Newport*.

SURNAME IN PARISH REGISTERS (VOL. I, PP. 118, 148.)

Rushall, Norfolk.

Following the examples given in the first volume of the *East Anglian*, I have made an index (of surnames) to the register of births and deaths in the parish of Rushall, Norfolk, arranged in periods of fifty years. The oldest register book begins in 1561, and ends in 1765. It is simply headed "Rushall Regester Booke." The register is very defective from 1643 to 1755, the entries being sometimes discontinued for several years, and often made without any order or connection by the Churchwarden or parish Clerk. Since then it has been kept in a much more regular and satisfactory manner.

1561 to 1600.

Aldeyne	Carsew }	Felton	Jacobbe }	Rowe
Aldhus	Carsey }	Godbold	Jacob }	Sutton
Algar	Chery	Goddard	Jaxon }	Symond
Barnard	Cooke	Gooderam	Jeckson }	Tebold }
Bayle	Cooper }	Gowyn	Jolly	Tebald }
Bedingefild	Cowper }	Gurney	Lambe	Thirkettle
Blomefield	Cotton	Hadiman	Le Grys	Thrower
Bosset	Crabbe	Hall	Midode	Tybenham }
Botterithe	Crane	Harrold	Mofinger	Tybnam }
Braunch	Dawes	Harryson	Mudde	Wighte
Bucke	Eglond	Harvy	Palgrave	Williams
Burges	Elmore }	Hovell	Pierson	Willson
Burton	Elmere }	Hunte	Porte	Wright
Butterham	Emerye	Ireland	Roper	Wytnam
Calfe	Estowe			

1601 to 1650.

Aldhus	Climans	Gooch	Jeffry	Rivitt
Alger	Colbie	Goodwine	Jordan	Sayer
Baldry	Cooke	Gowen	Kerington	Shaull
Barkaway	Cooper	Greene	Knights	Skinner
Barker	Crane	Grimmer	List	Stonn
Barnarde	Culham	Grymson	Locke	Sussome
Barque	Daudy	Gurney	Lorde	Symons
Barret	Eastaw }	Haigoda *	Martin	Tallier
Baxter	Eastow }	Hall	Matchet	Theobald
Bends	Eastoll }	Harman	Maulin	Thirkettle
Blancher	Edmonds	Harward	Moore	Thrower
Botteret	Elmer	Harold	Morphew	Thurlby
Bryington	Fiske	Haryson	Neave	Wade
Bugg	Foster	Hill	Neele	Wale
Buller	Gaine <i>alias</i>	Holmes	Nicholls	Webster
Burton	Ginn	Houell	Pack	Wilson
Carsey	Garrowd	Huggins	Powell	Wrighte
Cheasting }	Gissinge	Jacob	Punder	Wyghte
Chesten }				

* *Haigoda*. This singular surname, I have never before met with, except in the register of the neighbouring parish of Pulham Market, from the year 1683 to 1728.

1651 to 1700.

Alden	Bullin	Harman	Miller	Risen
Aldred	Burton	Harold	Moore	Russell
Aldus	Carey	Hill	Morley	Sayer
Artis	Cassel	Hopper	Morphewe	Skinner
Barrett	Cheanew	Horth	Newson	Stannerd
Baxter	Clarke	Howard	Nunn	Stone
Bish	Cob	Hunt	Pinchback	Taylor
Boughton	Coppin	Jacob	Potter	Valiant
Braunch	Davy	Jeffery	Rayner	Welton
Brooke	Dickson	Ladyman	Read	White
Brundel }	Downeing	Lock	Reve	Wright
Brundwell }	Dye	Martin	Revell	Yongman
Bunning	Fisher	Mayhew		

1701 to 1750.

Alding	Cutton	Gower	Mickleburgh	Richardson
Aldrige	Dallyson	Harper	Millet	Robinson
Baker	Downing	Heperson	Mollow	Rudderam
Barret	Downs	Hill	Moore	Runnakis
Bateman	Easthill }	Jacob	Moyse	Smith
Bennet	Eastoll }	Jewell	Newson	Underwood
Branch	Emeny	Johnson	Norton	Wake
Bucke	Farrow	Lather	Partridge	Wale
Bullingham }	Fisher	Lenny	Pearce	Watling
Byllingham }	Foulser	Locke	Pearse	White
Burrel	Gillians	Loodemore	Pert	Whiting
Burton	Goldspink	Lord	Pinchback	Williams
Church	Gooch	Martin	Pitman	Witham
Cook	Gook	Mayhew	Revell	Woodthorp
Cunningham				

1751 to 1800.

Alden }	Colls	Garwood	Manning	Shibley
Alding }	Cullum	Goldspink	Marjoram	Skelton
Aldous	Cunningham	Gooch	Martin	Smith
Baker	Dains	Gowan	Mayor	Sparke
Barker	Deal	Gower	Mills	Stalled }
Barber	Dow	Grant	Morley	Stalley }
Barnes	Dunt	Grice	Mullenger	Stimpson
Battley	Ellis	Hambling	Nunn	Stone
Battrum	Emeny	Harper	Pake }	Tann
Brady	Emms	Hinds	Peak }	Taylor
Briting	Farrington	James	Palmer	Thrower
Browne	Fairweather	Johnson	Ringer	Turner
Buxton	Fish	Julands	Rivett	Underwood
Caton	Fleshburne	Knights	Rutledge	Valiant
Chamberlin	Folger	Leist	Saxby	Wills
Chandler	Gardiner	Lemon	Sawen	Woods
Chapman	Garret	Lincoln	Shepherd	Youell
Clarke				

The following persons are styled *Gent.*, or (what is equivalent to it in old registers) have *Mr.* prefixed to their names:—Henry Le Grys, and

Anthony Tebald in the first period, Bonaventure Theobald in the second, John Read and Richard Reve in the third, and John Cunningham in the fifth period. In 1571, Anthony Tebald had Rushall Hall, or the Capital Manor. (See *Blomefield's Norfolk*, vol. v, p. 341.) The names of John Thurlby, clerk, and George Hall, clerk, occur in the second period, in the register of baptisms. The following entries relate to one of the old vicars of the parish:—

1565. Rachel Jaxon, daught' of Bryant Jaxon, bapt. 12th August.

1570. Bryan Jeckson, Vicar, buried 29th December.

There is no record of the burial of any other vicar, until that of the late Rev. Robert Cooper, M.A., the late Vicar, who died on the 16th August, 1865, aged 66 years, and was interred in the parish churchyard.

From tables of surnames taken from the old registers, such as the foregoing, may often be traced the changes and corruptions which our patronymics have undergone; and we may see how Aldred becomes *Aldrige*; Tallier, *Taylor*; Aldhus, *Aldous*; and Le Grys, *Grice*. *Butterham* was probably the original form of the surname *Battrum*, or *Bartram*, which is still common in the neighbourhood of Rushall.

G. R. P.

SINGULAR CERTIFICATE.

In the Parish Register of St. John Timberhill, Norwich, the entry of the marriage of Robert Parke, widower, and Joan Crabbe, widow, is accompanied by a certificate, the singularity of which may deserve for it a place in the *East Anglian*.—H. DAVENEY.

Robert Parke, widdower, & Johanna Crabbe, widow, were married together the viij daie of September, Anno D'ni, 1567, and the cotype of Robert Parke's testimonial is hereafter written, Anno D'ni, 1597.

Mem. Hereafter followith a Copie of a testimonial that belongeth unto Robert Parke — for the buryall of Edayne Parke, wife of the aforesaid Robert Parke, vii die of Aprilis, Anno Regni, one Elizabeth Regine Anglie.

To all Christiane people to whom these presents shall come, wittneseth that I, Nicholas Snell, Esquire, Shereve of the Countie of Bath & Wells, send greeting—Know ye that where of late, Robert Parke and Edonie his wife, were travelling in their journey from Bathe unto the Citie of Norwich, where their habitation was, in whose journeying and travail, they come into the p'ish of Michaell's Kington, within the aforesaid Countie. At whose beinge there, it pleased God of his goodness to visitte the sayd Edonie with sickness, and then shortlie after there she dep'tid the daye & year above mentioned, whose bodie lieth buried in the churchyard above mentioned. And for the better avoiding of evill suspicion, which might hereafter happen unto the aforesayde Robert Parke, touching the death of his aforesayde wyffe, I, the abovenamed Nicholas Snell, have caused this present letter testimonial to bee made, and thereunto have sett my seal of my sayde office. Given the daie & yeare above written by me, Nicholas Snell.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 20 (VOL. II, P. 307.)

North Cove, Suffolk.

The earliest Register book of the parish of North Cove, in Suffolk, only dates from 1696; nevertheless, there are some interesting entries therein.

Jane, the wife of Richard Webster, Clerke, was buried 23rd of June, 1700.

This lady was daughter of Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Norwich, The arms of *Webster*, as represented on her tomb, are a cross flory between four mullets which may perhaps be the same with one of the coats mentioned in the *East Anglian* for January, 1866, p. 291, as occurring in one of the chancel windows of Langley church.

Robt. Simonds & Mary Lenny, were married 3rd of October, 1705. The sd Robt. Simonds could neither read nor write, Yet got by heart all the new psalms as well as the old.

Jane, the wife of John firmin, was buried the 12th of December, 1705. She dyed of a Lethargy.

Jan. the 19th, 1723. Married John Camp, of Callton, and ann Croose, wido, of Worlingham, at Cove Church, by Mr. benjeman peage Curett.

[This was evidently written by the Parish Clerk.]

Baptd Mary, Dr of Sarah Pain, widow. This Child was Born without any appearance of an Arm from ye left Shoulder. The thumb on ye Right hand with a Nail & that joint perfect, but no bone in ye other joint, only hanging by the Skin, July 27, 1739.

Burd Mary Pain, an Infant, Janry 30, 1740 (*i.e.* 1741).

Baptd Anne, ye Base child of Sarah Pain, Widow, May 15th, 1741.

Baptd Elisabeth, ye 2d Bastard of Sarah Pain, Widow, and jncog. May 29, 1743.

Baptd Valentine, ye 3d Bastard of Sarah Pain, Widow, & Jincogto (sic) Decbr 23rd, 1744.

[Widow Pain and her family, as might be expected, occur very frequently in the Parish Book as recipients of relief.]

X.

Scalp—Scolph (*vol. II, p. 286*).—Oyster scollops—the oyster-shell badge work by Pilgrims to the Holy Land—Chalup (a boat), and even cap, from caput, are all from the same root, and will explain the question of E. G. R.

Payed for making the Pascall and Coolers of waxe (*vol. II, p. 278*) may be explained by reference to the custom of the Greek church in Russia, where paschall eggs of various colours (stained by binding ribbon round them) are distributed at that holy season by the members of the Greek church, as tokens of good will towards each other—christian friendship.

R. C.

BURGH CASTLE, SUFFOLK,

*The Garrianorum of the Romans, and the station, according to the Notitia Imperii, of the Cohors Prima Vætasiorum.**

This most interesting memorial of an empire which was once mistress of the world, suggests to the imagination of the antiquary thoughts of a more than ordinary character. Ages have gone by, and other races have sprung up and intermingled with the present generation; still we cannot but raise in our minds the most profound feelings towards a people, whose modern representatives now require the assistance of a power whose progenitors were once their slaves, to assist in keeping their present head on his throne. On a bright July morning, I visited this spot, which I shall never forget. The solemnity of the scene, and the imposing appearance were such, so to speak, as to render me spell bound, and I lingered on the spot loth to leave, for one might sit down and study for hours upon this relic of Imperial Rome. It has a most picturesque appearance, being covered with lichen and ivy, and out of and over the walls flourishes the oak and ash. The height is fourteen feet, and its thickness nine, and the pretorian gate is easily discernable. The east wall is four hundred and twenty-eight yards long, those on the north and south sides being about half that length, while the west side is open to the sea, which, probably, at that early period, washed the foot, thereby rendering it safe from attack by land. A portion of the south wall overhangs a great deal, and seems almost ready to fall: it is strengthened at intervals by semicircular towers—*Turres Exploratoræ*, from whence, in case of danger, the station of Caistor (*Venta Icenorum*) might be signalled by the garrison, for they were surrounded by the most warlike of all the British tribes, the Icenii and Cenomanni. The field on the east side of the wall was the burial place of the station, and which at the period of my visit was covered with a crop of wheat. Here was a field for thought, seventeen centuries having elapsed since the Roman legionaries rested in some measure from their conquest and made for themselves a strong and durable camp. How many of the garrison have returned to rest, and lay quietly in this field, for as death and the incidents of war thinned their ranks, it was filled up by other recruits! I am glad to say the "Castle" is the property of a worthy baronet, and true antiquary, Sir John Boileau, and that antiquaries have good reason to believe it will yet stand for centuries. I trust it may long remain in the hands of its present possessor and those of his successors.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

* The *Notitia Imperii* is a very valuable document which was probably written about the end of the reign of Theodosius the younger, who reigned from A. D. 408 to 450, and was certainly composed before the Romans abandoned the island. It is a sort of list of the several military and civil officers and magistrates, both in the eastern and western empire, with the places at which they were stationed, and it may be, in fact, regarded as the army list of the Roman army. The 69th section of the work contains a list of the *Præfects* and *Tribunes* under the command of the honourable the Duke of Britain.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. XI (VOL. II, p. 306.)

STANFORD LE HOPE.

Monument east wall of chancel for Richard Champion, Esq., ob. 1599. Quarterly of eight. 1, Arg. three trefoils slipped Sa. 2, Barry Or and Az. 3, Arg. three human legs coupé at the thigh, and flexed at the knee Gu. 4, Or, on a fess embattled between three towers, triple towered, Sa. as many plates. 5, Gu. five crescents 3, 2, 1, Or, a canton Erm. in chief a label of the second for difference. 6, Erm. a lion passant Gu., in chief a crescent of the last for difference. 7, Or, a cross engrailed Sa. 8, Or, a tower, triple towered, Az., in chief a crescent of the last for difference. Crest, a cubit arm in armour ppr., holding in the gauntlet an olive wreath Vert. Motto, *Le camp vault mieux que l'or*.

Another, for one of the Champion family, without name or date. Arms, Arg. three trefoils slipped Sa.

Slab in the chancel. Thomas Alleyn, S.T.P., Rector, ob. 1677. A cross potent (in dexter chief a crescent for difference) impaling, a fess between three swans' necks erased.

In the south chapel belonging to the manor of Hassenbrook.

Mural monument for Sir Heneage Fetherston, of Hassenbrook, Bart., ob. 1711, æt. 84. Crest, a demi-boar, collared, holding between the fore feet a sword, the blade fracted near the point.

Another for Sir Henry Fetherston, Bart., ob. 1746, æt. 92. On a chevron, between three ostrich feathers, a gunstone (and a label for difference), *Fetherston*, impaling, On a chevron engrailed, between three trefoils slipped, as many crescents for *Williamson*. This Sir Henry Fetherston "dying without issue, bequeathed his large possessions to Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherston Haugh, in the county of Northumberland, Bart., a descendant from the same family." (*Monumental inscription*.)

Another for Anna Maria, wife of Sir Henry Fetherston, Bart., ob. 1690, æt. 20. Arms of *Fetherston* impaling *Williamson ut supra*.

Another for Heneage Fetherston, Esq., second son of Sir Heneage Fetherston, Bart., ob. 1711, æt. 54. Ann his wife, ob. 1766, æt. 77. Gu. on a chevron between three ostrich feathers, Arg. a gunstone, impaling, Sa. a chevron between two crescents in chief, and a trefoil slipped in base Or, for *Western*, of Rivenhall. Crest, a demi-boar Arg., bristled, armed, hoofed, and collared Or, holding between the fore feet a sword erect, fracted near the point of the last.

Another for Thomas Fetherston, Esq., third son of Sir Heneage Fetherston, Bart., ob. , æt. 67; and Elizabeth his wife, ob. 1756, æt. 77. *Fetherston ut supra*, impaling, Az. on a chief Or three crosses pattée of the field. Crest, an heraldic tiger, statant, Or.

There appears to be no authority for the use either of this last crest, or that of the demi-boar, by the Fetherston family.

Another for Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, of Fetherstonhaugh Castle, co. Northumberland, Bart., ob. 1774. Gu. on a chevron between three ostrich feathers Arg. as many gunstones, *Fetherstonhaugh*, impaling Arg.

a chevron Gu. between three parrots' heads Vert, beaked of the second, *Lethieullier*. (No crest.)

At the entrance to the south chapel, a marble tablet for James Scratton, of Snaresbrook House, co. Essex, Esq., ob. 1837, æt. 86. Judith, his wife, ob. 1838, æt. 87. John Scratton, of Prittlewell Priory co. Essex, Esq., ob. 1841, æt. 53. Two chevronels between three swans for *Scratton*, impaling on a chevron between three demi-unicorns passant, as many *quatrefoils* (*sic*) *Pigott*. Crest, a wolf's head erased, holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped. Hatchment. Gu., two chevronels Or between three swans Arg. *Scratton*, impaling Arg. on a chevron Az., between three demi-unicorns passant Gu., as many *oak sprigs slipped, leaved, and fructed*, Or. *Pigott*. Crest, a wolf's head erased, holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped ppr.

The Scratton family was originally of Belstead, in Suffolk, and obtained a grant of the above arms in 1827. The impaled coat for Pigott on the hatchment, as will be observed, differs essentially from that upon the monument. That either coat is genuine may be doubted.

Hatchment. *Scratton* as before, impaling Az., three fish naiant Arg. *Kersteman*. In the arms of the same family in Canewdon Church the fish are tinctured Or, and in the church of the Austin Friars, London, they were *Argent*, with fins and tails Gu.

HORNDON-ON-THE-HILL.

In the chancel a handsome monument of marble, with long Latin inscription for David Caldwell, Esq., who died in 1634. The monument is much injured; and the three escocheons of arms have suffered still more at the hands of some amateur, who, with more zeal than knowledge, has attempted to restore them. Arms. I. Az. a cross patée fitchée between eight estoiles Or, *Caldwall*, impaling, on a bend, three hands coupée at the wrist, *Toldervey* (restored to Az. on a bend Arg., three hands Or). II. *Caldwall*, impaling, per chevron engrailed Arg. and Gu., three talbots' heads erased counter-changed, *Duncombe* (intact and greatly effaced). A third escocheon of two coats per pale, utterly obliterated.

The following epitaph upon the monument may be worth reproduction:—

Take gentle marble to thy trust,
And keep unmixt this sacred dust;
Grow moist sometimes, that I may see
Thou weepst in sympathy with me,
And when by him I here shall sleepe,
My ashes allso safely keep,
And from rude hands preserve us both, untill
We rise to SION MOUNT from HORNDON HILL.

A purbeck slab with an escocheon in brass only remaining. Parti per pale, the dexter blank, sinister on a bend three dexter hands apaumée, coupée at the wrist, probably for *Toldervey*.

Slab. Frances, only daughter of William Grant. A sword fessways. hilt to the *dexter*, between three eastern crowns, *Grant*, impaling on a fess between three goats' heads erased, as many crescents, *Ashen*.

Another. William Grant, gent., ob. 1720, æt. 49. Frances his relict, ob. 1749, æt. 75. A sword fessways, hilt to the *sinister*, between three eastern crowns. Crest, a burning mountain.

Another for the Rev. Samuel Jennifer, formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Vicar of this parish, ob. 1715, æt. 53. Per bend embattled, six martlets 2 and 1, and 1 and 2. Perhaps this ought to be a bend embattled between six martlets.

Another for Susan Sandford, daughter of Thomas Sandford, late of Coggeshall, ob. 1633. A shield charged with a chevron. Crest, a boar's head, holding in the mouth the head of a halbert.

Another for Jasper Kingsman, junr., of the Middle Temple, ob. 1686. Per pale three saltires formée. Crest, a buck lodged among fern leaves.

Another for Jasper Kingsman, of the Middle Temple, Esq., ob. 1704, æt. 86. Arms as above (the pale line omitted.)

Another for Josiah Kingsman, late of Burnham, Esq., ob. 1719, æt. 63. Arms as the first. The saltires in all the escocheons are erroneously engraved with the ends formée. The coat borne by this family was per pale Az. and Gu., three saltires Arg. (or *Or*). Crest, a buck ppr., lodged among fern leaves Vert.

The Kingsmans had been parishioners of Burnham, in Essex, for three hundred years prior to the middle of the last century, as appears by the registers of that parish; but they were wholly unknown as an heraldic family, and were never entered in the Visitations. They obviously assumed the arms of another family, that of *Kinsman*, of Northamptonshire. Josiah Kingsman, of Horndon, served Sheriff of Essex in 10th George I, as did also Jasper Kingsman, of Stifford, in 32nd George II. The family is now extinct.

Mural tablet in the north aisle for Thomas Ashen, M.A., Cantab. ob. 1681, æt. 42. Arms of *Ashen* as impaled with *Grant supra*.—K.

BRASS IN PAKEFIELD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

During a recent residence by the sea, I visited the church of Pakefield, in Suffolk, and was much interested; particularly with an old brass, on which I read the following inscription:—

Al schul we hen
whedir ne when
may no man ken
But god aboue.

ffor other we car
hen schul we far
al pore and bar
thus seyes John Bowf.

I shall be obliged by any information as to who was "John Bowf"; and for a modern version of these old rhymes.

S. E.

MENDHAM, SUFFOLK.

The following certificate is transcribed from the original without date. Seth Turner was, however, instituted to Mendham on the 29th October, 1685, and we learn from Blomefield (vol. v, p. 385) that he was Vicar there above fifty years.—A.

Mendham, Suff.

These are to certify that in the parish of Mendham, in the county of Suff., there is no papist nor reputed papist. The patronage of the living is in the Disposall of an honest Church of England Gentleman.

Witness my hand,

S. TURNER, Vic.

 QUERIES.

Coins found at Ipswich.—A short time ago a quantity of silver coins were found at Ipswich, some of which were minted at Stamford. Would some gentleman, through the medium of the *East Anglian*, inform me of what reigns they were of, and a description of the same, and oblige—J. SIMPSON, *Stamford*.

Families of Dunton, Singleton, Manthorpe, and Berney.—Would any of your readers kindly give me information respecting the families of Dunton, Singleton, Manthorpe, and Berney, and their connection with the parish of North Cove, Suffolk, or neighbourhood? There are brass plates in the church to their memory, of the date of about 1480.—X.

A Pair of Organnes.—In the inventory of St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, made in the 6th year of the reign of Edward VI, and recently transcribed into the pages of the *Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. VII, part i, occurs the following:—"Itm, ij peir of organnes, valued at xli."

Also, in that of St. Mary Coslany Church:—"Itm, a payr of organes, valued at lxxvs. viij*d*." What is meant by the expression "a pair of organs?" Does it signify what we now call an organ? If so, why should there have been "two pairs of organs" in St. Andrew's Church?—M. A.

Herrings at Beccles.—It appears from Domesday Book, that the lordship of Beccles yielded 30,000 herrings to the Abbey of Bury in the time of Edward the Confessor. This leads to the inquiry—was the great extent of low land between Beccles and Yarmouth on one side and Lowestoft on the other, at that time a vast inland loch, or nursery for the herring? And as the superiority in flavour of the herring taken in our great land-locked salt water locks is undoubted, may Yarmouth owe somewhat of its ancient herring fame to the fish of this inland sea? Any information relating to the herring fishery in East Anglia will be acceptable.—BECCLESIA.

 ERRATA.

Page 301, l. 5, *for* cui*s* d'*ie* *read* cui*s* a'*i*e.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

APRIL, 1866.

NOTES.

THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF EAST ANGLIA.

May I ask you to insert the accompanying extract from Campbell's recently published *Frost and Fire*, vol. II, pp. 216-219; and then request your readers to contribute all the facts they can to support or combat the theory therein advanced, or otherwise to illustrate the geological history of East Anglia. I am led to this by a recent ramble along the coast between Yarmouth and Harwich, and inland towards Sudbury and Newmarket, and observing, in different localities, huge blocks of stone that look as if they never could be moved from their places; such places being the most unlikely in the world in which to find such stones. I could get no explanation either from the labourers or the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, or even any tradition as to how or why they were there. As there may be many such stones in the district, it will be interesting to the geological student to know their precise locality, form, and material.—TYRO.

According to the Baltic Current theory, the blocking up of a northern strait by a rise of land was the first step in a gradual change which is still in progress, for the last Norwegian glaciers are now dwindling away.

Rivers of all dimensions have deltas; ocean-streams, especially when laden with ice, ought also to build submarine deltas; the Banks of Newfoundland, about lat. 50°, seem to represent the "northern glacial drift" of the present day: if so, Denmark, the Dogger Bank, and the drift districts of Eastern England, may be parts of the submarine delta of the Baltic Current. The direction of striæ, shells, and the nature of the drift on shore, are the only guides.

The same high authority who states the order of superficial deposits in Denmark also describes the Eastern coast of England (chap. xii, *Antiquity of Man*). The "series of documents" which lie next below the glacial drift in Norfolk and Suffolk reads thus, according to Sir Charles Lyell's translation of the rocks:—

"The fossil-shells of the deposits in question clearly point to a gradual refrigeration of climate from a temperature somewhat warmer than that now prevailing in our latitudes, to one of intense cold."

According to the Baltic Current theory, the opening of a northern strait, by the sinking of land, let in the cold climate, which is now transferred to Labrador, by the close of the strait.

The English documents, as read by Lyell, record many successive changes in the relative level of the sea and land in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. Forest-land has sunk, for beds of shells are spread above the upright stumps of fir-trees identical in species

with firs now growing; the sea-bottom has risen, for trees now grow above the shells, and men spread shell-marl in the fields, on the top of the English cliffs.

Through these old buried English fir-woods, elephants, rhinoceroses, and other big brutes roamed; whales, nar-whals, and sea-horses swam over the same spot when it sank; and then came an ice-chapter, which the best of modern geologists thus translates:—"Erratics of Scandinavian origin occur chiefly in the lower portions of the till. I came to the conclusion in 1834 that they had really come from Norway and Sweden, after having in that year traced the course of a continuous stream of such blocks from those countries to Denmark, and across the Elbe, through Westphalia, to the borders of Holland. It is not surprising that they should then reappear on the eastern coast between the Tweed and the Thames, regions not half so remote from parts of Norway as are many Russian erratics from the sources whence they came."—*Antiquity of Man*, p. 218.

The Baltic Current theory is thus propped up by a strong buttress of facts, stated by a great authority to prove something else. The northern strait, which is supposed to be the source of change in English climate, is at the head of the Baltic. When land was sunk in England and in Denmark, a cold sea carried boulders from Scandinavia to England, but when the land rose higher, the transport of Scandinavian stones was stopped, and soon after that clause in the ice-chapter was recorded in the till, the glacial period began gradually to pass from Europe. It is argued that it went to America.

Sir Charles himself suggests, that the "glacial period" may be nothing but a transfer of existing climates, by causes now active, but other causes than a Baltic Current.

One more fact may be taken from this storehouse.

At the end of the glacial period, eastern British drift came, not from Scandinavia, but apparently from the north of England.

Sir C. Lyell says—"Patches of the northern drift, at about 200 feet above the Thames, occur in the neighbourhood of London, as at Muswell Hill near Highgate. In this drift, blocks of granite, syenite, greenstone, coal-measure, sandstone with its fossils, and other palæozoic rocks, and the wreck of chalk and oolite, occur confusedly mixed together. The same glacial formation is also found capping some of the Essex hills further to the east, and extending some way down their southern slopes towards the valley of the Thames."—*Antiquity of Man*, p. 160.

Many of these fragments are not Scandinavian, and may be of native growth, and the deposition of this drift is supposed to have taken place at a time when nearly the whole of the low grounds of England were at least 200 feet under the sea.

According to theory, Scandinavian drift gave place to English drift when the stream and the local tides changed their direction, after the way from the polar basin to Muswell Hill was blocked by Lapland, now 1200 feet higher, which rose and sent the cold westward, to the place where the glacial period has now perched, to feed on rocks in Greenland.

Passing S.W. from Norwich, glacial drift is said to be found near the railway between Gloucester and Bristol, and that line leads to Devonshire.

BRASS AT PAKEFIELD, SUFFOLK (VOL. II, P. 321.)

I should read this brass thus:—

We shall all (go) hence :
Whither or when
No man may know,
But God above.

We care for other (things) ;
Hence shall we fare
All poor and bare,
Thus says John Bowf.

WALTER RYE.

MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF YARMOUTH, &c.—NO. 4 (VOL. II, P. 309).

12. As No. 9, impaling chequy Ar. and Gu., on a bend Sa. three martlets Ar. 13. As No. 9. 14. Ar., an eagle displayed Sa. 15 and 16. Quarterly, France (ancient) and England. 17. Vert, three mitres Or. 18. Gu., a cross moline Ar. 19. Or, a cross moline Ar. 20. The upper part England, and the lower Az., three fishes (?) Ar. 21. Or, a lion rampant Az. 22. Howard sine augmentation. 23. Paston. 24. As No. 7, in the south window. 25. Ar. three cinquefoils Gu. 26. A chevron ermine between three escallop shells Ar.

Over the south porch are the arms of England and France (ancient) singly.

At the west end of the churchyard is an altar tomb to Thomas Hurst, died 7th April, 1811. Also Samuel Hurst, gent., died 3rd March, 1823. An estoile of 16 points. Crest, a hurst (or grove) of trees ppr.

Also one to William Danby Palmer, Esq., died 14th September, 1834.

Near to it another to William Danby Palmer, died November, 4th, 1788. And on the south side of the churchyard is a similar monument to another member of this family. They all bear the same arms:—Or, 2 bars Gu., each charged with three trefoils of the field, in chief a lion passant ppr.. Crest, a demi-panther rampant, flames issuing out of its mouth and ears, holding in his paws a holly branch, with leaves and berries ppr. This family, of Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, is derived from William Palmer, *b.* 1672, and now represented by William Danby Palmer, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Loddon, Norfolk, and nephew of John Danby Palmer, Esq., Mayor of Yarmouth in 1821.

GORLESTON.

In the middle isle is a slab to the memory of Mr. Henry Martin, ob. 6th May, 1775, and several members of his family. On a bend cottised three cinquefoils. Crest, out of a coronet an eagle's head

In the south aisle, a slab to the Worthington family. Crest, a castle ppr.

On the south wall is a brass to a knight of the De Bacon family, *c.* 1310, the fortunate restoration of which to this church by Dr Brown, the then Rector (who saw it in a shop in London) is well known. On the knight's shield are these arms:—A bend lozengy, in chief two mullets.

Near to the communion rails is a slab, partly hidden, to Ambrose..... Three bars (or barry of six) an eagle displayed.

Near to this is another slab, also partly hidden, excepting the top, showing the crest, a tiger statant, but I could just distinguish something like a pale, and a bend charged with mullets (?)

In the south wall, near to the De Bacon brass, is a sepulchral recess, which had been blocked up until a few years since, when a gentleman who was lodging on the Cliff, seeing its condition, went to Yarmouth, and procuring the necessary tools, and arraying himself in a workman's apron set himself in good earnest to work (*pro amore archæologia*) to clear away the rubbish, and was rewarded for his pains by discovering some fragments of mural paintings, shields with the emblems of the Crucifixion, Trinity, &c. At the western entrance of the church is the font, which was once highly gilded and ornamented with figures in the compartments, but now mutilated.

BRADWELL.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument, greatly mutilated, with the figure of the deceased, his two wives and family. On the slab forming the front of the desk, at which his wives are kneeling, and which is only a fragment, is the following inscription:—Gulielmi Vessye hac villa armigeri, died 1644 (?) Erm., on a cross Sa., five martlets Or. Burke, in his *General Armoury*, assigns these arms to the family of Vessey, of Pondhall, co. Essex; Beddingham, co. Norfolk; Chimney, cos. Oxford, and Suffolk.

On the south side of the churchyard is a slab to the memory of John Cross, who died April 14th, 1813, and adjoining is another slab to the memory of Judith his wife, who died February 2nd, 18.... On both are these arms:—Quarterly, indented, in the first quarter a lion rampant. Crest, a lion's head erased. Motto, Foy pour devoir. This church has a round tower, a peculiarity only noticeable in this part of the kingdom. The font is ornamented with shields, bearing the emblems of the passion, &c.

BELTON.

On the south wall of the chancel is a tablet to David Urquhart, of Hobland Hall, Esq., obiit 27th June, 1774. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, three boars' heads coupé Gu., armed and langued Az., within a bordure Gu. and Sa. 2 and 3, party per fesse indented Erm. and Az. Crest, a boar's head as in the arms. Motto, Per actuam indentio.

On the north wall of the chancel is a tablet to Margaret Le Greys, of Browston Hall, who died June 19th, 1788. Above it is a hatchment, bearing quarterly, Gu. and Az., on a bend Ar. three boars passant Sa.

On the floor underneath, are three early coped tombs, with crosses upon them, and near to them is the upper part of the old font, which I judge to be of late Norman work.

On the wall of the north aisle are tablets to John Ives,* Esq., who died 9th January, 1776. Also one to John Ives, ob. March 19th, 1793, and Mary his second wife. Upon both these monuments are the same arms:—Ar. a chevron Sa., between three moors' heads coupé ppr. Crest, a bear stantant Sa. collared and chained Or. Motto, Moribus antiquis

In the middle aisle is a slab to Francis Morse, Esq., and his wife Margaret, sans date. Party per pale a chevron between three mullets pierced, a demi (?) figure in mail, grasping a battle axe. Motto, Pro patria.

Near to it is another slab to Nathaniel Symonds, Esq., who departed this life May 3rd, 1734. Same arms as Symonds of Yarmouth.

On the wall of the north aisle are fragments of paintings representing St. Christopher walking through the sea, fishes swimming round him. The lower part of the figure is only discernable, the upper being covered by another painting of larger extent. On the left side is seen crowned figures on horseback, in the centre a cross, and on the left side several indistinct figures. This, I think, was intended to represent the offerings of the Magi to our Saviour. This church also has a round tower.

* He was a young and accomplished antiquary.

BURGH.

Within the communion rails are two slabs, one to Gulielmi Greenwood, arm. 1656; and the other containing a long Latin inscription to Thomas Greenwood, 1677. On both are these arms:—(Sa.) a chevron Ermine, between three saltires (Ar). Crest, a lion sejant (Sa.), holding a saltire (Ar.) The colours are supplied from Burke's *General Armoury*, who assigns the same arms to Greenwood, of Burgh Castle, Suffolk.

In the chancel are slabs to 1, Rev. John Pitcairne, A.M., Rector of this place, and Vicar of Belton, died 5th November, 1753; and Catherine his wife, ob. 26th November, 1766. Three mascles, impaling Ar. (?) on a chief Ermine, three lions rampant. Crest, the sun in splendour ppr. Motto, *Spes lucis æternæ*. 2, John the first born of Anthony and Judeth Ellys, lived ten months, died the 1st of August, 1688. The letters on this slab are very large and deeply cut. 3, M. S. Georgij Grosvenor Generosi, obijt 7^o die Decembris, Anno Domini, 1738. A garb ppr., on the dexter side a crescent, on a canton, a

On the north wall of the chancel is a marble tablet to William Fisher, Esq., who departed this life 30th July, 1835. Gu., three demi-lions rampant, a chief Ar. Crest, an eagle displayed.

The font is ornamented with shields bearing the emblems of the crucifixion, &c., and one is charged with 3 (2 and 1) crowns. This church also has a round tower.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

WORDS USED IN SUFFOLK.

I shall be much obliged if any of your readers will assist me by naming the district in Suffolk where any of the following words are used:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Scoot</i> , an awkward corner of ground. | 22. <i>Sotter</i> , to simmer. |
| 2. <i>Spong</i> , a narrow slip of land. | 23. To <i>ranter</i> , sew up a patch invisibly. |
| 3. <i>Queach</i> , a wild untilled corner of a field. | 24. <i>Too side</i> (adj.) too straight. |
| 4. <i>Taint</i> , large knob on trees | 25. <i>Gyle-vat</i> , wort. |
| 5. <i>Feather-pie</i> , a device to frighten birds. | 26. <i>Twinny</i> , a cask of beer; taste it through a straw. |
| 6. <i>Pane</i> , a piece of weeding done. | 27. <i>Stithy</i> , a blacksmith's shop, and <i>stith</i> , anvil. |
| 7. <i>Pelt</i> , sheep's skin with wool on. | 28. <i>Chovee</i> , beetle. |
| 8. <i>Balk</i> , in neathouse, to secure cows while milking. | 29. <i>Fen-nightingale</i> , frog. |
| 9. To <i>sils</i> , or strain milk through a sieve. | 30. <i>Stag</i> , wren. |
| 10. <i>Loppered</i> , or sour milk. | 31. <i>Jilly-hooter</i> , owl. |
| 11. A <i>questing</i> , or barking spaniel. | 32. <i>Hunch</i> weather, cold. |
| 12. A <i>sholt</i> , or cur. | 33. <i>Winnol</i> weather, bad. |
| 13. The <i>grissens</i> , stairs. | 34. <i>Month's-mind</i> , desire. |
| 14. <i>Ague</i> , or swelling in face. | 35. <i>Amper sand</i> , or <i>anpasty</i> , the sign &. |
| 15. <i>Amper</i> , or inflamed swelling. | 36. <i>Trickling</i> bowls in the game. |
| 16. Never <i>moise</i> again, never get well. | 37. <i>Wheelspurs</i> , next to the ruts in a road. |
| 17. Nation <i>cothy</i> , very ill. | 38. <i>Raffling</i> , idle, lad. |
| 18. <i>Crawly marvly</i> , poorly. | 39. <i>Quavery-mavery</i> , hesitating how to act. |
| 19. <i>Blacksap</i> , jaundice. | 40. So wet the partridges cannot <i>tappis</i> , lie close to ground. |
| 20. Give it a <i>plaw</i> , parboil. | |
| 21. <i>Snoul</i> , hunch (of bread.) | |

W. H. S.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 13 (VOL. II, P. 278).

North Cove, Suffolk.

The earliest book dates from 1741. Some of the entries may interest the readers of the *East Anglian*.—X.

1742	Paid for Girl pains Hat & Daffies Elixer for Jack Pain *	02s.	06d.
1743	For Charges for Robt Todd	5s.	10d.
	Pd. for taking Robt Tod out of the Jayl	3s.	8d.
	May 20. Pd for 2 warrants for pain & Tod & Commitmts twice for Tod	4s.	
	Pd. Expences after Tod	9s.	
	Pd. Baxters Charges after Tod	1s.	6d.
	From St. Mics 1743, to Eastern 1744.		
	Pd. Robt. Tod Examination & Commt by Cap. Musson	2s.	
	Pd. takeing Tod out of the Goal	2s.	
	Pd. Nicholas Baxters Charges after Tod	7s.	
	Pd. ye Midwife for Mary Tod	2s.	6d.
	To Expences after Robt Todd	3s.	
1744	July 7. Pd. ye Jayler for Tod & Expences	3s.	1d.
	Pd. for redeeming Robt Tod's shirt		1½d.
	July 9th. To getting Mary Tod's Gown		9d.
	To Charges for getting Tod twice to Jayl	5s.	6d.
1745	10th Oct. Paid Willm Bobbet for a new Prayer	0s.	6d.
	7th Decr Paid Willm Bobbet for a Book for ye fast Day	1s.	0d.
1748	Paid dame Haws for setting up & laying forth dame Pain	3s.	0d.
	Paid for ye winding	2s.	6d.
	Paid carrying Dame Pain to ye Ground & fetching her things	3s.	6d.
	Paid for a prayer for ye infection	0s.	6d.
1749	Paid getting Todd to Goal	4s.	0d.
	24 June. Paid getting Todd out of ye Goal	2s.	6d.

[The Todds appear to have been another very troublesome family.]

1750	Sept. 29. To bringing home ye Bell from Kirtly	1s.	6d.
	To Casting ye two Bells £12. 12s. 0d.	} Ball: 3l.	4s. 4d.
	By Cash recd of ye Town of Kirtly £9. 7s. 8d.		

* See p. 317.

[Suckling, I believe, states that the bell now used at Kirkley came from North Cove : it would appear from the above, that a smaller bell was given by Kirkley to North Cove in part payment.]

1751	To Expences att Lowestoft when took List	0 <i>l</i> .	11 <i>s</i> .	11 <i>d</i> .
	To Do att Beccles getting him to Goal	0 <i>l</i> .	8 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	To Do when Married him & charges for ye			
	Wench	0 <i>l</i> .	8 <i>s</i> .	4 <i>d</i> .
	To ye Marriage	1 <i>l</i> .	7 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .

[Here we have a matrimonial episode, not uncommon in those days, with the constable acting as Hymen.]

1752	To a Man with a pass	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
	To 41 pecks of Meal to Mary Todd at need	2 <i>l</i> .	7 <i>s</i> .	10 <i>d</i> .
	To 54lb. Cheese to Do att need	0 <i>l</i> .	9 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	To Expences after Robt. Todd	0 <i>l</i> .	5 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	29 June. To ye Commitment of Robt. Todd	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	To Expences att Esther Crisps Marrying	2 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
1753-4	To Dame Haws for setting up with & Laying forth Robt. Todd	0 <i>l</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	To winding & Expences carrying Robt. Todd to ye Ground	0 <i>l</i> .	8 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
	To Cash to John Clark in illness	0 <i>l</i> .	12 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	To Cheese to Do in Do	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	2 <i>d</i> .
1755	To plowing Mary Todds pightle first time	0 <i>l</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	To 2½ pecks Hempseed for Mary Todd	0 <i>l</i> .	1 <i>s</i> .	10½ <i>d</i> .
	To plowing Sowing & Carrying Muck for Do	0 <i>l</i> .	2 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
	To John Haws for pulling Mary Todds Hemp	0 <i>l</i> .	3 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .
	To Wretting & Carting Mary Todds Hemp	0 <i>l</i> .	4 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .

[How long has the cultivation of hemp ceased in this district ?]

1764	May 12. Do [paid] to Robert Aldreds Wife for a Spining Wheel		4 <i>s</i> .	
1774	paid for order of Cattle	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	6 <i>d</i> .

[What does this mean ?]

1795	Paid Proportion of sea breach bill—as Expences for opposing the same going thro the house of Commons	2 <i>l</i> .	6 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .
	Pd the proportion for raiseing a man for his Majesties Navy—Cost—£23. 2 <i>s</i> . 0 <i>d</i> .—wth the Parishes of Worlingham Willingham Ellough Wiston [Weston ?] Hulverstreet.	5 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	0 <i>d</i> .

PULPIT HOUR-GLASSES (VOL. II, P. 310.)

In the chancel at South Ockenden, on the left hand of the preacher, is fixed an ornamental iron stand, made to hold the hour-glass, used in Puritan times.—Buckler's *Twenty of the Churches of Essex*, p. 42, where the stand is also figured.—D.

MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO NORFOLK IN THE HARLEIAN AND COTTONIAN LIBRARIES.

If the following notes collected, not without some trouble, from the imperfectly indexed calendars of the above libraries prove of any use to the readers of the *East Anglian*, their end will be gained.

I may mention that of the sixty-four MSS. referred to below, the *Norfolk Topographer's Manual* mentions twenty only.

The Heraldic and Genealogical MSS., however, being amply set out in that work, I have not thought it worth while to repeat the list of them—the only additions I have to make being a reference to fo. 116 of Harl. MSS., 1174, for another fragment of the Visitation of 1563, and to Harl. MSS. 2141, for Suffolk and Norfolk and other Pedigrees, by Randle Holme the 3rd—in which there are some church notes.

The most important omission in the Manual is that of a vol. of wills from the Norwich Registry, by Simon D'Ewes (Harl. MSS. 10) which contains notes of several thousand early Norfolk wills.

The parishes to which the collections of monumental inscriptions in the British Museum refer, are detailed in a valuable paper by Mr. G. W. Marshall, in the *East Anglian*, vol. i, p. 368.

To these, and to those noted in the Manual, may be added

Monuments in Ferfield and Weting churches (Harl. MSS. 5804, fo. 27.)

.... at Lynn (Harl. MSS. 7047, fo. 124.)

King's Road, Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

1. De Norfolciensium moribus seu descriptio Norfolciæ per quendam monachum Petroburgensem, rhythrice. (Cotton MSS., Titus A xx 165b.)

Descriptionis istius, impugnatio — (do. 166.)

2. Chronicon breviculum de rebus Anglicis et speciatim Norfolciensibus ab A. D. 33 usque ad 1366 (Harl. MSS. 2188, fo. 120.)

This is a comparatively modern transcript of the chronicle of Langley Abbey, containing altogether six folio pp., and noticing (*i.a.*) the deaths of Thos. de Kerdeston, Archdeacon of Norfolk in 1326—Petronilla de Nerford in the same year—Margaret, the wife of William, son of Roger de Kerdeston, in 1328—Edward Charles, John de Nerford, Robert de Montealto, and D'nus Thomas Bardolf, in 1329, Robert Bainard, Richard de Bedhusa, and Elizth widow of John de Malteby, in 1330, William de Knapeton, Archdeacon of Suffolk, in 1331—John de Clavinger and Johanna de Burgh, in 1332, and Roger de Kerdeston in 1337.

These notices give the place of death, and in most cases of burial, in some instances specifying with minuteness the position of the tomb.

The MS. also contains an account of the reception of Sir John de Ufford, Knt., his two brothers Robert and Edward, and John de Berney, into the monastery in 1344, and of "Maria comitissa Marescalli et Norff," and Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Bardolph, into the sisterhood in 1345; and of John, son of the said Countess, into the monastery at the same time.

There is also a highly coloured description of a terrible storm and tempest, which took place in 1334

3. Collections from the Annals of Langley Abbey, and the Abbey of St. Benets at Holme. (Harl. MSS. 972, pp. 79, 80.)
4. An order of Richard 2, for the levy of men in Norfolk and Suffolk. Westminster 23 Sept., 1386. (Cotton. Titus B. V. 5.)
5. The condemnation of Anthony Brown, a friar at Norwich, for denying the King's supremacy. (Cotton. Cleopatra, E. IV, 102.)
6. History of the Commotion in Norfolk, in 1549, by Nicholas Sotherton. (Harl. MSS. 1576, p. 564.)
7. *Norfolk*—Number of parishes, towns, acres, &c. (Harl. MSS. 980, fo. 196b.)
,, Eschaetors accounts in, 17 Ed. II. (Harl. MSS. 88, fo. 166.)

8. *Norfolk*—Hundreds, cities, towns, &c., 9 Edw. II. (Harl. MSS. 2195, 1.)
(A duplicate of do. Harl. MSS. 4219.)
Hundreds in—(Harl. MSS. 6822, p. 22.)
9. „ Sheriffs of, from 2 Hy. II, to James—from Pipe Rolls. (Harl. MSS. 259, fo. 446.)
Sheriffs of, from 2 Hy. II, to Charles I. (Harl. MSS. 2122, fo. 118.)
10. „ Valor Beneficiorum, 36 Hy. VIII. (Harl. MS. 701.)
Knights fees, &c.—fragments only—(Harl. MSS. 370 & 1192.)
11. „ On draining the Fens. (Harl. MSS. 6838, fos. 200-7.)
12. „ Chart of fens between Lynn and Wisbech. (Cott. Aug. 1, vol. i, — 79.)
13. „ Coasts of Suffolk and Norfolk, Chart of (Cott. Aug. 1, vol. i, No. 44.)
14. „ Bishop of Ely's possessions in (1221 ?), including manors of (inter alia) Norwold, Thirrington, Walpole, Walton, Hecham, Pulham, Glemesford, Derham, Wethingsete, &c. (Cott. Tiberius B. II, 86.)
15. „ Manors and lands in (chiefly monastic), sold under a commission 3 and 4 Philip and Mary. (Harl. MSS. 606, p. 58b, 59, 110, 110b. 111, 111b. and 112, and vol. 607, p. 95.)
16. „ Temporalities in Brunham, belonging to Priory of Spalding in Lincolnshire. (Harl. MSS. 742, fo. 271.)
„ Monasteries dissolved in. (Harl. MSS. 701, fo. 143.)
17. *Norwich*—De Asiaias ulnag' pannag' de Worstedes in Civitate Norwici revocand' (n. d. Harl. MSS. 6702, p. 143.)
18. „ A Briefe of. . . the Liberties and Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, exercised within the Citie of Norwich, and over the Cathedral church, now in difference. (Harl. MSS. 368, p. 129.)
19. „ Order and Rules about the choice of a Mayor, and other matters relating to the City of Norwich—circa temp. Henry V. (Cotton. Cleopatra ex, fo. 56.)
20. „ Notes as to Traitors and others tried at Norwich temp. Elizth. (Harl. MSS. 368, p. 127.)
21. „ Historiola de fœmina in diœcesi Norwicensi, que neque comedebat nec bibebat per 25 annos. (Cotton. Claudius E. VIII, 14.)
22. „ Fundatio Eccles. Cathr. Norwic. cum titulis aliarum Cartarum exhibitarum in visitatione Regia, 1535. (Harl. MSS. 358, p. 56.)
23. „ Names of the Witnesses to the Foundation of Norwich Cathedral, by Henry I. (Harl. MSS. 2060, p. 257.)
24. „ Charter of Herbert de Losinga, on the foundation of monastery of Norwich, old transcript of a part of. (Cotton. Aug. II, 103.)

In good preservation and beautifully written.

(*To be continued.*)

PROVINCIAL CLUBS—CATTLE PLAGUE.

I have in my possession two fusty old manuscripts, "Bungay Club" books, commencing in 1739, and terminating in 1782. Most of the gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood are enrolled amongst its members. The Garneys, of Hedenham; Stones, of Bedingham; Bedingfelds, of Ditchingham; Sucklings, of Woodton; John Van Kamp, Attorney; John Cooper, Esq.; Wolfran Lewis, Esq., &c., &c., of Bungay. The admission was by ballot, and its meetings weekly. Fines and penalties were imposed in certain cases, which, together with the fines for absenteeism, were spent for a supper, held alternately at the King's Head, and Tuns Inns, quarterly, at what is termed "the Jubilee." It does not appear that cards, or any other game, or amusement, formed any part of their proceedings, but there is abundant proof that the creature comforts of this world were not repudiated. One side of each leaf is devoted to the weekly lists of members present and absent, and the other to memoranda of club matters, acts of charity, local events of interest, and stirring incidents of battles by sea and land. Amongst them these occur:—

Nov. 26, 1747. "Collected then thirty shillings for Mrs. Susan & Elizth Allum, late of this Town, now in the fleet."

Nov. 20, 1757. "Collected at this Clubb, for the Ringers, upon a Victory obtained by the King of Prussia over the French, Eight shillings."

Several similar entries for victories obtained by the King of Prussia occur.

Oct. 9, 1760. "Collected at this Clubb, 6s. 6d., for firing the Pott Guns Upon a Victory Obtained by the King of Prussia, and taking Montreal and Canada, &c."

Nov. 3, 1760. "King George the 3^d was proclaimed at Bungay."

Sep. 12, 1777. "Here was a Public Rejoyceing on Account of his Excellency, John Dalling, Esq., a Native of this Town, being appointed Governour of Jamacia."

I should not have troubled the *East Anglian* with the above extracts, had there not been others of a very interesting character, bearing on the Rinderpest, or Cattle Plague, that prevailed in the eastern counties during the last century, from 1748 to 1757. It will be inferred that many of the sufferers, to save themselves from utter ruin, adopted the then prevailing custom of soliciting by brief from town to town, and door to door, the contributions of a charitable and sympathizing public. The first appearance of the disease as shewn here, occurred within half a mile of the town, at the Bath-house farm, just over the Waveney, at the botton of Outney Common.

The disease, it will be seen, is generally recognized as "the Distemper," and in one instance, as "the Contageous Distemper."

Dec. 22, 1748. "Collected at the Clubb, for John Bracey, at the Bath House, for his loss of five Cows and Calves, ten shillings & six pence."

Sept. 6th, 1750. "Collected then for One Warns, of Wingfield, yt lost Twenty-seven Beast of the Distemper in the Cattle, Seven shillings."

Jan. 17, 1750-51. "Collected then at the Clubb, 11s. 6d., for Joseph Saunders, of Earsham, towds his loss of ten Cows, of the Distemper."

June 13th, 1751. "Collectd in this Clubb, for One Chamberlain, of Belton, in Suff^k, that lost 36 Cattle by the Distemper, 10s. 6d."

July 4, 1751. "Collectd at this Clubb, for One Wm. Thompson, of Bradwell, in Suff^k, that lost 30 Cattle of the Distemper, 8s. 6d."

May 23d, 1754. "Collected at this Clubb, for one John Gooch, of Albrough, yt lost 25 Beast of the Distemper, Nine shillings & six pence."

Nov. 14th, 1754. "Collectd for One Francis Bull, towards his loss of his Cow, six shillings."

Jan. 22d, 1756. "The same day Collectd at this Clubb, for One Robt. Royal, of Broome, who lost fourteen Beasts by the Contageous Distemper, 10s. 6d."

April 1, 1756. "Collectd at this Clubb, for the Widow Ingate, of Huntingfield, in the County of Suffk, for the loss of 38 Cattle of the Distemper, ten shillings & six pence."

June 24, 1756. "Collectd for One William Reeve, of Hockham, in Norffo, yt lost forty-Eight Beasts of the Distemp, twenty Shillgs."

March 24, 1757. "Collectd at this Clubb, for One Lawrence Smith, of Shipmeadw, who had a loss by the Death of Cattle, 9s. 6d."

Bungay, March 20th, 1866.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

THE HERRING FISHERIES IN EAST ANGLIA.

The following notes from Bertram's *Harvest of the Sea*, recently published, may interest BECCLESIA:—

"The great fishery for herrings at Yarmouth dates from the earliest Anglo-Saxon times, and at so early a period as the reign of Henry I, it paid a tax of 10,000 fish to the King.... Edw. III did all he could to encourage the fishery at that place, & in 1357, he got his Parliamt to lay down a body of laws for the better regulation of the fisheries. In 1635, a patent was granted to Mr. Davis for gauging red herrings, for which Yarmouth was famed thus early, at a certain price per last: his duty was, in fact, to denote the quality of the fish by affixing a certain seal. This, so far as we know, is the first indication of the brand system. His Majesty Charles II being interested in the fisheries, visited Yarmouth in company with the Duke of York and others of the nobility, when he was handsomely entertained, and presented with four golden herrings, and a chain of considerable value. There has always been a busy herring fishery at the port of Yarmouth. A century ago, upwards of 200 vessels were fitted out here, and as many as 6000 persons were employed in one way or the other in connection with the fishery."

"The pickling and drying of herrings for commerce were first carried on by the Flemings. This mode of curing fish is said to have been discovered by William Benken, of Biervlet, near Sluys, who died in 1397, and whose memory was held in such veneration for that service, that the Emperor Charles V, and the Queen of Hungary, made a pilgrimage to his tomb In addition to herrings that are pickled, and those sold in a fresh state, great quantities are made into what are called 'bloaters,' or transformed into 'reds.' At Yarmouth immense quantities of bloaters and reds are annually prepared for the English markets. The bloaters are very slightly cured, and as slightly smoked, being prepared for immediate sale; but there is a special cure for fish sent to the Mediterranean—'Straits-men,' I think these are called. Then there are the black herrings, which have a really fine flavour. In fact, the Yarmouth herrings are so cured as to be suitable to particular markets. It may interest the general reader to know that the name of 'bloater' is derived from the herring beginning to swell or bloat, during the process of curing."

Lord Bury, in his *Exodus of the Western Nations*, vol. II, p. 44, says that it was

"to protect the Yarmouth fishery boats, and to keep the Dutch from our shores, that Charles I and his advisers hit upon the notable expedient [the raising of ship-money] which eventually cost the King his life and crown."

EDEN PEDIGREE.

In the notes to the pedigree of this family, given in the *Visitation of the County of Suffolk*, p. 4, is set forth the will of "Harry Edon," of Barningham, 1545, proved in November, 1546, in which will, he names two daughters, *Anne* and *Joan*, and that his wife was then *enceinte*. In the additions to the pedigree itself, he is stated to have had three daughters:— 1, (not named) married to — Lucas, of Suffolk. 2, *Anne*, married to William Bradbury, of Wickham, Essex; and 3, *Elizabeth*, married to — Bettenham, of Pluckley, in Kent. A deed in my possession enables me to give a scrap of information as to the descendants of this gentleman. It is there recited that Henry Eden, gentleman, and his ancestors were possessed of the Manors of "Sencleers alias Sitclers," and "Netherhall alias Netherhill," in Barningham, and that after his death, those Manors descended and came to *Anne* and *Elizabeth*, his daughters and coheirs by inheritance, and that *Anne* afterwards married William Bradbury, Esq.; that on 13th March, 20 Elizabeth, the said William Bradbury and *Anne* his wife, and *Elizabeth* Eden (by Indenture so dated and Fine) conveyed one moiety of the Manors to Thomas Bradbury, of South Pickenham, in Norfolk, Esq., who died seised, whereupon, that moiety descended to Cordell Bradbury, Gent., his son and heir, and he, in 17 Jac. I, sold it to William Mason, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's; that *Elizabeth* Eden married Daniel Bettenham, of Plucklinge, in Kent, Esq., and had issue a son and heir John Bettenham, on whom her moiety descended, which John Bettenham, in 9 Jac. I, conveyed it to trustees for William Mason. From this recital it may be inferred that the daughter *Joan*, named in Henry Eden's will, was not living at the time of her father's death, although he survived the date of his will but a few months, or she would have been named as one of his coheirs, unless there be any proof that she did marry one Lucas, in which case she must have died without issue before 1577. *Elizabeth* was doubtless born after the date of the will.—G. A. C.

 QUERIES.

Marham Nunnery.—I shall esteem it a favour if any of your readers can furnish information respecting a Nunnery, the remains of which are to be seen at Marham, near Downham, Norfolk.—J. R.

Meaning of "Menubrum."—I should feel obliged if some one of your correspondents would explain the meaning of the word *Menubrum*. It occurs in a list of church ornaments about 1310, "unum menubrum crystallinum." The word is not in Du Cange.—CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Falgate.—Will any correspondent kindly inform me of the origin of the word *Falgate*, or *Folgate*. Some etymologists tell me it represents "a falling gate," others "a folding gate," and some "a boundary gate," for which see Bailey's folio Dictionary under *Fold*. Which is correct?—J. L.

Holbrook Family.—Can any of your readers give information as to the Holbrook family, of Suffolk, and especially that branch of it which was settled at Brome, towards the commencement of the seventeenth century.—D.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

MAY, 1866.

NOTES.

MONUMENTAL BRASS BELONGING TO SOUTH WALSHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

In 1858, I purchased of a Jew in Finsbury Market, "a brass," with the inscription given below. I could obtain no account of it, but there was no difficulty in determining that it came originally from the church of South Walsham, Norfolk.

I made an attempt almost immediately to restore it, which, however, proved unsuccessful, and I now send a notice of it in the hope that some of the readers of the *East Anglian* may be able to help me to have it replaced in the church to which it belongs.

The brass cannot be without importance, not only as a monumental inscription, but also as a record of the charities mentioned, and therefore its replacement seems to have the more claims on our attention.

Bloomfield does not mention either the inscription or the bequests, but in *An Account of the Charities of Norfolk*, by Zachary Clark, Bury, 1811, gifts, about which there seems some uncertainty, are mentioned as left in 1605 by John Pollard, to the parish of St. Lawrence; and one in the parish of Salthouse is stated as "not known by whom given." It is hardly worth while to transcribe Clark's notice, as his work is doubtless well known to Norfolk antiquaries, and the charities themselves to those most concerned with them.

The brass plate measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{3}{4}$, and the inscription is in Roman letters. It seems to have been rudely torn from its stone matrix, and has suffered some little damage.

Here resteth the body of William Pollard who
by his will and testament gave to this chvrch of
St. Lawrence xlii., & to the other of our Lady vii., & to
the whole Towne of South Walsham, xlii., to ye vse
of the poore for ever. Also to the town of Wood-
* * * st wick vii., & * Salehowse vii. He died Oct. 10, 1605.
Po * * * * ei vxor amoris ergo.

Plaistow, Essex.

R. H. CLUTTERBUCK.

MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO NORFOLK IN THE HARLEIAN AND
COTTONIAN LIBRARIES.

(Completed from p. 331.)

25. *Norwich*—Extracts from a chronicle of Norwich Cathedral, by William, Archbishop of Canterbury. (Harl. MSS. 258, fo. 111.)
26. „ Causa secundæ combustionis ecclesiæ Norwicensis—Bull of Pope Gregory to Bishops of London and Ely—in qua continetur causa, &c. (Cotton. Nero, cv, 29.)
27. „ Epistolæ tres cujusdam monachi Monasterii S. Trinitatis in Norwico, sub titulis lætitiæ sobrietatis et discretionis. (Cotton. Julius F. vii, 129.)
28. „ Festa Synodalia Norwicensis Dioceseos—brevium nempe, preces et lectiones de sanctorum vitis continens—Incipit a S. Felice Episcopo et Confessore. (Cotton. Julius B vii, 5.)
Plagulæ 8 in fronte et ad calcem tractatus cujusdam pænientialis fragmentum continent.
29. „ Antonii de Beck Norwicensis Episcopi, Registrum proprium memorabilium ad se pertinentium. (Harl. MSS. 3720.)
30. „ Henry de Spencer, Bishop of Norwich—Notes on. (Cotton. Tiberius A viii, c.)
31. „ Letter from Richard Nix, Bishop of Norwich, representing he cannot prevent the reading of erroneous books in his diocese, 14 May, 1530. (Cotton. Cleopatra E. v, 360.)
32. „ Memoranda of Dr Barwick concerning the Bishopricks of Hereford & Norwich. (Harl. MSS. 7032, p. 315.)
33. „ Succession of the Bishops of Norwich. (Harl. MSS. 2188, fo. 119.)
34. „ Extracts from Bishop Wren's Registers at Hereford, Norwich, & Ely. (Harl. MSS. 7043, p. 1.)
35. „ Particular Directions, Orders, & Remembrances, given in the Diocese of Norwich, &c., after a visitation of Bishop Wren, in 1636. (Harl. MSS. 2132, fo. 149.)
36. „ Formulæ Instrumentorum in Curia Consist. Ep. Norw. usitatorum manu ut videtur Humfridi Rant. (Harl. MSS. 1253.)
37. „ Letter of Edmond Scambler, Bishop of Norwich, to the Lord Keeper, concerning the Rectory of Alborowe, 20 Sept., 1592. (Harl. MSS. 6995, No. 91.)
38. „ Charter of Wm. I to Abbey of St. Edmund, declaring it exempt from jurisdiction of Bishop of Norwich. (Cotton. Aug. ii, 25.)-
39. „ Articles containing the effect of the Queen's Commission for ecclesiastical causes within the diocese of Norwich. (Cotton. Vespatian F. ix, 269.)

40. *Norwich*—Notes on the foundation of the Hermits of St. Augustine at Norwich, circa 1291, by Roger Mynyot. (Harl. MSS. 2386, fo. 67.)
41. „ Bulla Papæ Gregorij de Hospitali S. Pauli apud Norwicensis. (Cotton. Julius F. vii, 22b.)
42. „ Certificate & Inventory of church goods of St. Benet, Norwich (dated 4 Oct., 6 Edw. VI) and of the goods existing 15 Feby. 2 Edward VI. (Harl. MSS. 604, fo. 139b.)

The certificates &c., of six other Norwich churches are preserved at the Record Office. *Vide* Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society's Publications 1865, vol. vii, p. 45.

43. *Lynn*—Twelve royal charters to, from John to Charles 2. (Harl. MSS. 6197.)
44. „ A chart of the fens between Lynn Regis & Wisbech. (Cotton. MSS., Aug. 1, vol. i, No. 79.)
45. „ Monuments at. (Harl. MSS. 7047, p. 124.)
46. „ Lord Pawlet's settlement of £200 on burgesses of, in 1647. (Harl. MSS. 368, fo. 123.)
47. „ Mayor, &c. of to Queen, in 1586, for her benevolence towards repairing their works damaged by the sea. (Harl. MSS. 368, fo. 124.)
48. „ Account of grain exported from. (Harl. MSS. 306, fo. 26-32.)
49. *Thetford*—Ratio et Ordo Introductionis Sanctimonialium in mon. S'ti Georgii de Thetford. (Charter of Hugh, abbot of St. Edmund recites as above—Harl. MSS. 743, fo. 219b.)
50. *Yarmouth*—Of the Port and town of. (Cott. Julius F. vi, p. 369b.)
51. „ De libertatibus villæ et portus de Jernemouth ex libro Domesday et Chartis Regiis. (Cott. Claudius E. viii, 5.)
52. „ A plan of Great Yarmouth—two sheets. (Cott. Aug. 1, vol. i, No. 74.)
53. „ Claim of Bailiff of, to be assay masters of all lead. (Cott. Titus B. v., fo. 257.)
54. „ Account of grain exported from. (Harl. MSS. 306, fos. 26-32.)
55. *Chartularies, &c.* Collectanea ex Registris Eccl. Norwici, by Hump. Prideaux. (Harl. MSS. 6974.)
56. Chartulary of Castle Acre. (Harl. MSS. 2110.)
57. „ Binham Priory. (Cotton. Claudius D. xii.)
58. „ Walsingham Priory. (Cotton. Nero E. vii.)
59. „ Wymundham Mon. (Cotton. Titus C. viii.)
60. „ Leestun Abbey? (Cotton. Vespatian E. xiv.)
61. Collections from the Chartulary of Castle Acre in the Exchequer. (Harl. MSS. 1967, fo. 27.)

For other Collections from this Chartulary vide Harl. MSS. 2054, p. 61, and 6079, fo. 92; and for names of Priors, 970, p. 7.

62. Collections from the Chartularies of St. Benets at Holme, & Wymondham. (Harl. MSS. 294, fos. 61 & 62.)

63. Collections from the Chartulary of St. Benetts at Holme. (Harl. MSS. 298, p. 46.)
 64. „ the Chartulary of Binham Abbey. (Harl. MSS. 970, Nos. 9 & 10.)
 65. Charter of Edward the Confessor, to St. Benets at Holme. (Harl. MSS. 358, 32.)

WALTER RYE.

JOHN DAYE, THE PRINTER.

In the *Diary of Henry Machyn*, edited by Mr. John Gough Nichols, for the Camden Society, occurs this entry:—

“1554. The xvj day of October cam rydyng owt of Norfolke on John Day, prynter, “and ys servand, and a prest, and an-odur prynter, for pryntyng of noyth [naughty] “bokes, to the Towre.” p. 72.

On this entry, the learned editor has the following note:—

“John Day, whose great boast was that he had encouraged Foxe in the construction “of that gigantic work, the *Actes and Monuments*. See the Memoir of Day by the “present writer, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for November, 1832, vol. cii, ii, 417, “where Day's monumental brass, at Ampton, co. Suffolk, is engraved; also further “particulars communicated by the late Francis Douce, Esq., and D. E. Davy, Esq., in “the same volume, pp. 597, 598; and a catalogue of the works printed by Day, and “his portrait, in Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, by Dibdin, vol. iv, pp. 41-177. “One of the companions of Day's imprisonment was John Rogers, who suffered mar- “tyrdom soon after; and we may suppose that it was very much owing to his own “sufferings at the time, that he was instigated to “set a Fox to wright how Martyrs “ruune by death to lyfe.” (Epitaph.)

Allow me to say that the monument of Day is not at Ampton, but at Little Bradley, in Suffolk; and to ask for further information, if possible, as to the other printer arrested with Day, and to suggest that *Northfolke* should be written *Suffolke*; and that Day's arrest might have been made in his own house there.—B.

ROUGHLEGGED BUZZARD IN SUFFOLK..

A nicely marked mature female of this species was killed at Mutford, near Lowestoft, in Suffolk, on the 25th of January, 1866. It measured twenty-one and a half inches in length, from tip of beak to tip of tail, and four feet seven inches across its extended wings to the extreme tip of each (being three inches longer than that described in Morris's *British Birds*); tail nine and a half inches. The bird was in excellent plumage and condition. Its stomach was empty with the exception of a little muddy substance. Mature birds of this species are seldom met with in this county; the immature specimens are more frequent, sometimes more so than its near relative, the common buzzard.—Rev. T. E. GUNN, in *Zoologist* for March, 1866.

STEEPLE BOARDS.—NO. 8 (VOL. II, P. 187).

REDENHALL, NORFOLK.

On Wednesday, June 4th, 1817, was rung here a complete Peal of 6000 Bob Major, in 4 hours and 4 minutes, and not a bell out of course, and never was rung here before. Performed by

T. DICKERSON, Tr.	W. WARD, 4th.	C. STEAD, 7th.
W. PALLANT, 2nd.	E. WHITING, 5th.	J. WHATLING, 8th.
S. RADE, 3rd.	D. KILF, 6th.	

M.DCCC.XVII.

On Monday, April 24th, 1820, was rung here a compleat Peal of 6400 Oxford Treble Bob in 4 hours and 16 minutes, and never was rung here before. Performed and conducted by

W. PALLANT, Tr.	WM. WARD, 4th.	EDWD. BRYANT, 7th.
JNO. ELLIS, 2nd.	ROBT. WHITING, 5th.	WM. CHAMBERS, Tenor
SAML. READ, 3rd.	EDWD. WHITING, 6th.	

CHRS. REDGRAVE, }
SAML. SHARMAN, } Churchwardens.

On Wednesday, April the 23rd, 1828, was rung here a complete Peal of 8000 changes of Oxford Treble Bob Major, in 5 hours and 9 minutes, and which was never performed here before ; * conducted by

E. WHITING, Treble.	C. STEAD, 4th.	J. BURGESS, 7th.
J. ELLIS, 2nd.	R. WHITING, 5th.	J. RINGER, Tenor.
S. READ, 3rd.	W. PALLANT, 6th.	who composed the above.

FRANCIS TILNEY, }
JAMES ALDOUS, } Churchwardens.

REDENHALL.

On Jany. 13th, 1838, being the 102nd anniversary of this antient Ringing Society, a select Band rung a true and complete peal of Oxford Treble Bob, consisting of 5280 changes, in 3 hours and 32 minutes. The bold and regular striking must ever reflect great credit on the company. It was conducted by Saml. Thurston, of Norwich, and rung as follows.

CHAS. PAYNE, Treble.	GEO. THURSTON, 4th.	JAMES TRUMAN, 7th.
THOS. GOOCH, 2nd.	BENN. SMITH, 5th.	S. THURSTON, Tenor.
ELIJAH MASON, 3rd.	JOHN SMITH, 6th.	

REDENHALL.

On Monday evening, Novr. 26, 1849, was rung in this Tower a true and excellent Peal of Oxford Treble Bob, comprising 6016 changes, in 3 hours and 56 minutes, and was conducted by Benjamin Smith, and rung by the following persons.

B. SMITH, Treble.	THO. GRIMMER, 4th.	CHAS. READ, 7th.
JOHN ELLIS, 2nd.	ROBT. MOSS, 5th.	SAML. SMITH, Tenor.
WILM. SHILDRICK, 3rd.	GEO. MOBBS, 6th.	

JAMES ALDOUS, and }
JOHN GIDNEY, } Churchwardens.

* Soon after this board was put up, it was discovered that this was an incorrect peal.

On Friday, March 23rd, 1860, a Peal of Oxford Treble Bob Majors, consisting of 10080 changes, was conducted by Benjamin Smith, and rung in this Tower by the following Members of the Redenhall Society, in the space of 6 hours and 25 minutes.

BENJN. SMITH,	Treble.	AMBROSE FROST, 4th.	CHS. H. HAMMOND, 7th.
JOHN ELLIS,	2nd.	ROBERT MOSS, 5th.	ELIJA HARBER, Tenor.
WILLM. SHILDRAKE,	3rd.	JAMES RUDD, 6th.	

SAMUEL CHAPPELL, }
GEORGE SQUIRE, } Churchwardens.

Harleston.

SAML. BORRETT.

Subterraneous Passage at Reedham (vol. II, p. 202).—If C. takes in all “native labourers” tell him about underground passages, his credulity certainly need grow apace. It is asserted that underground communication exists between Norwich Castle and Carrow Priory, between the Castle and the Cathedral, and between the Cathedral and sundry of the parish churches. Indeed, wherever one goes, it is ten to one that a story is told of an underground passage from the church to the hall, or to some distant ruin. Sometimes it is not polite to express one’s doubts; occasionally I have ventured to do so, but I have no doubt the story was told to the next comer with as much faith in it as ever. At Great Yarmouth, a blocked up doorway, on the south side of the chancel, was pointed out to me some years since by the official cicerone, as having *once* been underground. I objected that the usual course in a churchyard was for the earth to grow up, and not to grow down, and moreover, that if that doorway had been underground, the sills of the chancel windows would have been nearly level with the earth. This my guide made very light of, and I do not doubt, regarded me as a most benighted individual for having made such a remark. I then asked him my invariable question on all such occasions. But what was the good of it? “Why,” says he, dropping his voice to a whisper, for I had a lady with me, “the old monks, Sir, the old monks,” and then, pointing to the Priory school, added, “the nuns you know, the nuns.” This explanation, accompanied by the most expressive winks and gestures, was not to be misunderstood, and was of course conclusive.—Z.

THE CURFEW BELL (VOL. II, P. 310).

The Curfew bell is still rang in West Ham, Essex, and has been almost without interruption from an early date. In a document dated 25th of June, 1587—an order of vestry, and regulations for the offices of parish clerk and sexton—it is thus mentioned:—

“Item, that the sexton do from the ffeast of saint mychell the arkangell, vntyll the anon’ of saint mary the virgin, Ring the iiijth bell at iiij of the klok in the morning & viij at night, as hertoffor hath been accostomed, & shall continually sett & keep the klok going at dewtyme & hors as hertoffor hath been accostomed.”

Plaistow.

R. H. CLUTTERBUCK.

GENEALOGIES OF THE SURNAME OF HOWARD.

The following is a catalogue of books and references relating to the genealogy of persons of the name of Howard. Intimately as this name is connected with East Anglia, I think it cannot fail to interest your readers. I can only regret that the list is far from perfect. I shall, therefore, be much obliged for any corrections and additions your correspondents can supply.

"A Catalogue of the Dukes & Earles of Norfolk." See Milles' *Catalogue of Honor*. London, 1610, folio.

In Morgan's *Sphere of Gentry*, 1661, "There is," says Moule, "a very neatly engraved genealogical tree of the Howards, with four portraits of females of the family, extremely rare, very few copies of the book containing it."

"The arraignment of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, before the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord High Steward of England. Also a brief derivation of the most honourable family of the Howards. With an account of what families they are related to by marriage. Transcribed out of ancient Manuscripts, never before published." London, 1685. 4to. This is reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. 4.

Halstead's *Succinct Genealogies** contains an account of the house of Howard, of Effingham, pp. 45. 1685, folio.

"Memorial of Charles Howard, Esq., of Greystock, and Miss Frances Howard, of the family of Norfolk, of England; translated from the French." (1763) 4to.

"The Antiquities of Arundel: the peculiar Privelege of its Castle and Lordship: with an Abstract of the Lives of the Earls of Arundel, from the Conquest to the present time." By Charles Caraccioli. London, 1766. 8vo. pp. 282.

"The honourable family of the Howards." See Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, 8vo. edn., vol. v, pp. 235-259. 1805.

"An Analysis of the genealogical history of the Family of Howard, with its connexions; shewing the legal course of descent of those numerous titles, which are generally, but not presumed erroneously attributed to be vested in the Dukedom of Norfolk." London, 1812. 8vo., pp. 54. This work is by Sir T. C. Banks.

"Ecce Homo, the mysterious Heir; or, who is Mr. Walter Howard? an interesting Question addressed to his Grace, the Duke of Norfolk." London, 1815. 8vo., pp. 8.

"Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family, by the Honourable Charles Howard, Esq." London, 1769. 8vo., pp. 201. Reprinted 1817.

"The History and Description of Arundell Castle, Sussex, the seat of His Grace, the Duke of Norfolk, with an abstract of the Lives of the Earls of Arundel, &c." By C. Wright. London, 1818. 2nd edn., 8vo.

"Indications of Memorials, Monuments, Paintings, & Engravings of Persons of the Howard Family, & of their Wives & Children, & of those who have married Ladies of the name, & of the Representatives of some of its Branches now extinct; as far as they have been ascertained, by Henry Howard. Corby Castle, December 10th," 1834. folio.

"The History & Antiquities of the Castle & Town of Arundel; including the biography of its Earls, from the Conquest to the present time. By the Rev. M. A. Tierney, F.S.A." London, 1834. 2 vols. 8vo. Dedicated to Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk.

"Berkeley Barony. Appendix to the claimants' supplemental case. No. 1. Notes of Evidence relating to the Earldom of Arundel." London, 1860, folio, pp. 129.

"The Howard Papers: with a Biographical Pedigree & Criticism; by H. Kent Staple Causton." London, 1862. 8vo., pp. 690. Relates to Mr. Walter Howard, "the heir of poverty."

"The Howards." An article with this heading will be found in the *Great Governing Families of England*. By J. L. Sandford, and Meredith Townsend." Vol. ii, pp. 305-363.

* See Moule's *Bibliothean Heraldica*, p. 228.

"The Life of Lord William Howard, the *Belted Will* of Romance." See *An Historical and Descriptive Account of Naworth Castle*. Carlisle, 1844. 8vo.

"The Lives of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and of Anne Dacres His Wife." Edited by the Duke of Norfolk. London, 1857. 8vo.

The Howard family has now one Duke (Norfolk) and four Earls, viz., Carlisle, Wicklow, Effingham, Suffolk and Berkshire, besides the Barony of Howard de Walden (Ellis), and one Baronetcy, viz., Sir Ralph Howard, so created in 1838. There is a Barony of Howard, by writ, in *abeyance*; and a Viscountcy, and three Baronies of Howard *extinct*.

Pedigrees of persons bearing the surname of Howard* will be found in *The Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. ii, p. 91; Burke's *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1863, pp. 728-9; Burke's *Authorized Arms*, p. 60; Blomefield's *Norfolk*, 8vo. edn., vol. i, pp. 81, 91; vol. v, p. 337; vol. ii, p. 162; vol. ix, p. 191; Burke's *Royal Descents and Pedigrees of Founders of Kin*, p. 13; Burke's *Royal Families of England, Scotland, and Wales*, vol. ii, pp. 46, 161; Berry's *Essex Genealogies*, p. 73; Berry's *Buckinghamshire Genealogies*, pp. 21, 63; Berry's *Kent Genealogies*, p. 87; Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, vol. i, p. 353; Jefferson's *History of Cumberland*, vol. i, p. 346; Surtees' *Durham*, vol. i, p. 80. The magnificent large paper copy of Milles's *Catalogue of Honour*, in the Grenville Library, at the British Museum, has a pedigree of the Howard family mounted on a leaf of paper inserted. I should be glad to know whence this is taken.

G. W. M.

Family of Hare (vol. i, p. 103).—The *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1798, has the following obituary notice of a member of this family:—

"At Docking, co. Norfolk, John Hare, Esq., who left a written direction that, after his decease, his head should be severed from his body and sewed on again; which has been done accordingly. He was descended from the antient family of Hare, who held Docking from 1597, and the eldest branch of which was ennobled by the title of Lord Colerane."

MEANING OF MENUBRUM (VOL. II, P. 334).

Dufresne gives Manubrius (Thuribulum) Tabular. S. Eparchii Inculism.: *Fecitque cruces et tabulas argenteas deauratas, calices vero et turibulos sive Manubrios, sonantia cimbala argenteos deauratos, &c.*; and Thuribulum, Vas, in quo thus reponitur [*Vaissiau d'encens*, in Gloss. Lat. Gall. Sangerm. MSS.] inter ministeria sacra vulgo accensetur, &c., &c., &c. See also *Manubriare*.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

Will Cantabrigiensis give the context to his quotation.—A.

* For Howards in America, consult Whitmore's *Handbook of American Genealogy*. Albany, U.S.A., 1862. 4to.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. XII (VOL. II, P. 321).

LANGDON *vulg.* LAINDON HILLS.

Upon a square panel, affixed to the north wall of the chancel, these arms:—Quarterly 1 and 4, Sa., on a chief Arg. three lions' heads erased Ermines, *Richardson*. 2 and 3, Sa., three gauntlets Arg., impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Az., a buck springing, attired and ducally crowned Or. 3 and 4, Arg., on a chevron Az., three birds' heads erased Or. Crest, 1, out of a mural crown Or a lion's head Ermines, crowned with an eastern crown of the first, and respecting to the sinister. 2, a buck statant, ducally crowned and attired Or, issuant from between a pair of wings Arg.

The following inscription to the memory of one of the *Richardson* family is on a slab on the floor of the chancel:—

Beneath this stone lie treasured up the reliques of Thomas Richardson, late of Clement's Inn, Gentleman, one who's but half spun time was richly fraught with the accomplishments became a man, who in these late unhappy times when tyranny had usurped the throne, and schism had too farre prevailed in the pulpit, so justly steered twixt each extream that when death came to take him hence, with joy he could [say that the king had not a more loyal] * subject, nor had the church a sincerer son. He departed this life the 24th day of November, in the year of Grace, 1669.

Here lyes interred one whose better frame
 (Till pale fac'd death proudly usurp't the place)
 Each moral vertue crowded for a name;
 Each pregnant goodness, each persuasive grace.
 One whose untainted conscience was a thing,
 Which (while blind error sway'd ye Church & Throne)
 Feared not to pay allegiance to his King;
 And though defac'd, the Church, his mother, own.
 Here reader, pay the victim of thine eyes,
 This shrine too well deserves this sacrifice.

xxiv Prov., 21.

"My son, fear thou the Lord and the King: and meddle not with them that are given to change."

This sturdy royalist appears to have polychromed the walls of the church at the Restoration, to have inscribed them with the above text and other loyal and orthodox sentiments, and to have emblazoned upon them the Royal arms, of which traces may still be seen and read, in spite of the modern whitewash brush.

In the north chapel a mural tablet for Susannah Hatton, daughter of Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart., of Long Stanton and Conington, co. Cambridge, who died unmarried March 4th, 1842, æt. 82. A lozenge shield of eleven quarterings sculptured in marble, and the same upon a hatchment, as follows:—

1, Az., a chevron between three garbs Or. 2, Arg., a cross flory between four martlets Gu. 3, Arg., an eagle displayed Sa., beaked and membered Or. 4, Gu., a fess Or, between three dolphins' naiant embowed

* The line within brackets is concealed. I have supplied the words conjecturally as the probable reading.

Vert. 5, Or, a bend Sa. between three ogresses. 6, Or, three piles in point from the chief Gu. 7, Or, a lion rampant within a tressure fleury Gu. 8, Arg., a lion rampant Sa., a chief Gu. 9, Or, a lion rampant Gu. 10, Az., five garbs Or, 3, 2, 1. 11, as the first.

GREAT BURSTEAD.

In a window of the south aisle an ancient shield diapered. Barry Arg. and Az., in chief a label of five points, throughout, Gu.

In the chancel these hatchments:—

I. Quarterly 1 and 4, Az., two swords erect in chevron Arg., pomels and hilts Or, between three covered cups of the last, *Jenner*. 2 and 3, Or, a fess between three crescents Az., flammant ppr., impaling, Arg., two chevrons Az., within a bordure engrailed Gu., *Tyrell*.

II. Sa., a chevron Ermine between three lions rampant Arg., *Spitty*, impaling *Jenner* alone. [The first coat was originally granted to Ambrose Spitty, of Rettendon, in Essex, and his issue.]

III. The arms of Jenner quartered as above with a label of three points Arg. for difference, impaling, quarterly of 12. 1, *Tyrell ut supra*. 2, Gu., a fess between three herons Arg., *Heron*. 3, Paly Arg. and Sa., *Borgatt*. 4, Gu., on a chevron engrailed Arg., three dolphins naiant embowed Vert, *Flambert*. 5, Arg., a cross between four escallops Sa, *de Coggeshall*. 6, vair, a canton Gu., *Staunton*. 7, Arg., on a chevron Sa., three escallops of the field, *Hawkwood*. 8, Arg., a chevron Gu. (*sic*). [Another example of the wretched blundering in modern hatchments, &c. This quartering ought to be Arg. a chevron Gu., *between three pheons reversed Sa., Sulyard*.] 9, barry wavy of eight Or and Az., *Fayreford*. 10, Gu., on a chief Arg., two mullets pierced Sa., *Bacon*. 11, Gu., a chevron Or between three lions rampant Arg., *Good*. 12, Gu., a chevron engrailed between three greyhounds sejant Arg., *Hungate*. Crest, two swords in saltire Arg., pomels and hilts Or. between the points a covered cup of the last.

Mural tablet for Felton Nevill, Esq., ob. 1780, æt. 59. Az., a lion rampant Arg., langued Gu.

Another for Joseph Fishpoole, ob. 1703, and others. A bend wavy between two cottises.

In the south chapel a hatchment, *Tyrell* alone *ut supra*, impaling, Gu., a lion rampant guardant Or, supporting between the paws a rose of the field, leaved and stalked Vert, *Master*.

Slab. John Tyrell, gent., ob. 1712, and others of the family. Arms of Tyrell alone with crest, a boar's head erect, out of his mouth a peacock's tail.

Slab. Mary Tyrell, widow, and John Tyrell, Esq., of Hatfield Peverell, co. Essex, ob. 1780. Arms and Crest of Tyrell, as before.

In the churchyard. Ann, wife of John Tyrell, Esq., and eldest daughter of Rev. William Master, Rector of East Hanningfield, ob. 1780. *Tyrell* impaling *Master*, as above.

Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Dr. Jenner, ob. 1805. *Tyrell* impaling *Jenner ut supra*.

Mary, wife of Thomas Spitty. *Spitty* impaling *Jenner ut supra*.
 Thomas Spitty, Esq., ob. 1823. *Spitty* alone *ut supra*. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a double plume of ostrich feathers.

NORTH BEMFLEET.

A mural tablet for William Rowlatt, Esq., ob. 1811. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, supporting between the paws a spear erect.

BASILDON.

Upon one of the bells an escocheon. Quarterly, per saltire. 1, a dolphin naiant embowed. 2 and 3, a garb. 4, a lave-pot, or ewer.

Another shield which I could not decipher.—K.

SUFFOLK TRADESMENS' TOKENS (VOL. I, P. 254.)

I have in my possession one bearing on the *obv.* DANIELL MORE, 1668 (star). In the centre, D^{MM}, with five stars. *Rev.* IN SOUTHWALD, GROCER. In the centre, HIS HALFE PENNY.

THOMAS BALLS.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO 21 (VOL. II, P. 317).

Quiddenham, Norfolk.

1689. Thomas Holland, of Bury, in ye Countie of Suffolk, Esquire, son of ye right Worshipful Sir John Holland, Knt. & Bart. of this p'sh (who made his sone Mr. John Holland of this same p'sh his Executor) was buried January ye 4th.

Mem: An affadavit ye third. Thomas Holland, Esq., was buried in wool only, was received within ye time limited.

1700. The Right Worshipful Sir John Holland, Knt. & Bart., was buried Jan. ye 31st, and left Mr. John Holland, of Bury St. Edmund's, his heir.

1703. Thomas Herne, of Heverland, in ye county of Norfolk, Esq., and the right honorable ye Lady Charlotte Paston, daughter to ye right honourable William Earl of Yarmouth, were married June 12.

RHYMING SIGN BOARDS (VOL. I, P. 364).

At the village of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, more than sixty years since, below the sign of the Robin Hood, was this couplet:—

Robin Hood is not at home,
 But pray walk in & drink with little John.

The landlord was a little man, and his name was John, his surname I forget.

At Barningham, Suffolk, near Ixworth, at the sign of the Swan, kept by a William Allen, was lettered:—

William Allen lives here,
 Sell spirituous liquors & good home brewed beer.

After the death of Allen, about forty years since, it was painted out.

J. W.

The following is on the sign post of the Dun Cow public house, at Swainsthorpe, Norfolk.

Walk in Gentlemen,
And you will find
The Dun Cow's milk
Will please your mind.

E. F.

Tavern Rhymes.—In the kitchen of the Crown Inn, at Banham, Norfolk, is one of those large, old-fashioned, open fire places which were once so common, but are now seldom met with, and above the mantelpiece the following lines are painted :

Take not abroad a lighted pipe,
Or else a pot you're fined ;
But stay till your tobacco's out,
Or leave your pipe behind.

R. P. N.

Pulpit Hour-Glasses (vol. II, p. 310).—If Alpha will refer to the first volume of the *East Anglian*, he will find that the hour-glass stands remain in half-a-dozen churches in Norfolk alone. In addition to those already mentioned in your pages, there are instances at Merton, Edingthorpe, and Marlingford, also in Norfolk.—A.

QUERIES.

Family of Rood.—Any information of Christopher Rood, who resided at Downham Market between the years 1773 and 1794, will oblige—J. R.

Sermon written by a Lady.—I have now before me a copy of "A sermon preached in a parish Church in Norfolk, By a friend, on February 27, 1778, being the day appointed for a General Fast, and written by a "Lady," 4to. Can any one inform me who was the lady writer ; and the name of the parish church in which it was preached.—D.

Hamonde, of North Cove.—In one of the windows of an old farm-house at North Cove, there is this coat of arms :—Or, on a chevron Sa., three birds Arg. Crest, an elephant's head Arg., gorged with a coronet Or. And underneath the coat is printed "HAMONDE, 1576." Is it known when this family first became possessed of property in this parish ; or when they bequeathed or sold it ?—X.

Derivation of Swill.—My attention was lately directed to the words "Sieve and Swill maker," over the door of a house in Lowestoft ; and on inquiry, found that a swill was the large ped or basket into which the herrings were first put when the fish were formerly delivered from the boats to the salesmen on the beach. What is the origin of the word ? Forby (*Vocabulary of East Anglia*) does not mention it ; but Phillips's *New World of Words*, fo. 1720, has "SWILL, hog-wash. In the northern parts it is taken for a shade or shadow ; and sometimes for a keeler, or washing tub with three feet." And the *Royal English Dictionary*, &c., has "To SWILL (S. *Swilgan*), to drink in a luxurious or gross manner ; to wash or drench."—L.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JUNE, 1866.

NOTES.

LADY BEDINGFELD, OF DARSHAM HALL, SUFFOLK.

Looking over some old MS. papers, I found the following "Copy of Verses." The lady thus honoured, must have been Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Hoskins, Esq., of the county of Surrey, and sometime citizen of London; and wife of Sir Thomas Bedingfeld, Knight, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Commissioner for keeping the Great Seal in the time of the Long Parliament, who resided at Darsham Hall in 1653, and died in 1660. Any further information about the lady celebrated; and as to the author of the lines, may interest others as well as—L.

ON THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF THAT INCOMPARABLE LADY, THE LADY
BEDINGFIELD, LATE OF DARSHAM HALL, SUFFOLK.

No quarry needs be search'd for marble tomb,
To make her known to ages, still to come,
A life, so worthy note, so excellent,
Has built her a more lasting monument.
Title, and quality, and large estate,
Were the least part of that wch made her great:
Devout, and pious, wthout boasting show,
Content her heart, her God, sh^d only know.
None, greater pleasure took in doing good,
None, better how to do it understood;
From whom, such benefit the world recd,
Sh'had died betimes, how long soe'er she'd lived.
Whose bounty was, like heav'n's, unconfined,
Both, to the grateful, and ungrateful, kind;
Slighted those forms, the grave affect to wear,
And was more wise, in being less severe.
An awe so pleasing did her front reflect,
As did commandingly intreat respect.
Had wit refined, the present ever charm'd,
A candour, wch the absent never harm'd.
So wary, and so tender of her name,
Malice itself found nought in her to blame,
Reason in her so true a sway did bear,
She had no fierce desire, no slavish fear.
Bore her misfortunes wth a constant mind,
True sense of them, from vexing grief disjoin'd,

Nor pride, nor anger, ever swell'd her blood,
 Her veins wth even current always flow'd.
 To her, like others, age was no disease,
 Whose virtues still did wth her years increase;
 Her num'rous days, wth living did not cloy,
 Thankful for th' past, the present did enjoy.
 A paradise did hence to her adhere,
 As where the Prince resides, ye court is there;
 Such was her life, whilst here she did reside,
 In th' same pleasures calm she lived, she died.
 No dusky clouds obscured her setting ray,
 Clear was the evening of her clearer day;
 By nature's just degrees unbodied, she
 Stept from the stage of frail mortality.
 Found death devoid of sting, of pain, of strife,
 A gentle wafting to immortal life;
 Instructions how to die, her life did give,
 Her death, a noble pattern how to live.
 But hold, fond muse! give o'er,—thy loftiest strain
 Of commendation, here is spent in vain;
 Such, not set off wth praise, but lessen'd are,
 Paint mends the foul, but blemishes the fair.
 Her worth, as glorious Phœbus' self, is bright,
 What can add lustre to the Orb of Light.

PORTRAIT OF BLOMEFIELD, THE NORFOLK HISTORIAN.

The Rev. Henry Wright, of Thuxton Rectory, Hingham, in a letter to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May last, p. 696, calls attention to a very curious circumstance in connection with the admirable portrait of John Flamsteed, the Astronomer, given in the February number of that Magazine—a circumstance which Mr. Wright thinks “furnishes undeniable evidence, that the portrait of this celebrated astronomer has served also to hand down to posterity the features of our distinguished Norfolk historian, Francis Blomefield. It appears that the editor or publisher of the octavo edition of Blomefield's ‘History of Norfolk,’ published in London in 1805, being unable to find a veritable likeness of the historian, procured a portrait of another person, the exact counterpart of the topographer, and appended a copy of it to his work.

“This is gathered from the following words, printed in small type under the portrait given as Francis Blomefield in the above-mentioned octavo edition of his ‘History of Norfolk’ :—‘Copied from an old print, originally engraved as the portrait of another person, but preserved and highly valued by the late Mr. Thomas Martin, as a striking likeness of the Norfolk Topographer.’

“Here then lies the history of this copied portrait, so *exactly* resembling in features and style that of John Flamsteed, that I believe no doubt of their identity can exist in the mind of any person who will place the two side by side, and subject them to even a passing scrutiny.

“Is this circumstance unique in the history of literature? or can any of your readers furnish a precedent?”

THE EAST ANGLIAN TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF THE 17TH CENTURY.

In the reign of our first James, the want of small copper change was much felt. Consequently, for a pecuniary consideration, his majesty delegated his prerogative of striking copper money to John, Baron Harington, in 1613, the patent being limited to farthings only. These pieces were of poor fabric, bearing on one side two sceptres in saltier, surmounted by a diadem, in allusion to the union between England and Scotland; and on the opposite side a harp, the symbol of Ireland, each side being inscribed, JACOBVS D. G. MAGNÆ BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. This patent for the coinage of farthings was renewed on the accession of Charles I, in 1625. The privilege was grossly abused by the patentees, who issued them in such unreasonable quantities, that in a short space of time, not only the city of London, but the whole kingdom, and especially the counties adjacent to the metropolis—Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk—were so burdened with them, that in many places scarcely any silver or gold coin was left, the currency consisting entirely of farthing tokens. The issue of this patent was one of the many arbitrary acts of the two first Stuart kings, which occasioned the withdrawal of the popular attachment to the royal family. These coins were suppressed by the House of Commons, in 1644, consequent, upon the public clamour, owing to the great loss sustained from the refusal of the patentees to rechange them, which ordered that they should be changed for money raised on the patentees estates. During the Commonwealth, no copper coins were issued by the government, but that of tradesmen's tokens, which had been in circulation for a long time previously, was now renewed. The sagacious Butler thus speaks on the importance of money as a moving power:—

“ Money being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight, and tale;
In all th' affairs of church and state,
Is both the balance and the weight.”

Although the erudite Evelyn predicted that the tokens, which he stigmatizes as having abounded in every tavern and tippling-house, would be hereafter pored over with ill-spent dilligence, and “may haply, in after-times,” says he, “come to exercise and busy the learned what they should signify, and fill volumes with conjectures, as I am persuaded as errant trifles have done;” this contemptuous prophecy does not avail much; but on comparing it to the oppugnancy of the learned medallist Pinkerton, it is quite thrown in the shade, who, to use a popular phrase, “pitches it rather strong,” when he assures us that such small coins are collected by some antiquaries with an avidity truly puerile. “I will venture to say,” he continues, “that their workmanship is always utterly contemptible, and that not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity can be drawn from them. It needs hardly be added, that they are recommended to the supreme scorn of the reader, who may justly regard the studying or collecting them, along with the admiration of counters, as beneath any man of taste.” Doubtless, this learned dictator would have slued his stern round in contempt were he reminded that this humble coin—a farthing—has been honoured with the talents of our very best numismatic artists, as witness the patterns of Simon, for Oliver Cromwell; of Croker, for Queen

Anne; and of Wyon, for George IV. Although Pinkerton pronounces "that not one purpose of taste, information, or curiosity, can be drawn from tokens," we beg to differ from him, for it must be acknowledged that great truth is to be met with even in trifles, and in these pieces a glimpse is gained as to the trades of the issuers of them. It must also be allowed that to us of the present age, they possess a little more interest in comparison to the mailles, brabants, black-mailles, Nuremburg tokens, crokards, turneys (tournois), dotkins, galley-pieces, staldings, pollards, and similar base currency, which were introduced by Jews and other foreigners; and against which Edw. III and other monarchs fulminated severe edicts.

The earliest dates on the tokens are 1648, 1649, and 1650; but tokens of these years are scarce. After 1650, until 1660 they are more plentiful. The years 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, & 1669 are the most numerous, in particular 1666; whilst, in 1670, 1671, and 1672, they become scarce. In the latter year the farthings of Charles II were circulated, and the tradesmen's tokens were "cryed down" by royal proclamation.

Having thus far entered into some particulars respecting the copper coinage of England, it now only remains to put in print a list of the tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century, as far as relates to the four East Anglian counties, and should any gentleman be enabled to add any more specimens to the list appended, they will be gladly received. I would also suggest that if local antiquaries would furnish what information they could as to the history of the issuers, they would add considerably to the interest of the list and to the gratification of collectors.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Arrington.

1. *O.* Henry. Atkins. at the—a turnstile.
R. At. Arrington. Bridge.—His Half-Peny.

Brinkley.

2. *O.* John Crowse—the Tallow chandler's Arms.
R. In Brinckley—I. M. G.

Burwell.

3. *O.* Oliver Harlie—the Haberdasher's Arms.
R. In Bvrwell—O. M. H.

Cambridge.

Thence to Cambridge, where the Muses
Haunt the Vine-bush, as their use is,
Like sparks up a chimney warming,
Or flies near a dunghill swarming.
In a ring they did enclose me,
Vowing they would never lose me.
'Bout midnight for drink I call, Sir,
As I had drank nothing at all, Sir;
But all this did little shame me,
Tipsy went I, tipsy came I:
Grounds, greens, groves, are wet and homely,
But the scholars wond'rous comely.

Barnabee's Journal.

4. *O.* James. Alders—a Lion rampant.
R. In Cambridge—I. A.

The issuer of this token was one of the corporation Bailiffs from 1653, to 1657.

5. *O.* Richard. Allen. Rose—a Rose.
R. Taverne in Cambridge—R. I. A.

Pepys, *Memoirs*, iii, 375, says, "Thence away to Cambridge, and did take up at the Rose." See also *Anecdotes and Traditions*, edited for Camden Society, p. 21.

6. *O.* James Anderson—a Lion rampant.
R. In Cambridge.
 7. *O.* Nicholas Apthorp—a Globe on a stand.
R. In Cambridge—N. A.
 8. *O.* I. B. vnder the Roase—the Baker's Arms.
R. In Cambridge—I. E. B.

A Mr. Brian died at the Rose Inn, and was succeeded by Allen. (See No. 5.)

9. *O.* John. Bird. 1667—the Merchant Tailor's Arms.
R. Of Cambridge—1667.
 10. *O.* John. Blackly. Baker—the Baker's Arms.
R. In Cambridge—I. A. B.
 11. *O.* Jonathan. Browne—the Grocer's Arms.
R. In. Cambridge—A monogram.
 12. *O.* Will. Bryan. in Cambridge—three cloves.
R. Confectioner. 1652—W. N. B.
 13. *O.* Edward. Challis—the Haberdasher's Arms.
R. In Cambridge—E. C.
 14. *O.* Francis. Challis—a stick of candles.
R. In. Cambridge. 1653. F. C.
 15. *O.* John. Chaplyn—a stick of candles.
R. In. Cambridge—I. M. C.

A variety of the above has on the reverse the date 1667.

16. *O.* Ed. Clark. Haberdasher—the Haberdashers Arms.
R. In. Cambridge. 1652—E. A. C.
 17. *O.* Peter Collins in—a hand, grasping a glove.
R. Cambridge 1656—W. M.
 18. *O.* Richard. Cooke. at. Pease.—His Halfe Peny.
R. Hill. in. Cambridg. 1669—A talbot passant.
 19. *O.* John. Craske. of—the Grocer's Arms.
R. Cambridge. 1667—His Half Peny. I. A. C.
 20. *O.* Thomas. Darrant—a griffin.
R. In. Cambridge—T. M. D.
 21. *O.* John. Dod. at. the. Red. Hart.—a hart lodged, 1667.
R. And. Antelop. in. Cambridg—an antelope passant. His $\frac{1}{2}$.
 22. *O.* John. Ewin. in—a chandler.
R. Cambridg. 1652—I. A. E.
 23. *O.* Thomas. Ewin. in.—a chandler.
R. Cambridge. 1668—His Half Peny. T. E. E.
 24. *O.* At. the. Miter. In—a mitre.
R. Cambridge 1651—E. E. F.

(To be continued.)

CHURCH GOODS AND VESTMENTS.—HEACHAM, NORFOLK.

From the Public Record Office, Norfolk Survey of Church Goods, vol. vi, fo. 162, *temp. Edw. VI.* MS. much faded.

The Hundred of Smythdon—Hycheam.

This Inventorie indentyd the iijde daye of September, in the syxte yere of the rayne of our most dread Soveraigne Lorde Edward the Syxte, by the grace of God of Ingland, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and in earthe of the church of Ingland and Ireland, the Supreme head, betweyn William Fermour, John Robzart, and Christofer Haydon, Knights; Robert Berney, Osbert Mounford, and John Calybutt, Esquiers, Commys-sioners amonge other assigned by vertu of the Kynge's Mates Commysson to them directed for the Survey of all church goodes in Norfolk, of the one partie, and William Manford and William *Ryx* (?) paryshoners of the toun aforeseid, William Raven the elder, and John Mason the elder, church wardens there, of the other partie, witnesseth that there remayneth in the coustodie of the seid persons and church wardens, the parcell folowing, the day and yere above seid.

In primis, one chalys of sylver parcell gilte, weying xx ounces, valued at ijs. viij*d.* the ounce, iij*li.* xiijs. iiij*d.*

And a nother chalys of sylver parcell gilte, in weyght xv ounces, valued at ijs. viij*d.* the ounce. Summa, lvs.

Item, a Sute of Cremson velvett, valued at xxxs.

Item, a sute of *Shachable* (?) sylke, valuyd at vjs. viij*d.*

Item, a Sute of bawdkyn, valued at vs.

Item, ij redd vestments of . . . (*omission in MS.*) valuyd at iijs.

Item, iiij whyght vestments of fustyon, valued at iijs.

Item, a vestment of redd Saye valued at xij*d.*

Item, a whyght cope of Saten, valued at ijs. iiij*d.*

Item, ij Copis of grene Sylke, and one of red Sylke, valued at xs.

Item, a Cope of . . of redd, valued at ijs.

And iiij Candlestyks of laten, valued at vs.

And a pair of organns, valuyd at viijs.

And a lytell bell in the stepull, in weight viijc., valued at xvs. the hundred. Summa, vj*li.*

And the Clapper to the seid bell there, valuyd at xvj*d.*

Wherof assigned to be used in admynstracion of the divine Survice the Chalys, parcell gytt, and the bell, weying viijc.

In witness wherof the seyd Commissioners and other the Seid persons to this Inventory, alternately have putt their hands the daye and yere above Seid.

Wylliam Mansa (?)

Wylliam Ryxbe (?)

AN INDEX TO PRINTED PEDIGREES.

Mr. James Coleman has just published an Index, under alphabetical arrangement, to nearly 10,000 Family Pedigrees, which are to be found in the principal county and local histories. Although far from being a complete list of all the printed pedigrees, genealogical inquirers will find it to their advantage to have the book on their shelves.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. XII (VOL. II, P. 343).

RAINHAM.

In the chancel. A slab with arms, and a long Latin inscription in brass, in memory of Katherine Hollden, widow, formerly the wife of George Frith, and afterwards of Robert Hollden, ob. 1612, æt. 90.

The arms upon this tomb are another example of one of the perplexing blunders, not of unfrequent occurrence in later monumental heraldry, which are so liable to mislead the antiquary and genealogist. Without reference to the family pedigree, the adjustment of the two coats in the escocheon would be wholly inexplicable, viz., *Frith* impaling *Holden*, for the maiden name of the lady was *Howe*, and though she is the only person commemorated, her arms do not appear. The fact is, that they are unquestionably the arms of her son Thomas Frith, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Holden, of Rainham, viz., [Az.] in chief two garbs in saltire [Or], in base, a sickle fessways [Arg.] handled of the second, *Frith*; impaling [Sa.] a fess between two chevrons Erm., *Holden*. Crest, above a grove of trees [ppr.] the sun in splendour [Or], beneath clouds [also ppr.] These arms, and singularly allusive crest, were granted by the learned Camden. The Friths were Scriveners in Fenchurch Street, London, and became possessed of the manor of Sonnings, or Sunnings, in Upminster, Essex. Frith is an old English word, signifying a wood, hence obviously the crest, "The sun *sunning* a *frith*," in allusion to the name of the family and their manor. The arms are not improbably also allusive to the Grantee having reaped the fruits of his industry in his profession, and become a landed proprietor.

Another slab for Capt. John Harle, ob. 1742. A fess between three sheldrakes. Crest, a lion passant.

In the nave. A marble tablet for Ann Pell, wife of Paul Pell, of Tipholme, co. Lincoln, and third daughter of Henry Eaton, Esq., ob. 1782. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Erm., on a canton Az. a pelican in her piety Or, *Pell*. 2 and 3, Gu., a bend wavy cottised Arg., *Eaton*.

Capt. Pell could certainly have no right to quarter his wife's arms, even had she been an heiress, as she was not, for she had a brother who did not die until 1793.

Another, for Henry Eaton, of Rainham Lodge, Esq., ob. 1792, æt. 86, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George Mildmay, Esq., and Rebecca his wife, which George Mildmay was second son of Carew Hervey Mildmay, Esq., of Marks, in Romford. She ob. 1799, æt. 78.

Also Henry Mildmay Eaton, Esq., only son of George and Elizabeth Eaton, ob. 1793, æt. 44. Gu., a bend wavy, cottised, Arg., *Eaton*, impaling Arg., three lions rampant Az., langued Gu., *Mildmay*. Crest, a stork Arg., beaked and legged Gu., holding in the beak an ostrich feather Or.

Slab for Constance, widow of George Finch, Esq. of Valentines, Essex, ob. 1728. A chevron between three griffins passant, *Finch*, impaling a chevron between three bugles stringed.

Another, for Grace, wife of George Finch, Gent., ob. 1725, and George Finch, Esq., of Stifford, ob. 1746. *Finch*, as before, impaling a coat per pale. (Probably *Waldegrave*, "per pale Arg. and Gu.") Crest, a griffin passant. This family was a younger branch of the Finches, Earls of Nottingham.

South aisle, a slab for Jane, wife of Charles Whaley, and daughter of Mr. George Harle, of South Shields, ob. 1731. A chevron between three whales' heads erased, *Whaley*, impaling a fess between three sheldrakes.

In the nave brasses of a man and his wife circ. temp. Edw. IV; inscription plate stolen. Arms originally enamelled. Beneath the feet of the man a shield, with quarterings, for the most part undecipherable. Beneath the woman a griffin segreant, impaling a chevron between three mullets.

WENNINGTON.

In the chancel, upon the south wall, a very small and curious monument of alabaster, very nicely painted, with diminutive figures in relief, representing the Rev. Henry Bust, in a master of arts gown, kneeling before a lettern, with a book lying thereon. Behind him is his son, in the same attitude. Arms, Az., a bend Arg., *Bust*, impaling, Az., a chevron Erm. between three cinquefoils Or, *Bardolphe*.

To the memory of Henry Bust, sometye Parsō of this Towne, sonne to ye Reverent Dt Bust, of Oxford, who deceased the 16th of Janv., 1624. Married Margaret, daught' of Richard Bardolphe, of Rothampstead, in Hertfordshire, who had Henry, theire sonne & Heare, Died 22 Decem., 1625.

Here lies interred both father and sonne,
For death is decreed for old and young.

Hodie Sumus,
Cras eris in vili putre cadaver humo :
An age of Cares, a world of sorrow :
Alive to day : and dead to morrow.

K.

MEDICAL CHARGES (1681-1732).

The following medical charges appearing in the old account books of the parish of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, Norfolk, contrast curiously with the professional fees of modern times, and may, on that account, be interesting to some of the readers of the *East Anglian*.

		£	s.	d.
1681	It. allowed for phisicke & Chirurgery for severall poore people	00	16	06
1682	It. pd Dr. Tubby for healing of Barber's thigh	0	2	6
	It. pd for getting ye widd. Hammond bled, & other charges for her & ym yt helpd & looked to her	0	2	6
1687	Payd to dockter Tubby for setting Eliz. newman's boyes Arme	0	3	6
	To dockter Tubby for Administring fissue to John Bolton In siknes	0	2	0
1688	Itm. to Richard goodwin's wife when sicke, & paid for har bleding and fisack and woode	0	5	0
	It. pd for bleding will. willby	0	0	6

		£	s.	d.
	It. pd Tho. Tubby for heleing of Richard Goodwin's Boyes Arme	0	4	0
1689	It. pd. to Tho. Tubby for surgery for the poore as appears	00	7	0
1699	pd to Doctor Yull for heeling old John Bowen leg last yeare	00	10	00
	pd for small things for Widdo. Allen	00	01	04
	pd more for bleeding her 2 times	00	01	06
	pd Doctor Yull for looking to old John Bowen, being bruised by a fall	00	05	00
1701	pd Mr. Yull for a plaister for miller's wife	00	01	0
1703	Itm. payd to Doctor Yull, he being fetcht from Norwich* for John Hines his wife, when in Travaile of Child Birth	00	05	00
1710	paid Doctor Yull for curing young Tiler of the eyche	00	01	06
1722	Item, paid Mr. Yull for plaisters and salue for the poore	00	04	00
1723	Item, paid Mr. Yull for plaisters and salue for the yeere	03	00	00
1732	Item, paid Doctter Yull His bill for Robert Kerrison when He was Ill	00	07	06

The original bills of Dr. Yull, to which the last two items refer, were found sometime since pinned to the leaves of the book, apparently as vouchers for the entries. They are as follows :—

Aprill the aiten, 1723.

Rasaued of ihon dixie sen., the som of 3 pound fore the Ceure of Batlye—and godye Boise arme, and godye whipe, wich is in fooll.

By me Thomas Yull.

Robert Cearison his bill, augt. ye 7, 1732.

	s.	d.
Item, a purg	1	0
ye 8, a Cordle	3	6
ye 10, a purg	1	0
ye 11, ditto	1	0
ye 13, ditto	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	6

Oct. 26. Recd the Contents of this bill p' me Tho. Yull.

No intimation is given of the nature of the disease with which Kerrison was afflicted, but it is presumed that the doctor's treatment was successful, as no record of his death at that time appears in the parish register.

R. P. N.

* A distance of fifteen miles.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 14 (VOL. II, P. 329).

Fornect St. Peter, Norfolk.

1672	Item, spent at the perambulation	11s.	0d.
	Item, layd out on ffour Passengers	0s.	4d.
	Item, for six Passengers	1s.	0d.
	Item, for the booke of Articles	1s.	0d.
	It. for a posthead & ledge for the greate church-yard gate	5s.	0d.
	It. for a new post, rayles & pales, where the lift is	4s.	0d.
	It. for the new gate next the Parsonage	2s.	6d.
	It. for the ringers at Gunpowder treason	2s.	6d.
	It. for mending the Rook net	1s.	0d.
1678-9	Item, for the Act for burialls & Register booke	3s.	8d.
	Item, for cakes	5s.	0d.
	Item, for tobacco & pipes	0s.	8d.
	Item, to another poore man		1d.
	(This item is frequent.)		
	Item, to nine Seamen	1s.	
	Item, to nine Seamen more with a large certificate		6d.
	Item, to generall travellers by post	1s.	
	Item, to one gentleman with a certificate	1s.	
	Item, to Thos. Sayer for paling the churchyard	2l. 17s.	0d.
	To a travelling woeman		2d.
	To James Girling for half a barrel of beere at the perambulation	7s.	
	For five dozen of cakes at Do.	5s.	
	To two seamen & 12 passengers	1s.	5d.
	(A frequent entry.)		
	Layd out to a poore man with a certificate	1s.	
	(Several similar items occur.)		
	Item, layd out for expences at Thetford & Downham, when the Minr & Townsmen went to get the settlement of Mr. Robert Cock for the use of the poore	1l. 19s.	6d.
	Item, to Mr. Robert Baldock for advice about the same	1l. 1s.	0d.
	Item, for four journeys to Norwich abt the same	5s.	6d.
	Item, for a letter to Justice Wright abt the same		6d.
	Item, to the Ringers at Gunpowder treason	2s.	6d.
	Item, to Mr. Swan, for his advice abt the steeple	2s.	6d.
	Item, for the booke of Canons & 39 Articles	2s.	

Item, payd to the plumer	19s.	
Item, payd more to the Plummer	7s.	6d.
Pd for bread & tobacco & pipes		7d.
Item, for a chalder & a half of lime	13s.	9d.
It. payd for 500 bricks & the fetching	10s.	
It. for a load of great stones for the steeple	2s.	
Payd for 2 loads of sand & the carriage	4s.	
For carrying the old lead to Buckenham, & bringing the new lead home	10s.	
Spent on the workmen at the Sope House	2s.	
Item, spent at the Sope House, when the Towns- men met to goe the bounds	5s.	
Item, for a new wheele for the second bell	6s.	8d.
Item, for putting down the post & rayle at the porch	1s.	
Item, paid out on seven seamen by passe	1s.	
Item, for a new service booke to Mr. Ross, the stationer	10s.	
Item, for the wrighting of Bennet Slap's Mitti- mus		6d.
Item, gave Bennet Slap at the Cassel then	1s.	
Item, layd out for a warrant for Bennet Slap	1s.	
Item, for a journey to Sir J. Holland's with the fellow	2s.	
Item, for a letter sent to Yarmouth		2d.
1689, 1690 and 1691. Imps Laid out for ye Poll Act	1s.	
Laid out for the Subsidie Act	1s.	6d.
Sept. ye 3rd. Given to 2 woemen yt came with ye broad seale	1s.	
Octobr ye 4th, 89. Given to 2 woemen yt fled out in Ireland with 6 children	1s.	
October ye 28th. Given to 3 seamen that had lost their vessell, there was 9 in the company		6d.
October ye 30th. Given to 4 women whose husbands were taken by the French, & had lost their vessell		9d.
Novemb. ye 18th. Given to a man yt came out in East Riding, in Yorkshire, that had lost £1500 by fire	1s.	
Jany 5th. Given to one Chapman yt came out in Cambridge		6d.
Feb. ye 1st. Given to Ffrancis Peirson & 5 children that came from Bristow		6d.
May ye 9th, 1690. Given then to 2 gentlemen yt had the broad seale, that came out in Ireland & were bound for Scotland, that had Sir Peter Gwane's hand and seale to their certificate	1s.	

Sept. the 25th. Given then to 2 men yt had a great loss by fire, yt came from Brundlestone, in Suffolk

6d.

November ye 3rd. Given to 2 men yt had a great loss by fire, yt Mr. Locke [the Rector] sent

6d.

Feb. ye 18th. Given to a man yt came out in the west of England, yt had his house burnt when ye French landed

6d.

(To be continued.)

THE HOWARDS AND THE MYLDES.

The catalogue of books relating to the genealogy of the Howard family (given at page 341), includes the "*Topographer and Genealogist*." In vol. II, p. 402 of that excellent book, is the following paragraph:—

"The tomb and effigy of William de Clopton are in Melford church. His mother was Katherine Mylde, the heiress of the family of Mylde, of Clare, and she, by her second husband, Sir William Tendring, Knight, had an only daughter, Alice, who married Sir John Howard, and was grandmother to the first Duke of Norfolk of that name."

Of the Mylde family, as connected with this town, no memorials exist; but a MS. in the British Museum [Lansdowne 260, fo. 266-7] describing the interior of Clare church, mentions "two statues of Thos Myeld and his wife." These were, no doubt, figures on glass, and might have been among the "1000 images" in this church, condemned and destroyed by order of Dowsing.

My object, however, in mentioning this is, to ask for any information about the Mylde family; of whom so little is known. May I also ask which Sir John Howard married Alice Tendryng?

Clare.

J. B. A.

RING FOUND AT TIVETSHALL ST. MARGARET (VOL. I, PP. 252, 426).

John Jntewod made his Will at Harleston 20 Febr'y, 1456,* directing his body to be buried in the church of the parish in which he should depart this life. He bequeaths 10s. to the buying of a table for the high altar of St. Margaret, of Tivetshall, & five marks to the building of the new bell tower of the same church. He also bequeaths 36s. 8d. towards the making of a new porch to the church of St. Mary Magdalen, of Pulham, 6s. 8d. to the church of St. Mary, of Tivetshall, & 20s. to be divided among the most needy of the towns of Tivetshall, Pulham, & Moulton. From his bequest of 6s. 8d. to the Rector of Tivetshall St. Margaret, for tithes not fully paid, he would appear to have been an inhabitant of that parish, and probably, the ring described at the pages above referred to belonged to him.

EXTRANEUS.

* Reg. Brosyard Cur. Cons. Episc. Norw.

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

JULY, 1866.

NOTES.

BIRTHPLACE OF DOWSING, THE ICONOCLAST.—THE DOWSINGS OF LAXFIELD.

In the nave of Laxfield church, Suffolk, is, or was, a brass, marking the resting place of the remains of William Dowsing, and recording that he had by Elizabeth his wife, four sons and one daughter. He died on the 2nd November, 1614, being about 88 years of age. (*Vide East Anglian*, vol. I, p. 259.) The family must have been seated at Laxfield in the middle of the 16th century, and for a long period they ranked with the yeomen or gentlemen of the county. In what part of the parish they resided, or where their patrimonial estate was, I have not been able to discover; but a search amongst the old parish accounts and documents might reveal this part of their history. Elizabeth, the wife of William Dowsing, was buried at Laxfield 14th April, 1587. Their five children were:—

1. Wolfran Dowsinge, bur. 12th Aug., 1607.
2. John Dowsinge, bur. 15th Jany, 1638.
3. William Dowsinge.
4. (?) Richard Dowsinge, bur. 29th Sept., 1588; and
5. Margaret Dowsinge, who married Jerome Pype, yeoman, of Laxfield, on the 22d June, 1585.

It would appear likely that William Dowsing, notwithstanding his advanced age, married again after the death of his wife Elizabeth, there being an entry in the parish register of the marriage of "Will'm Dowsinge, senior, and Anne Lovell, gent," on the 26th Sept., 1595.

1. Wolfran Dowsing, the son of William, was married at Laxfield church, 27th August, 1582, to Joan Cook (bur. 30th May, 1632), from whom descended—

Elizabeth Dowsinge, bapt. 23rd June, 1583.

Simon Dowsinge, bapt. 25th April, 1585.

Margaret Dowsinge, bapt. 24th Augt, 1587.

Bridget Dowsinge, bapt. 23rd Augt, 1590.

Sara Dowsinge, bapt. 16th April, 1592.

Susan Dowsinge, bapt. 27th Jany, 1593.

WILLIAM DOWSINGE (visitor of the Suffolk churches), bapt. 2nd May, 1596, and

Robert Dowsinge, bapt. 10th July, 1597.

Simon Dowsinge, Gent. (bur. at Laxfield, 11th Dec., 1667), the eldest son of Wolfran and Joan, had by his wife Prudence (bur. 2nd April, 1630), the following issue:—

William Dowsing, bapt. 24th Octr, 1611.

Anne Dowsing, bapt. 1st Augt, 1613.

Lettice Dowsing, bapt. 23rd July, 1615, bur. 9th May, 1630.

Wolfran Dowsing, bapt. 17th Feby, 1617.

Thomas Dowsing, bapt. 4th April, 1619, bur. 24th Feby, 1638.

Prudence Dowsing, bapt. 30th April, 1620.

Elizabeth Dowsing, bapt. 1st Nov., 1622.

Sarah Dowsing, bapt. 1st Novr, 1622.

John Dowsing, bapt. 20th April, 1625.

It is probable that William Dowsing (the eldest son of Simon) married Sibilla Green; and that their only daughter and heiress, Margaret, the wife of Peter Watts, lies buried in the churchyard of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin, Norfolk (see vol. I, p. 246), under an altar tomb, which is frequently pointed out as that of the daughter of William Dowsing, the iconoclast, which it certainly is not.

Elizabeth, the seventh child of Simon Dowsing, was married 12th May, 1654, to Mr. Giles Borrett, of Studhaw (vol. II, p. 256), and they had issue at least one daughter named Mary, born at Laxfield 24th Feb., 1654.

John, the youngest child of Simon Dowsing, seems to have married Mary by whom he had six children, viz:—

Jemima Dowsing, bapt. 10th Feby, 1650, bur. 11th Feby., 1650.

Jemima Dowsing, bapt. 12th July, 1653.

Elizabeth Dowsing, bapt. 29th Decr, 1654.

John Dowsing, born 3rd Sept., 1656, bur. 20th May, 1675.

Wolfran Dowsing, born 5th Novr, 1659.

William Dowsing, born 17th March, 1661, bur. 28th June, 1679.

About 40 years later, another John Dowsing appears to have been living at Laxfield (probably a descendant of the above) who, by Deborah his wife, had issue—

Deborah Dowsing, bapt. 29th Octr, 1702.

John Dowsing, bapt. 8th May, 1704, bur. 6th Augt, 1704.

William Dowsing, bapt. 1st Augt, 1705, bur. 13th March, 1705.

John Dowsing, bapt. 28th Jany, 1706.

Catherine Dowsing, bapt. 8th Sept., 1709, bur. 20th Jany, 1710.

Thomas Dowsing, bur. 26th May, 1720.

Thomas Dowsing, bur. 18th Jany, 1721.

Margaret, the second daughter of Wolfran and Joan Dowsing, was

married to John Smyth, and both are interred in Laxfield church.

2. John Dowsinge, gent., son of the first named William Dowsing, married (1) Margaret Borrett (perhaps one of the Studhaw family), on the 21st July, 1584; she was buried 27th Sept., 1588, having had a daughter, Margaret, bapt. 5th Nov., 1587. (2.) The second wife of John Dowsinge was named Abre, or Abrey (bur. at Laxfield, 5th March, 1646), by whom he had the following issue, viz:—

Anne Dowsinge, bapt. 7th Jany, 1589.

John Dowsinge, bapt. 3rd Oct., 1591.

William Dowsinge, bapt. 18th Feb. 1592.

Abrey Dowsinge, bapt. 14th Feby, 1594.

Lucy Dowsinge, bapt. 10th March, 1596.

Wolfran Dowsinge, bapt. 21st Oct., 1599.

Simon Dowsinge, bapt. 1st April, 1602, bur. 19th April, 1616.

Bridget Dowsinge, bapt. 1st Nov., 1604.

Thomas Dowsinge, bapt. 3rd Augt., 1607.

Margery Dowsinge, bapt. 6th Feby, 1609, bur. 2nd March, 1609.

Elizabeth Dowsinge, bapt. 4th June, 1611.

Of these children, John is supposed to have married Joan Alldowse, at Laxfield church, 10th Nov., 1619, but whether they had any issue or not, is unknown. Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, was married to Robert Grinling, at Laxfield church, 18th July, 1639, from whom descended—

Robert Grinling, bapt. 24th Sept., 1640.

John Grinling, bapt. 20th Oct., 1642.

Elizabeth Grinling, bapt. 24th Oct., 1644.

Mary Grinling, bapt. 11th March, 1646.

Judith Grinling, bapt. 11th Oct., 1649.

Thomas Grinling, bapt. 9th June, 1653.

3 and 4. Of William and Richard Dowsing, the two other sons of William Dowsinge, senr., nothing is known.

5. Margaret Dowsinge, the only daughter of William Dowsinge, senr., married Jerome Pye, yeoman, of Laxfield (buried there 10th Nov., 1630) and had issue four sons and three daughters, namely—

William Pye, bapt. 15th Jany, 1586.

Jeremye Pye, bapt. 2nd March, 1588, bur. 28th May, 1602.

Thomas Pye, bapt. 18th April, 1591.

Margaret Pye, bapt. 16th Oct., 1593, bur. 21st Oct., 1606.

John Pye, bapt. 26th Sept., 1596.

Elizabeth Pye, bapt. 30th Augt., 1601.

Anne Pye, bapt. 10th June, 1604.

The prominent figure in this group of Dowsings is, of course, the notorious Puritan fanatic, William Dowsing, who made such havoc in the Suffolk churches during the time of the Commonwealth. The parish register of Laxfield shows him to be the second son and seventh child of Wolfran Dowsing and Joan Cook; and as children were then usually baptized as soon as possible after birth, he was probably born in April, 1596. The entry of his baptism is thus recorded.—

1596. * Will'm Dowsinge, sonne of Wollfran & Johane, was baptyzed the seconde daye of maye.

When Dowsing wrote his Journal, he appears to have been living at Stratford St. Mary, in Suffolk; but it does not appear that he was buried there, as I am informed by the Rev. H. Golding, of Stratford (who has kindly examined the parish register for me), that the following are the only entries of burials of the Dowsing family in that parish, viz. :—

1678. Mary Dowsing was buried Nov. 2, 1678.

1684. Elizabeth, ye wife of Mr. Will. Dowsing, was buried Feb. 28.

1703. Garrett Dowsing, Gent., buried Nov. 13.

It is possible that Dowsing may have returned to Laxfield in his old age to end his days in his native village, or that his remains may have been taken there for interment; but in the absence of any clue as to the date of his death, the Laxfield burial register will not conclusively settle the point. Three members of the family, who bore the christian name of William (with the wife of one of them) were buried at Laxfield in the latter part of the 17th century, and one of these may possibly be the sturdy old roundhead. I subjoin copies of the register of their burials:—

“Anne Dowsing, the wife of William Dowsing, sen., was buried the twenty-eight day of February, 1675.”

“William Dowsing, sen., was buried after his wife aforesaid, the 18 of March, 1675.”

“Mr. William Dowsing was buried the 14th day of March, 1679. And no Affidavit was given me in of his buriall, according to the late Act in that case provided. And I certified the Churchwardens and Ouerseers of the same, vnder my Hand March 22th, 1679. W. Adamson, Vicar.”†

1697. “William Dowsing was buried March ye 8th.”

Besides the Dowsings of Laxfield, there were many families of the name settled in various parts of the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and also in the city of Norwich. They were very numerous at Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, in Norfolk, for about one hundred and fifty years, and I have found traces of them in several other parishes. A Bartholomew Dowsing, of Badingham, Suffolk, was married to Mary Hayward of the same parish, 23rd Sept., 1684, at Laxfield church.

The monumental stones of the family both at Laxfield and Pulham, bear the arms of Dowsing,—a fess between two lions passant.

G. R. P.

* To this entry the following marginal note is appended in the Register:—“This man was, by the Earl of Manchester, in the great Rebellion, A. D. 1644, appointed visitor of the Churches in Suffolk to destroy and abolish all the remains of popish superstition in them. There are few which do not yet bear marks of his indiscreet zeal.—1804.”

† It will be observed that this William Dowsing was a person of some importance, as he could afford to be buried in linen, by which a penalty of five pounds was incurred, to be paid to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the parish for the use of the poor. In this case the vicar certified to them the fact that they might recover the money. If the Churchwardens' accounts are in existence, they would probably shew the payment.

WORDS USED IN SUFFOLK (VOL. II, P. 327).

In answer to the question asked by your correspondent W. H. S., in the April number of the *East Anglian*, I wish to state that several of the words enumerated by him, are more or less used in certain localities in the immediate neighbourhood of Bungay, but not to such an extent as formerly.

Beneath is a list of those that have fallen on my own ear.

1. *Scoot*, called here "scute," an awkward corner of ground.
2. *Spong*, a narrow strip of land, or old road way, used as the entrance to a field or meadow.
6. *Pane*. This word is used by cottagers for a garden *bed*, or any *small* piece of ground, having a defined boundary.
7. *Pelt* is applied here to the skin of a rabbit with the fur on, but I have not heard it to that of a sheep's skin in the wool.
8. *Balk*, an upright fixture of wood in a neathouse, also a horizontal *beam*.
12. *A sholt*, applied to a disreputable shacky fellow.
16. *Moise* is constantly used in this angle:—When a man has been successful in his undertakings, he is said to have "moised," and the contrary when unfortunate, but I have not heard it applied to a dying man.
19. *Black-sap*, applied to a bad case of jaundice.
23. *To ranter*. A term common amongst tailors; the sewing up a *pluck* in the cloth invisibly.
25. *Gyle-vat* is used here to express the tub that contains the wort, but I do not remember having heard *Gyle-vat* used as simply expressive of the *wort*.
27. *Stithy*, *stith*. These terms are general:—The former for a blacksmith's shop, the latter for an anvil.
29. *Fen-nightingale*. A croaking frog is sometimes so called, but the more common name for it is *March bird*. *
31. *Jilly-hooter*, for "owl"—term rather uncommon.
35. *Amperсанд*, *anapasty*. Beside these two names, the sign "&," is called here *anapastar* and *amperzed*.
36. *Trickling* bowls in the game, applied when the bowl runs smoothly and quietly on.

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

CHURCH GOODS, HEACHAM (VOL. II, P. 352).

"Shachable sylke" is a transcriber's error for "Chachable sylke"—which may be an abbreviation for changeable (*i.e.* 'shot' silk) which is frequently mentioned in these church goods inventories. Mr. Cole (of the Record Office) however, suggests it may mean silk of the same kind as chasubles are made of.

The name of the first parishioner is Mansare, and not Manford, and the signature of the second is Ryxks (a somewhat redundant spelling of our common Norfolk name of Rix), and not "Ryxbe," as the transcriber has it.

Without wishing to appear captious, I must protest against the carelessness of this same unknown transcriber, who, in thirty-eight lines, has contrived to make no less than one hundred and one mistakes.

Chelsea.

WALTER RYE.

* March bird—a misnomer I apprehend for marsh bird.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 15 (VOL II, P. 358).

Fornceet St. Peter, Norfolk, continued.

June 15, 1691. Given to one Chapman with his wife and 7 children, yt had lost above £500 by the French. They were bound for Yarmouth	1s.
July ye 6th. Given to 2 weomen yt had 6 children with them, that came from Tenmouth, where the French landed, that had lost above £300	1s.
August ye 15th. Given then to one Mr. Barnes & another gentleman, yt had lost all they had by a sea breach in Uphill, in Somerset: they had 11 persons in their company	1s.
August ye 24th. Given then to one John Lord yt came from Coventry, whose wife lay sick at Denham	6d.
November ye 10th. Given then to a woman yt came out in Ireland with 4 children	6d.
November ye 12th. Given to one Alexander yt had a great loss by fire	6d.
Novemb. ye 24th, 91. Given then to one Peter Barton, yt came from Flopton, in Cambridgeshire, yt had lost £500 by lightning the 27th of August	1s.
Decemb. ye 7th. Given then to a man yt had lost his arm by fire, yt came out in Kent	6d.
Decemb. ye 19th. Given to Richd. Sherwood, yt came out in Essex, yt had lost £400 by Thunder & lightning, yt had his hand burnt off	9d.
Jan. ye 1st. Given then to a Seaman with his wife and 3 children, yt came from the Isle of Thanett, yt had lost about £500 by shipwreck coming home from the West Indies	9d.
Jany ye 14th. Given then to one Mr. Shore, yt had been a prisoner in France 5 or 6 months, who was taken by the French with 3 other vessels, his loss £900	1s.
Jan. ye 18th. Given then to one Archer's wife with 5 children, yt came from New England & was taken by a French privateer, who had lost 400 & odd pounds, the passengers retaken again by a Dutch man of war	9d.
March ye 8th. Given then to Tho. Smith & Richd Denny, who came out in the county of Devonshire, yt had a great losse by fire	6d.
It. pd. on the exchange of the Town flagon & plate	2s. 3d.
For 14 cwt. 19lb. of lead, which cost 13s. a hundred at Norwich, comes to	9l. 4s. 0d.

	It. for 7 bushels of sea coles to run the leads of the church	5s.	4d.
	Pd Robt. Spicer the plumer, for running and laying downe thirty-two hundred & twenty pounds of sheets, new run, as agreed	4l.	0s. 6d.
	N.B. Spent on the church this year	28l.	
1705	May 17. Paid at the Sope House upon the perambulation	14s.	6d.
1718	Paid for whiting and writing of the church	3l.	10s. 0d.
	It. more for drawing of the King's armes	1l.	1s. 0d.
	It. pd for canvess for the King's armes and the Comandmts	7s.	
	N.B. £22. was spent on the church this year		
1719	It. pd for the exchange of the Communion cup and cover, and engraving of it	1l.	2s. 0d.
1736	Pd for casting the 4th bell	10l.	15s. 0d.
	For carrying the bell to Norwich, & bringing of it home	15s.	
	For all expenses toward the bell	15s.	
1737	For half a load of bushes for the churchyard	4s.	
	For stakes and binding for the said worke	2s.	
	Paid for hedging the same	1s.	
	Paid for a pint of beer for the said labourer		1½d.
1738	Paid for whiten the church	1l.	1s. 0d.
	For milk to white the church		9d.
1740	For prayer booke for the fast day	2s.	
	For stuf for the horsing block & work	6s.	4d.
1742	Pd for catching of sparrows	5s.	2d.
1745	For weeding the spring in the churchyard		6d.
1746	Pd for 3 Proclamations about the disseazd Cattle	2s.	
	Pd the Ringers on the thanksgiving day for suppressing the unnaturall rebelln	2s.	6d.
1745	For a book of orders concerning the Cattle	1s.	6d.
	For catching 22 dozn birds	5s.	6d.
	Pd for 6 dozn more	1s.	6d.
	(Similar entries to end of 1789.)		
	Pd for killing 3 hedge hogs		9d.
	Pd for half a bushel of oats the bird catcher used	1s.	3d.
	Pd to a stroller		3d.
	(Several similar items.)		
1753	Pd for 6 cadows (Jackdaws) catching	1s.	6d.
1788	Pd for 10 Hedg Hogs	3s.	4d.
1789	Pd for 24 dozn of old Sparrows, and 24 dozn young ones	18s.	
	Paid for a prayer for his Majesty	1s.	

Memoranda relating to Collections in the Church, found in the Parish chest, A.D., 1850.

1672	June 20. Collected by the Minr of Forncet St. Peter, towards the redemption of Captives, 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , wh was payd in to the Lord Bishop of Norwich, and ordered by the King's Majesties Briefe to be entered into the towne Booke. Wm Locke, Rector.	
1673	July 20. Towards the fire, the Tower of London	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
1677	Towards the losse sustained by	2 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
1678	Towards the building of St. Paul's church, London	3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
1681	For the redemption of the captives in Algiers, Sallee, & other places	1 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
1682	Towards repairing the church of St. Alban's	13 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>
1704	Oct. 9. In behalf of the seamen's widows & children, which seamen were cast away in the greate wind	8 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>
	And likewise for the burning of the parsonage house of the minister of Exning, in Suffolk	3 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
1705	May 10. On the behalf of a brief for Stoney Stratford fire	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
	For Southmolton fire	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>

WAGGON RHYMES.

Some fifty years ago there was an eccentric, rough-tongued, old man, named Simon Pitchers, at that time the owner and occupier of a small farm in the parish of Mettingham, near Bungay, whose farming carriages and implements were not of the first-rate order, but savored strongly of that class called seedy. About the period referred to, he had an old waggon smarted up with a coat of red and blue paint, and caused the following doggrel rhymes, addressed to himself, to be painted in big letters on its side:—

“Here I am, both red and blew,
Ready for your work to do;
Use me well, and lend me not,
Cause if you do youll suffer fot.”
“Providence Protect Simon Pitchers.”

I shall be glad if any of your readers can inform me if it was customary at that time or previously, for waggons to be inscribed with cautionary doggrel of a similar character to the above, or whether this is to be regarded as an isolated case, emanating from a selfish mind?

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

THE EAST ANGLIAN TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF THE 17TH CENTURY.—NO. 2.
(VOL. II, P. 351).

25. *O.* George. Fellsted—A mortar & two pestles.
R. In. Cambridge—G. A. F.
26. *O.* Thomas. Felsted—the Bakers' Arms.
R. In. Cambridg. 1664—T. D. F.
27. *O.* Thomas. Fenn—a woolpack.
R. Of. Cambridge—T. F.
28. *O.* John Finch. Mar—I. F.
R. Ket. Place. Cambri—I. F.
29. *O.* Tho. Fox. at the Black—a bull.
R. Bvll. Inn. Cambridge—T. F.
30. *O.* John. Frohock—arms of the Frohock family; on a chevron between three leopards' faces, as many trefoils.
R. In. Cambridge, 1670—I. M. F.
31. *O.* Will. Gorham. of. Camb. Grocer—W. M. G. (in five lines.)
R. No legend. Arms, a fesse between three matches. Crest, on a ducal coronet a lamp of three branches.

These are the arms of Leete, of Kingston, in this county, differing in having three in lieu of two matches.

32. *O.* Francis. Hampson. in—two pipes & tobacco roll.
R. Cambridge, 1667.
33. *O.* Robert Harwood—R. C. H.
R. In Cambridge, 1660—R. C. H.
34. *O.* James Hawke—the Grocers' Arms.
R. In Cambridg—I. M. H.

A variety of the above has the date 1667 on the reverse.

35. *O.* Joseph Heath of—arms of the Heath family; per chevron, in chief two mullets, in base, a heathcock.
R. Cambridge, 1666—I. H. H.
36. *O.* Elizabeth. Hoghton—E. H.
R. In Cambridge—E. H.
37. *O.* Edward. Jennings—a stick of candles..
R. Of Cambridge—E. I.
38. *O.* Francis. Jerman—the Grocers' Arms.
R. Of Cambridge. 1667—His Halfe Peny.
39. *O.* Stephen. Johnson. of—a hart.
R. Cambridg. 1669—S. A. I.
40. *O.* Joseph. Linsey—a double-headed eagle, displayed.
R. In Cambridge, 1663—His Half Peny.
41. *O.* Samvell Long. at. the—a pot of lilies.
R. Lilly. Pot. In. Cambridge—S. L., 1665.
42. *O.* John Lowry.

John Lowry is said to have issued a half-penny in 1657. Never having met with one, its existence is doubted. There were but few half-pence struck before the Restoration, and they are rare. John Lowry was member for Cambridge, in 1658.

43. *O.* Christofer Maies—a stick of candles.
R. In Cambridge—C. M.
44. *O.* John Marston. In Trvmp—a hand pouring out of a coffec-pot into a cup; three others on the table.
R. Inngton. Street. Cambr—His Halfe Penny.
45. *O.* Owen Mayfield—a mitre.
R. In Cambridg. 1658—O. S. M.
46. *O.* John Newton. In—the Grocers' Arms.
R. Cambridg. 1652—I. A. N.
47. *O.* John Nickles. at. Blew—an anchor.
R. Market. Hill. Cambridg—I. I. N.
48. *O.* John Pecke. 1668—the Bakers' Arms.
R. Of. Cambridge—His Half Peny. I. M. P.
49. *O.* Sandis. Peyton—Arms of the Peyton family; on a cross engrailed, a mullet, within a bordure Erm. Crest, a griffin sejant, on a helmet.
R. In. Cambridge—S. M. P.
50. *O.* James Potter—1667.
R. In. Cambridg—I. E. P.
51. *O.* Thomas Powell. In—Rolls of bread.
R. Cambridge 1666—His Half Peny—T. E. P.
52. *O.* Henry. Raper In—H. M. R.
R. Cambridge. Grocer—a sugar loaf.
53. *O.* Francis Russell—Arms of the Russell family; a lion rampant within a bordure. Crest, a demi-goat.
R. Cambridge. 1663—F. A. R.
54. *O.* Henery Smith—the Haberdashers' Arms.
R. In Cambridge—H. M. S.
55. *O.* William Smith—the Leathersellers' Arms.
R. In Cambridge 1670—His Half Peny—W. E. S.
56. *O.* John Sparkes, Baker—the Bakers' Arms.
R. In Cambridge, 1653—I. M. S.
57. *O.* Benjamin Spence, 1668—the Grocers' Arms.
R. Of Cambridge, Chandler—His Half Peny.
58. *O.* Joseph Tifford In—three cloves.
R. Cambridge, 1659—J. T.
59. *O.* Will. Waterson. of—W. W, 1657.
R. Cambridg. caryer—E. W.
60. *O.* Philip Williams—the Bakers' Arms.
R. Of Cambridge—P. M. W.
61. *O.* William Well 3 Tyvs—three Tuns.
R. Tavern In Cambridge—W. S. W.

I believe this celebrated tavern, on the Market Hill, near St. Edward's churchyard, is still partly used for the same trade, under the old sign.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

RHYMING SIGN BOARDS (VOL. II, P. 345).

Rhyming sign boards appear not to have been confined to public houses, but occasionally *adorned* the tradesman's place of business.

Half a century or more back, there lived in the Lower Olland Street, Bungay, on the raised causeway, nearly opposite the Ship Inn, an elderly man, named William Pope (no relation to the poet, I presume), who, to his professional occupations of dancing master and fiddler, combined those of tonsor, and shaver of the human beard.

He was a well known character at places of public amusement in the town and neighbourhood, and in the latter part of his life, he breathed so heavily through his *nasal organ*, one of gigantic bulk, of the grog blossom species, that the sound emitted from it half drowned that of the feeble stringed instrument on which he performed.

Just over his door was affixed a narrow piece of wood, grown green from damp and old age, on which was inscribed the following couplet.

"Here live William Pope, who shave for a Penny;
"Walk in Gentelman, you can't come to meany."

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

CHURCH NOTES FROM TYDD ST. MARY'S, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, TEMP. CHAS. I.

The following notes are from Col. Gervase Holles' church notes of Lincolnshire, now in the British Museum, and thinking it may interest the readers of the *East Anglian*, I beg to forward them.—J. SIMPSON.

Tidde Sanctæ Mariæ.

Tumulus Alabastrinus Chori Borealis cum effigie Mulieris Juxta Murum.

Tout home qe passes p' ici, Penses q. sera en obly.

Et altres serrout en vre leu qt viendra le plaisir deu.

P. c priez p. les morts q. sont mis en peyne fors,

Et p. l'alme Willm le Tidde—et la feme dame Margaret.

Queuex icy sont enterres, as queux deu done pardon.

De lour pechez et remission Amen.

Alter Tumulus sup. terram, cum effigie Viri.

Chorus Australis.

Argent, 3 bars Gules, a bend engrayled Sable.—*Roos.*

Ermyne, on a bend Gules, a cinquefoyle Or.

Empaled—Argent, 3 bars Gules, a bend engrayled Sable.—*Roos.* Argent, a fesse Gules.

Empaled—Argent, 3 bars Gules, a bend engrayled Sable.—*Roos.* Gules, 3 water-bougets Ermyne.—*Roos* de Gedney.

Empaled—Ermyne, on a bend Gules, a cinquefoyle Or; Argent, a lyon ramp. double queued Sable, a bend gobony Gules and Argent.

Monsir Richard de Ros done ceste Fenestre, Dieu luy done repos en la loy celestre.

Chequy Argent and Gules, a canton.

POSEY OR INSCRIBED RINGS.

In the cabinet of Mr. F. Spalding, of Woodbridge, is a gold ring, found at Woodbridge, inscribed, "I lyke my choyse." (See vol. I, p. 219); another of gold, found at Costessey, Norfolk, has "Knit in one by Christ alone"; and a third, silver gilt, with cornelian, found at Wymondham, bears this motto, "Quies servis nulla."—W.

A heavy plain gold wedding ring has been lately found, with the following inscription engraved on the inside, "T. N. Sarue God Onelye."—P.

QUERIES.

Monumental Heraldry of Essex.—Would not your correspondent "K" confer a great boon upon your readers, by publishing also the inscriptions on the monumental tablets and gravestones in the Essex churches, in your pages. The "Heraldry" is valuable, but the inscriptions would be even more so.—J. W. D., *Colchester*.

Gospel Bush.—"In a lease of the first year of Queen Elizabeth from Sir Clement Heigham, of lands in Chevington, occur one meadow called the New Mede, and one other piece of ground, being leye, next a bush called the *Gospel Bush*."—Can you give any satisfactory account of the "Gospel Bush," or "Gospel Tree," as it is sometimes met with. What is the origin of the name?—L.

Piscinas and Altars connected with Rood-lofts.—When the church at Horningsey, near Cambridge, was restored last year, two piscinas were discovered, one which had belonged to the rood-loft, and another immediately below it, the former Perpendicular, the latter Early English. Can any of the correspondents of the *East Anglian* point out churches in which piscinas, and consequently altars, were connected with rood-lofts? To what special purpose was such an altar devoted?—C.

Stone, of Home Juxta Mare.—Burke, in his *General Armoury*, gives the arms of this family, Gules, a chevron Ermine between three pelicans Or. In the chancel of Holme church there is a handsome, though mutilated, alabaster monument to Richard Stone and Clemens his wife, the former of whom died in 1607. On this monument there are two escutcheons, in the former of which the dexter side bears three crescents, the sinister is blank. In the latter the dexter side is blank, the sinister bears barry of six, over all a bend. On the bend are a few small patches of Azure. Can you give any explanation of this discrepancy in the Stone bearings, or suggest the tinctures and metals of the bearings on their monument?—W. M. H. C.

INDEX I.—RERUM.

Abbeys, foundations of 209
 Ague, 327
 Acoustic Pottery, 303, 311
 Altar rails, 192
 Ampulles, 288
 Amper, 327
 Ampersand, 327
 Archidiaconal visitations, 78
 Arms, confirmation of, 80

 Balk, 327, 363
 Basons, 289
 Beards, 125
 Bells, 2, 42, 173; contract for making,
 25; how cracked, 63
 Bell-founders, 6
 Biers, 2, 3
 Black death, 255
 Black sap, 327, 363
 Bleeding, 217
 Bottle of hay, 286, 295
 Brasses, monumental, 324; lost, 335
 Briefs, 198
 Burials in woollen, 92; in church walls,
 274
 Burns, 216
 Burr, 156, 190
 Buzzard, 338

 Caddows, 150, 365
 Candlesticks, 276, 288
 Catechizes, 194
 Cattle plague, 332
 Censers, 288
 Charms, 216, 250
 "Chachable sylke," what, 363
 Chalice, 288
 China, Lowestoft, 109
 Chovee, 327
 Churches, ruined and decayed, 27, 75,
 89, 223, 231
 Churches, Essex, 15, 38, 73, 104, 139,
 171, 206, 220, 243
 Church goods, &c., inventories of, 25, 52,
 83, 287, 352
 Church rate, 147
 Church towers, 66
 Churchwardens' accounts, 2, 4, 17, 34,

48, 128, 147, 227, 275, 328, 356
 Chynglyn ? 3, 149
 Clocks, 186
 Clubs, provincial, 332
 Coaperals, 54, 59
 Cobbell ? 151
 Coffins, 2; predeath, 95
 Coins, 8
 Communion table, 191, 229
 Coolers of wax ? 278, 317
 Copes, 83, 290
 Corbel, carved, 262
 Cothy, 327
 Cramp, 216
 Crawly mawly, 327
 Crisom child, 33, 54, 61, 93
 Crosses, 287
 Crucifix, 276
 Cruetts, 288
 Curfew bell, 310, 340

 Darrow, meaning of, 111
 Denizen, petition for letters of free, 28
 Denny, meaning of, 54, 59.
 Desks in churches, how to be fringed,
 190, 201
 Dogs in churches, 150, 212
 Dorneck, 229
 Dutfin, 274, 280

 Earthquake of October 6th, 1863, 8
 Epilepsy, 216
 Epistles, 290
 Epitaphs, curious, 62, 129, 218
 — poetical, 62, 95, 97, 129, 218,
 221, 296, 300, 320, 321
 Escheators accounts, 295
 Excommunications, 200
 Eynes, 286, 290

 Falgate ? 334
 Fare, or faire, derivation of, 170
 Feather-pie, 327
 Feayers, what, 2
 Fen Nightingale, 327, 363
 Filby, meaning of, 111
 Fines, Index to Norfolk, 183
 Fire briefs, 174

- Flemings, the, 118
 Fluvial etymology, 42, 91
 Folk-lore, 64, 155, 168, 185, 190, 202, 215, 250
 Fonts, 149, 193; inscriptions, 274, 282, 310
 Free denizen, petition for letters of, 28
 Fridays, 190
 Frith, meaning of, 353
 Funeral certificate, 120

 Garantre *vel* Gernetre, 1, 14, 24, 127
 Geology of East Anglia, 323
 Gimmalls, 3
 Glances of *jalousie*? 65
 Gloves, 289, 202
 Gospel bush, 370
 Gospels, 290
 Gravestones, removal of, 10, 26, 112; burial of, 118
 Gridley, meaning of, 274, 285
 Grissens, 327
 Gudgeon, what, 151
 Guesting, 327
 Guilds, 118, 150
 Gyle-vat, 327, 363

 Harrowe, for candles, 275
 Hastells, meaning of, 142
 Hat, worn in churches, 192
 Heraldry, monumental, 15, 38, 73, 104, 139, 171, 206, 220, 243, 296, 304, 313, 319, 325, 343, 353
 Hernia, to cure, 216, 250
 Herring fisheries, 42, 322, 333
 Herse, 3, 149
 Hokyng borde, 3
 Hour glasses to pulpits, 310, 329, 346
 Howslyn towells, 277
 Hunch, 327
 Hulot, meaning of, 263
 Hurry, 34, 52
 Hysteria, 216, 250

 Iceni, 202
 Ikneild way, 202

 Jilly-hooter, 327, 363

 Ketteringham, derivation of, 65, 79
 King's evil, 216

 Legends, 209
 Lokeram, 2
 Longevity, 59
 Loppered, 327
 Low-side windows, 312

 Mace, 290

 Maiden Sessions, 202
 Manor houses, old, 93
 Manuscripts relating to Norfolk, 330, 336
 Marriage certificate, singular, 316
 Marshall, origin of the word, 143
 Martello towers, 199
 Martyrdom of Thomas Tunstal, 19
 Medical charges, 354
 Menubrum, 334, 342
 Mice, 274
 Mitres, 289
 Moise, 327, 363
 Moneyers, 8, 212
 Month's-mind, 327
 Monuments, destruction of church, 107; predeath, 95
 Mottoes, 65
 Murrain in cattle, 274, 332

 New year's gifts, 9
 Nose, bleeding at the, 217
 Notation by points or dots, 84

 Omens, 185
 Organnes, 322

 Paintings, 66
 Pane, 327, 363
 Paper-making, 274
 Papists, 322, *see* Recusants
 Parish registers, extracts from, 11, 33, 53, 58, 77, 110, 129, 134, 154, 169, 188, 195, 213, 218, 245, 256, 306, 314, 317, 345
 Parish registrars, 23
 Particular orders of Bishop Wren, 191-195
 Pascall, 227, 317
 Paston letters, 255
 Pax, 290
 Pedigrees, index to printed, 352
 Pelt, 327, 363
 Penance, case of, 31
 Perk, 229
 Pews, 194
 Pikes, 48
 Pilgrimages, 225
 Pix, 212, 287
 Planks, 3
 Plaw, 327
 Poets, 30
 Porches, 312
 Pontificals, 289
 Points, 49
 Portraits doing duty twice, 348
 Primroses, 202
 Printers, 338

Proverbs, 132, 155

Quavery-mavery, 327

Queach, 327

Ravens, 186

Ranter, to, 327, 363

Raffling, 327

Recruiters, 236

Recusants, 159, 176, 179, 308, 322

Rheumatism, 217

Rings, 127, 274, 289, 358, 370

Rivers, etymology of, 42, 91

Robins, 186

Romans in East Anglia, 29

Roodloft, 229, 277, 312, 370

Rowell, 151

Sacrament, 151, 275

Sacryng bell, 2

Saints, images of, 287, 290

St. Vitus's dance, to cure, 250

Saxon coins, 8

Scalp—scolph, 286, 317

Scoot, 327, 363

Scandinavian names, 111

Sconces, 289

Side 327

Sign boards, rhyming, 345, 369

Ship, silver, 148, 289

Sholt, 327, 363

Sils, to, 327

Slepe, meaning of, 142

Slipper, meaning of, 92

Snoul, 327

Songs, Norfolk, 67, 106, 111

Sotter, 327

Spong, 327, 363

Sprinklers, 276

Staff, 289, 290, 277

Stag, what, 327

Stamp, of iron, 178

Steeple boards, 94, 106, 187, 339

Stithy, 327, 363

Stocks, holy water, 289

Stole, 276

Stulps, 150

Subterraneous passages, 202, 340

Surnames in parish registers, 314

Surplyce, "laddys," 2; "fyrl" do. *ibid*

Swill, 346

Taint, 327

Tappis, 327

Tavern rhymes, 346, 369

Terriers, 310

Thorns, 216

Three sisters, 30

Tooth-ache, 217

Torches, 148

Tradesmens' tokens, 29, 65, 345, 349

Trimming the beard, 125

Trawl, derivation of, 202

Trickling, 327, 363

Tunycles, 52, 81

Twinny, 327

Tyllinge, meaning of, 30

Vayle, 151

Visitations, archidiaconal, 78

Waggon Rhymes, 366

Warts, 217

Weather proverbs, 155

Wens, 216

Whapload, meaning of, 250

Wheelspurs, 327

Wills, 81, 119, 281; rhyming, 6, 30

Win, meaning of, 106, 112

Winfolld, meaning of, 54, 59

Winnol, 327

Words used in Suffolk, 327, 363

Wroo, the, 111

Yaxley, meaning of, 118, 154, 166,
209

Yeoman families, 263

Ymnalls, 3, 17, 28

Yumalls? 3.

INDEX II.—LOCORUM.

- Acle, Norfolk, 282
 Acton, Suffolk, 59, 180, 226
 Alburgh, Norfolk, 111
 Althropp, Norfolk, 76
 Appleton, Norfolk, 231
 Arrington, Cambs., 350
 Ashill, Norfolk, 159, 312
 Ashwelthorpe, Norfolk, 67
 Attleborough, Norfolk, 89,
 111, 160, 224
 Babinglie, Norfolk, 225
 Babraham, Cambs., 218
 Bacton, Norfolk, 75
 Banham, Norfolk, 182, 346
 Barking, Essex, 119, 121
 —— Suffolk, 181, 182
 Barling, Essex, 41
 Barmer, Norfolk, 75
 Barningham, Norfolk, 75,
 334
 —— Suffolk, 345
 Barsham, East, Norfolk, 75
 Barton, Norfolk, 75
 Basildon, Essex, 345
 Beccles, Suffolk, 312, 322
 Beeston, Norfolk, 75
 Belchamp Otten, Essex, 274
 Belstead, Suffolk, 320
 Belton, Suffolk, 326
 Bemfleet South, Essex, 296
 —— North, Essex, 123,
 345
 Bexwell, Norfolk, 77, 99
 Bicha' scōr, Norfolk, 182
 Binham, Norfolk, 337, 338
 Blithburgh, Suffolk, 228
 Blyford, Suffolk, 181
 Bodham, Norfolk, 225
 Bourhous, Essex, 213
 Bowers Gifford, Essex, 306
 Bowthorp, Norfolk, 90
 Boyton, Norfolk, 232
 Bradenham, 295
 Bradestone, Norfolk, 146
 Bradley, Little, Suffolk, 338
 Bradwell, Suffolk, 326
 Brampton, Norfolk, 182, 224
 Brandon Parva, Norfolk, 160
 Braxted, Essex, 226
 Breckles, Norfolk, 159
 Brentwood, Essex, 304
 Brinkley, Cambs., 350
 Brome, Suffolk, 180
 Brooke, Norfolk, 76
 Bruisyard, 181
 Brundall, Norfolk, 188
 Brunham, Norfolk, 210
 Buckenham, Norfolk, 89, 160
 Bungay, Suffolk, 2, 147, 181,
 182, 227, 275-278, 332,
 363, 369
 Burgh Castle, Suffolk, 318,
 327
 —— St. Mary's, Norfolk,
 232
 Burnham, Essex, 321
 —— Overy, Norfolk,
 113
 —— Thorpe, Norfolk,
 210
 Burstead, Great, Essex, 344
 —— Little, Essex, 117
 Burwell, Cambs., 350
 Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk,
 118, *ib.*, 142, 179, 181, 295
 Caistor, Norfolk, 232
 Calthorp, Norfolk, 210
 Cambridge, 11, 54, 57, 58,
 110, 142, 203, 350, 367
 Canewdon, Essex, 39
 Cantley, Norfolk, 60
 Carbrook, Norfolk, 117, 159,
 233
 Carlton, Norfolk, 60
 Carlton Colville, Suffolk, 181
 Carrow, Norfolk, 210
 Castleacre, Norfolk, 203,
 235, 337
 Cattisham, Suffolk, 182
 Cavendish, Suffolk, 29
 Chedburgh, Suffolk, 28
 Chediston, Suffolk, 181
 Chelmsford, Essex, 110
 Chevington, Suffolk, 28, 370
 Chippenham, Cambs., 180
 Clare, Suffolk, 27, 29, 94,
 358
 Coltishall, Norfolk, 8
 Combs, Suffolk, 166
 Connington, Cambs., 205
 Corpusty, Norfolk, 182, 224
 Cossey, Norfolk, 90
 Cove, North, Suffolk, 317,
 322, 328, 346
 Cressingham, Great, Nor-
 folk, 345
 —— Parva, Norfolk,
 76
 Creyke, Norfolk, 211
 Crimplesham, Norfolk, 77
 Cromer, Norfolk, 301
 Dagenham, Essex, 119
 Darsham, Suffolk, 347
 Darsingham, Norfolk, 231
 Debden, Essex, 25, 53
 —— Suffolk, 10
 Debenham, Suffolk, 29, 181
 Dennington, Suffolk, 262
 Dedham, Essex, 15
 Dereham, East, Norfolk, 90,
 141, 154, 163
 —— West, Norfolk, 77
 Dilham, Norfolk, 42
 Dillington, Norfolk, 42
 Diss, Norfolk, 111
 Docking, Norfolk, 342
 Downham, Essex, 305
 —— Market, Norfolk,
 214
 Dunton, Norfolk, 75
 Dunwich, Suffolk, 129
 Dymington, Suffolk, 181
 Earlham, Norfolk, 90, 238
 Eastham, Essex, 310
 Easton, Norfolk, 90
 Eastwinch, Norfolk, 231
 Elmsted, Essex, 130
 Ely, Cambs., 236
 Essex, monumental inscrip-
 tions & arms in, list of, 313

- Euston, Suffolk, 179, 182
 Eversdon, Cambs., 203
 Feering, Essex, 244
 Feltwell, Norfolk, 76
 Fen Ditton, Cambs., 31
 Fersfield, Norfolk, 50
 Filby, Norfolk, 111
 Fineham, Norfolk, 160
 Flixton, Suffolk, 32, 214
 Flomdon, Norfolk, 99
 Forncet, Norfolk, 130, 356, 364
 Fornham, Suffolk, 112, 226
 Framlingham, Suffolk, 203
 Framsdon, Suffolk, 182
 Fryerning, Essex, 74
 Gissing, Norfolk, 99
 Godwick, Norfolk, 232
 Gorleston, Suffolk, 325
 Grantchester, Cambs., 37
 Gressenhall, Norfolk, 238
 Grimsborough, Suffolk, 181
 Griston, Norfolk, 117, 233
 Guyton, Norfolk, 231
 Hadleigh, Essex, 38, 54
 ——— Suffolk, 281
 Hainforth, Norfolk, 182
 Hales, Norfolk, 308
 Ham, East, Essex, 310
 ——— West, Essex, 340
 Hanningfield, West, Essex, 305
 Harling, East, Norfolk, 160
 Haughley, Suffolk, 180, 182
 Hawkstone, Camb., 130, 142
 Heacham, Norfolk, 352, 363
 Hedingham, Castle, Essex, 33
 Heigham, Norfolk, 241
 Hempstede, Norfolk, 28
 Hertford, Herts., 120
 Hockering, Norfolk, 99, 160
 Hofton, Norfolk, 75
 Holbrook, Suffolk, 182
 Holkham, Norfolk, 131
 Holm Hale, Norfolk, 66
 ——— juxta Mare, Norfolk, 83, 370
 Honing, Norfolk, 75
 Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex, 320
 Horningsea, Cambs., 370
 Horsford, Norfolk, 224
 Houghton, Norfolk, 75
 Honingham, Norfolk, 28
 Hunstanton, Norfolk, 19, 25, 49, 70, 220, 249
 Ilford, Essex, 119
 Ingatestone, Essex, 73
 Ingham, Norfolk, 210
 Intwood, Norfolk, 90
 Ipswich, Suffolk, 8, 29, *ib.*, 66, 166, 181, 225, 294, 303
 Irmingland, Norfolk, 224
 Kelvedon, Essex, 243
 Kenninghall, Norfolk, 135, 160, 182
 Kenton, Suffolk, 182
 Kenwick, Norfolk, 90
 Ketteringham, Norfolk, 79
 Kirkley, Suffolk, 9, 29, 329
 Langdon, Essex, 343
 Langham Parva, Norfolk, 225
 Langley, Norfolk, 247, 271, 279, 291, 299, 330
 Lawshall, Suffolk, 180
 Laxfield, Suffolk, 29, 256, 359-362
 Leigh, Essex, 107
 Lezeat, Norfolk, 231
 Linstead Mag., Suffolk, 181
 ——— Parva, Suffolk, 48, 128
 Loddon, Norfolk, 76, 100, 106
 Lowestoft, Suffolk, 109, 182, 250
 Ludham, Norfolk, 152, 210
 Lynn, Norfolk, 337
 Malden, Essex, 80, 139
 Margaretting, Essex, 104
 Marshland, Norfolk, 6
 Martham, Norfolk, 226
 Matshall, Norfolk, 90
 Melford, Suffolk, 180, 358
 Mellis, Suffolk, 180
 Melton, Norfolk, 160
 Mendham, Suffolk, 322
 Merton, Norfolk, 117, 160
 Messing, Essex, 244
 Mettingham, Suffolk, 366
 Micklefeld, Suffolk, 181
 Moulton, Norfolk, 89
 Needham, Norfolk, 89
 ——— Market, Suffolk, 29, 30
 Newton, Camb., 130
 Norfolk, MSS. relating to, 330-331, 336-338
 Norwich, 9, 19, 50, 66, 67, 82, 99, 106, 109, 130, 159, 182, 203, 210, 212, 214, 223, 233, 239, 303, 306, 307, 316, 322, 330, 331
 Occold, Suffolk, 181
 Ockenden, South, Essex, 329
 Orford, Suffolk, 65, 281
 Pakefield, Suffolk, 321, 324
 Pottesby, Norfolk, 232
 Pleshey, Essex, 54
 Prittlewell, Essex, 38
 Pudding Norton, Norfolk, 232
 Pulham, Norfolk, 81, 265, 354, 358
 Quiddenham, Norfolk, 160, 345
 Rainham, Essex, 353
 Ramsden Belhouse, Essex, 304
 ——— Cray, Essex, 305
 Raveningham, Norfolk, 271
 Rawreth, Essex, 40
 Redenhall, Norfolk, 89, 339
 Redingfield, Suffolk, 180
 Reedham, Norfolk, 129
 Rettendon, Essex, 297
 Ringsfield, Suffolk, 95
 Rivenhall, Essex, 222
 Rowdham, Norfolk, 160
 Rudham, Norfolk, 340
 Runhall, Norfolk, 90
 Runham, Norfolk, 8
 Runwell, Essex, 163, 297
 Rushall, Norfolk, 314
 Rushforth, Norfolk, 89
 St. Benet's at Holme, 330, 337, 338
 Salle, Norfolk, 99
 Scoule, Norfolk, 226, 235
 Scoulton, Norfolk, 238
 Sedgeford, Norfolk, 52
 Shernborne, Norfolk, 76, 266
 Shoebury, North, Essex, 41
 ——— South, 40
 Shipmeadow, Suffolk, 99
 Shopland, Essex, 41
 Shotsham, Norfolk, 76

- Smallburgh, Norfolk, 134
 Snetsham, Norfolk, 76
 Snoring, Gt., Norfolk, 94
 Southchurch, Essex, 39
 South Walsham, Norfolk, 213
 Southwold, Suffolk, 60, 92, 345
 Spixworth, Norfolk, 224
 Stalham, Norfolk, 82
 Stambridge, Great, Essex, 41
 Stanford le Hope, Essex, 319
 Stanningfield, Suffolk, 179, 182
 Stanton All Sts., Suffolk, 179,
 Stanstead, Suffolk, 180
 Stiffkey, Norfolk, 225
 Stock, Essex, 105
 Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, 76
 Stoke Nayland, Suffolk, 181
 Stratford, Suffolk, 29, 362
 Stratton St. Peter, Norfolk, 89
 Sudbury, 29, *ib.*
 Sutton, Essex, 40
 Swainsthorpe, Norfolk, 346
 Swardstone, Norfolk, 42
 Swilland, Suffolk, 181
 Systernd, Norfolk, 75
 Terrington, Norfolk, 232
 Testerton, Norfolk, 182
 Tharston, Norfolk, 140
 Thetford, Norfolk, 91, 337
 Thornham, Norfolk, 76
 Thorpe Parva, Norfolk, 89
 Thrickby, Norfolk, 126
 Thurland, Lancaster, 19
 Thurton, Norfolk, 76
 Tibbenham, Norfolk, 89
 Tivetshall, Norfolk, 127, 358
 Tuddenham, North, Norfolk, 160, 182
 Tunbridge, Kent, 28
 Tydd St. Mary, Cambs., 369
 Upton, Norfolk, 232
 Vange, Essex, 296
 Wakering, Gt., Essex, 73
 ——— Little, 73
 Walden, Essex, 203
 Waldringfield, Suffolk, 180
 Walsham in le Willows, Suffolk, 179, 335
 ——— South, Norfolk, 213
 Walsingham, Norfolk, 113, 225, 337
 Walton, East, Norfolk, 160
 Wangford, Suffolk, 179
 Ware, Herts., 119
 Weald, South, Essex, 297
 Wells, Norfolk, 96
 Wennington, Essex, 354
 Wesenham, Norfolk, 232
 Westacre, Norfolk, 231
 Westbury, Essex, 119
 Westham, Essex, 340
 Weston Parva, Norfolk, 89
 Weston, Norfolk, 233
 Wetherden, Suffolk, 180
 Weybread, Suffolk, 4, 34
 Whitacre, Norfolk, 76
 Wickham Skeith, Suffolk, 294
 Wickhampton, Norfolk, 118
 Wiggshall, Norfolk, 160
 Wilby, Suffolk, 181
 Wisbeach, Cambs., 19
 Witchingham, Norfolk, 129
 Witham, Essex, 206
 Withersdale, Suffolk, 34, 37
 Woodbridge, Suff., 187, 370
 Woodrising, Norfolk, 90
 Woolverton, Norfolk, 160
 Worlingham, Suffolk, 181
 Wymondham, Norfolk, 90, 240, 337
 Yaxley, Suffolk, 118, 154, 166, 245
 Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk, 8, 130, 269, 283, 293, 309, 325, 333, 337
 Yelverton, Norfolk, 76

The East Anglian.

AUGUST, 1866.

NOTES.

RINGERS JUGS (VOL. I, PP. 61, 273, 280, 285, 306, 328, 356 ;
VOL. II, PP. 94, 187, 339.)

In a cupboard on the belfry of Bungay Saint Mary's Tower, is a large three-handled Jug, of rather coarse brown earthenware, glazed, measuring about one foot three inches in height, and three feet five inches and a half in circumference in its largest part. It holds thirty-four pints, and bears an incised inscription in common writing hand (marked in before it was kiln burnt), as under :—

1827.
A Gift
to the
Society of Change
Ringers,
of
Saint Mary's,
Bungay,
by
Thos. Hurry,
Norwich.

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

A Gospel-tree, or Gospel-bush (vol. II, p. 370), concerning which your correspondent "L" enquires, was a tree, or bush, growing in or near the town boundary, beneath the shadow of which, at Rogation tide, the priest brought to a standstill the processioners engaged in perambulating the parish, and read a "Gospel," or said a portion of a religious service appointed for the occasion. A full account may be seen in Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, Bohn, vol. I, p. 197.—W. H. S.

Suffolk Words (vol. II, pp. 327, 363.)—Allow me to thank Mr. Baker for his reply to my query on Suffolk words. I shall still be glad of assistance in these numbers. (See *East Anglian*, April, p. 327):—3, 4, 5, 9, should be *sile*, 10, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 40.—W. H. S.

THE EAST ANGLIAN TRADESMENS' TOKENS OF THE 17TH CENTURY.—NO. 3.
(VOL. II, P. 368.)

Caxton.

Thence to Caxton. I was led in
To a poor house, poorer bedding :
Some there were had me suspected,
That with the plague I was infected.

Barnabee's Journal.

62. *O.* Hygh. Conny of Caxton and Elsworth—three rabbits.
R. His Halfe Penny—H. C., 1666.
63. *O.* Robert Millard. Baker—A pie-crust.
R. Of Caxson. 1668—His Halfe Penny.

Chatteris.

64. *O.* Thomas Coape at the—a gate.
R. At Chatteris Ferrey—His Halfe Peny, 1670.
65. *O.* Thomas Dring of Chatteris—His Half Penny.
R. In the Isle of Ely, 1667—T. I. D.
66. *O.* William Smith of—a cooper making a cask.
R. Chatris, 1670—His Halfe Penny.

Chesterton.

67. *O.* William Limber—a hart trippant.
R. In Chesterton—W. D. L.

Cottenham.

68. *O.* Philip Chambers—His Half Penny.
R. In Cottenham, 1668—a wild man with a club over his shoulders.

Doddington.

69. *O.* Robert Adams, 1668—His Half Penny.
R. Of Doodington—R. A.
70. *O.* John Johnson—a windmill.
R. Of Doddington. 1669—His Half Penny.

I do not know whether I am right in assigning the two last tokens to the Cambridge-shire Doddington, there being several other places bearing the same name.

Ely.

71. *O.* Henry Avstin In—a shuttle
R. Ely. Weaver. 1667—H. A.
72. *O.* Thomas Chadrtton at—a swan.
R. The White Swan in Ely—T. A. C.
73. *O.* Lyke Crockson—a stick of candles.
R. In Eley—L. S. C.
74. *O.* Cornelivs Fvller—the Haberdashers' Arms
R. In Ely. 1654—C. F.
75. *O.* John Knowls. at the—a ship.
R. In Ely, 1667—I. A. K.

76. *O.* Thomas Lensley—a — ?
R. In Eley. 1664—T. A. L.
77. *O.* William Letten—a rose & crown.
R. At Rose and Crown In Ely—W. K. L.
78. *O.* Nicholas Mallafer—a woolpack.
R. At Elly. 1658—N. M.
79. *O.* William Marsh—a pair of scales.
R. Grocer of Ely—W. M.
80. *O.* Thomas Porter—the Grocers' Arms.
R. In Ely. 1663—T. P.
81. *O.* John Reade In Ely—the Fishmongers' Arms.
R. Grocer, 1656—J. R.
82. *O.* Ralph Skittar—the Bakers' Arms.
R. In Ely. 1659—R. M. S.
83. *O.* William Tanner—a device of a × with a perpendicular line through it.
R. In Ely. Brewer—W. M. T.
84. *O.* Will. Tvrkinton—a stick of candles.
R. Of Ely, 1661—W. T.
85. *O.* William Wagstaffe—Arms of the Wagstaff family in a heart-shaped shield; 2 bends raguly, in chief an escallop-shell.
R. Mercer of Elie—a device similar to fretty in heraldry.
86. *O.* William Wagstaffe—the Fishmongers' Arms.
R. Mercer of Elie—device similar to the last.
87. *O.* John Watherhead—the Bakers' Arms.
R. In. Ely, Baker, 1666.

Gamlingay.

88. *O.* Stephen Apthorpe—the Grocers' Arms.
R. Of Gamlingay—S. A., 1659.

A variety of this type is dated 1666.

89. *O.* Joseph. Harvie. In. 1667—the Grocers' Arms.
R. Gamlingay. His Half. Peny—J. M. H.

Hinxton.

90. *O.* John North. 1667—the Grocers' Arms.
R. In. Hinxton—His Half Peny, J. N.

Ickleton.

91. *O.* George Fordham (blank.)
R. Icklton. Cambridgsh—G. F.

Isleham.

92. *O.* Robert Moodey—the Mercers' Arms.
R. In Isleham. 1664—R. G. M.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. XIII (VOL. II, P. 354).

AVELEY.

In the east window of the chancel. Checky Or and Gu. a chief vair, *Chichester*, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4, barry of four Arg. and Gu. per pale counterchanged, *Barrett*. 2 and 3, Or, on a fess Gu. three fleurs-de-lis of the field, *Lennard*.

Upon a tomb of one of the de Belhouse family robbed of its inscription plate, four escocheons in brass remain. Two, each charged with three lions rampant between nine cross-crosslets, *de Belhouse*. Three, a fess, and a mullet in chief for difference, *Odingsell*, impaling, three eagles displayed. Four, *de Belhouse*, impaling the two last coats.

Mural monument, with lengthy inscription in Latin, for Dacre Barrett Lennard, Esq., without date, and these arms:—Quarterly; 1, quarterly 1 and 4, barry of four Arg. and Gu. per pale counterchanged, *Barrett*. 2 and 3 Or, on a fess Gu. three fleurs-de-lis of the field, *Lennard*. 2, Az., three lions rampant Or. 3, Gu., three escallops Arg. 4, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils, slipped — impaling — a fess dancetté between two leopards' faces Or (*Luckyn*?). Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or, an Arabian dog's head Arg., maned gold. (The colours of these arms are greatly effaced.)

In the chapel a mural monument for Thomas Barrett Lennard, Lord Dacre, ob. 1786. Party per fess. 1, *Lennard* and *Barrett* quarterly. 2, Gu., three escallops Arg., impaling, quarterly, 1, *Lennard*. 2, Az., three lions rampant Or. 3, Arg., three bars Gu., in chief a file of five points Az. 4, checky Or and Gu. Crests, 1, out of a ducal coronet Or, an Arabian dog's head Arg. langued Gu. 2, a hydra with seven heads, wings endorsed Vert, *Barrett*. 3, an eagle rising Or. 4, a bull's head erased Gu., armed and ducally gorged Or. Supporters, dexter, an alant Arg. langued Gu., with a spiked collar chain and clog Or. Sinister, a bull Gu. armed, hooped, ducally gorged and chained Or.

Mural monument, south aisle, for Elizabeth, wife of John Pelly, of Upton, Esq., ob. 1761. John Pelly, Esq., ob. 1762. Henry Hinde, Esq., father of the above Elizabeth Pelly, ob. 1778. Henry Hinde Pelly, Esq., ob. 1818, and several others. Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, on a bend engrailed Vert three martlets ppr. (*sic*), in chief a trefoil slipped of the second, *Pelly*. 2 and 3, Az. (and most probably erroneous), impaling Gu., a chevron between three hinds tripping Or, *Hinde*.

Hatchments. I. For Lady Barrett Lennard, and daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., wife of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. Lozenge. *Lennard* and *Barrett* quarterly, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg., on a cross Gu., five bezants, *St. Aubyn*. 2 and 3, — a lion rampant regardant Or. Supporters, two lions Or, collared checky Arg. and Gu.

II. For Mrs. Lennard, daughter and heir of Thomas Wharton, Esq., of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, and wife of Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. Lozenge. *Lennard* and *Barrett* quarterly, as before. In pretence, quarterly, 1 and 4, Arg. on a

chevron between three eagles' heads erased Arg. as many cross-crosslets fitchée Gu., on a chief of the second, an escallop of the first between two cinquefoils of the third, *Wharton*. 2 and 3, Gu. a lion rampant within an orle of eight cross-crosslets Or.

III. For the above Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., *Lennard* and *Barrett* quarterly, as before. Two escochens of pretence: first, for the first wife of Mr. Barrett Lennard, quarterly as above. Second, Sa., a maunch Arg., for his second wife, daughter and heir of *B. B. Sheddon*, Esq., of Aldham, co. Suffolk. Crests, 1, out of a ducal coronet Or, an Arabian dog's head Arg. (or an Irish wolf dog's head as sometimes described), *Lennard*. 2, a hydra with seven heads Vert, *Barrett*. Motto, *La bondad para la medra*.

IV. For Thomas Barrett Lennard, Lord Dacre. Quarterly, 1, *Lennard* and *Barrett* quarterly, as before. 2, Arg., three lions rampant Or. 3, Gu., three escallops Or. 4, *Lennard* as before, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Sa., on a fess between three elephants' heads erased Arg. as many mullets of the field, *Pratt*. 2 and 3, Arg., a wolf salient, in chief three estoiles Or (a crescent Arg. for difference), *Wilson* (being the arms of Lady Dacre, daughter of the first Earl Camden). Crest, a hydra with seven heads, wings endorsed Vert. Supporters, an alant and a bull, as upon the monument *supra*. Motto, *Pour bien desirer*.

V. *Hinde* as before, impaling, Az., a chevron between three eagles' heads erased Or.

VI. *Pelly*, quartering a coat *Azure*, and impaling *Hinde*, as upon the monument. Crest, out of a ducal coronet Or, an elephant's head Gu, tusks gold.

VII. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, on a bend engrailed *Az.*, three martlets *Arg.*, in chief a trefoil slipped of the second, *Pelly*. 2 and 3, *Hinde*, *ut supra*. In pretence, Arg. three garbs Sa.

I have blazoned the *Pelly* arms precisely as they appear upon the respective hatchments and monument. They are at variance with each other, and are manifestly inaccurate. In two instances they appear to me to be an erroneous assumption of the arms of *Petty*, or *Pettye*, of Hunts., and Oxon. though inaccurately blazoned and curiously jumbled. They occur on a tomb of one of the *Petty* family, in Wanstead church, viz.:—Quarterly, Or and Az., over all on a bend Vert three martlets of the first. Crest, out of a ducal coronet an elephant's head Arg., armed and eared Gu. The *Pelly* arms in Aveley church cannot possibly be authentic; at all events, they differ from those assigned to Sir John H. *Pelly*, Bart., and probably granted on his creation.

VII. *Hinde*, *ut supra*, impaling, per pale Arg. and Gu., on a fess engrailed between three wolves' heads as many mullets, all counterchanged. Crest, on a ducal coronet, a cockatrice rising Or.

K.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

WAS STEPHEN MARSHALL OF THE FAMILY OF FINCHINGFIELD?

The following monumental inscriptions are in the chancel of Finchingfield church, Essex. The family they commemorate inherited an estate called Sculpins, in that parish, from the Meades. I believe that they became extinct in the male line on the death of John Marshall, in 1760. I should be glad to know if any connection can be traced between them and Stephen Marshall, the celebrated divine, who was sometime Vicar of Finchingfield, and whose daughters, Anne and Rebecca, are well known to the readers of Pepys's *Diary*. On the floor of the chancel these:—

Under this stone lies the body of Sir John Marshall, Kt., obiit 21 of January, 1724, ætatis suæ 82.

Arms—*Marshall*.

Dame Dorothy, the wife of Sir John Marshall, of Sculpins, in this parish, Knight, obiit April 26, Anno Dom. 1685, ætatis 45.

Arms—*Marshall*, impaling, a chevron Ermine between three trefoils for *Mead*.

Dame Lucy, the wife of Sir John Marshall, of Sculpins, in this parish, Knight, obiit June 11th, Anno Dom. 1699, Ætatis 46.

Arms—*Marshall*, impaling, three cronels for *Wiseman* (nearly obliterated).

On the north wall of the chancel:—

To the memory of John Marshall, Esq., second son of Sir John Marshall and Lucy his wife, late of Sculpins, in this parish. This monument was erected by his nieces, Anne and Lucy Marshall, as a testimony of their gratitude and respect. He departed this life, November 28, 1760, aged 66.

Arms—*Marshall*, viz.:—paly of six Gules and Ermine, on a chevron Or three griffins' heads erased Gules.—G. W. M.

Arms of Suffolk Towns.—Can any reader of the *East Anglian* refer me to a work, where I may find the arms, crest, and badge, borne anciently by the various towns within the counties of Norfolk, and especially Suffolk? Such a work may, perhaps, also include the arms of Guilds, &c.—W. H. S.

Sope House (vol. II, p. 365).—In the extracts from the Churchwardens' Books of Forncet St. Peter, occurs this item:—"1705, May 17. Paid at the *Sope House*, upon the perambulation, 14s. 6d." There is also a *Soap House* hill at Halesworth. What is the meaning of this?—L.

Bail, the handle of a pail or bucket. Whence is this word derived? Phillips, *New World of Words*, has "BAILS, (among seamen) *hoops* set over the stern of a boat to bear up the tilt, especially when they lodge in a harbour." It appears to be a different word from "to *bale* out" water from a boat.—BETA.

INDEX III.—NOMINUM.

(INCLUDING AN INDEX TO COATS OF ARMS.)

**** See also the INDEX TO NORFOLK FINES, p. 183; INDEX TO NORFOLK DEEDS, 252 to 255; and the Index to the PARISH REGISTERS OF RUSHALL, Norfolk, 314 to 315.*

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Abdy, 243 | Ayloff, 297 | Bawgarde, 26 | Borrett, 35, 36, 256, |
| Adams, 187 | | Bayes, 36 | 257, 284, 360, 361 |
| Adamson, 256, 362 | Backhouse, 171 | Bazeley, 39 | Borrowe, 181 |
| Addison, 82, 94 | Bacon, 141, 159, 163, | Beard, 305 | Bostock, 225 |
| Akinson, 11 | 225, 325, 344 | Beauchamp, 55, 280 | Bosville, 111, 222 |
| Alabaster, 267 | Baily, 306 | 299 | Bouer, 96 |
| Albini, account of | Bakeman, 5 | Beauvoir, 305 | Boult, 97 |
| family, 43, 117, | Baker, 159, 160, 232 | Beamish, 258 | Buttall, 53 |
| 125 | Balding, 98 | Becket, 78 | Bowden, 180 |
| Alders, 351 | Baldry, 139, 171 | Beckytt, 148 | Bowen, 130 |
| Aldous, 48, 339, 361 | Baldwin, 75, 187 | Bedell, 218 | Bowf, 321, 324 |
| Alexander, 301 | Balls, 181 | Bedingfeld, 48, 49, | Boyles, 97 |
| Allen, 38, 75, 129, | Baly, 83, 148 | 160, 176, 180, 245, | Boys, 208, 211 |
| 345, 351 | Bancroft, 141 | 306, 347 | Bracy, 283, 332 |
| Alyngton, 305 | Band, 40, 208 | Beke, 166 | Bradford, 284 |
| Alison, 97 | Banneryd, 52 | Bellingham, 267 | Brady, 31, 94 |
| Alleyne, 105, 319 | Barber, 35, 89 | Bendish, 306 | Braking, 58 |
| Allum, 332 | Barcroft, 243 | Bennet, 219 | Brampton, 163, 176, |
| Altam, 31 | Bardfield, 104 | Bentley, 59 | 177, 224 |
| Alward, 164 | Bardolph, 10, 354 | Benyon, 105 | Bramston, 207, 249 |
| Ames, 134, 267 | Bardwell, 140 | Beorche, 208 | Bramwell, 231 |
| Amys, 178 | Barett, 148 | Berkeley, 114 | Brande, 6, 74, 154 |
| Anderson, 351 | Barker, 65, 182 | Bernard, 270 | Bransby, 66, 76, 284 |
| Andrews, 11 | Barlow, 188 | Berney, 26, 63, 79, | Branthwaite, 133 |
| Andrews, 36, 53 | Barnard, 98 | 83, 249, 271, 291, | Braose, 56 |
| Anger, 104 | Barnardiston, 27, 33, | 299 | Brasyer, 177, 178 |
| Ansell, 58, 187 | 267 | Berwick, 105 | Braume, 14 |
| Answorth, 181 | Barnes, 364 | Betts, 16, 177, 182, | Bray, 73, 181 |
| Appleton, 267, 296 | Barnwell, 50 | 224 | Bream, 97 |
| Apthorp, 351 | Barnye, 26 | Bidwell, 97 | Brette, 58 |
| Archer, 58, 364 | Barney, 83 | Billingford, 90 | Brettingham, 131 |
| Arderon, Wm., ac- | Barrow, 154, 163, | Bird, 25, 90, 351 | Brewer, 300 |
| count of, 239-243, | 165 | Black, 31 | Brightman, 59 |
| 260-262 | Barry, 35, 36, 256 | Blackly, 351 | Brightman, 98 |
| Artis, 270 | Bartell, 178 | Blomfield, 50, 348 | Brion, 306 |
| Arundel, 164 | Barton, 364 | Blomevyle, 211 | Brockeman, 208 |
| Ashen, 320, 321 | Barwell, 207 | Bloom, 96, 98 | Bromwell, 160 |
| Ashley, 182 | Barwick, 200 | Bloss, 142, 187 | Brooke, 130, 142 |
| Aslak, 211 | Baspoole, 75 | Blower, 33 | Brookes, 12 |
| Asser, 41 | Bassett, 297 | Bloyse, 182 | Brown, 12, 53, 129, |
| Asser-Drew 39 | Bastwick, 310 | Boddy, 269 | 309, 325 |
| Assigny, 172 | Basyng, 102 | Bohun, 73 | Browne, 73, 105, 159, |
| Atkins, 53, 350 | Bateman, 41 | Bokenham, 272 | 160, 220, 267, 283, |
| Atkyns, 176 | Bathcom, 233 | Bolt, 97 | 297, 351 |
| Atwood, 270 | Bathurst, 269 | Bonnet, 13 | Bryan, 351 |
| Awborn, 165 | Bauldry, 79 | Borgatt, 40, 344 | Bryant, 339 |

- Brytyfe, 177
 Buckthorne, 208
 Bull, 165, 333
 Bullen, 110
 Bulwer, 94, 99
 Bumsted, 267
 Bune, 177,
 Bunn, 96
 Burch, 187
 Burgess, 339
 Burkitt, 15
 Burman, 76
 Burton, 12, 34
 Bussell, 96
 Bust, 354
 Butcher, 267
 Butler, 171
 Buxton, 89
 Bylducke, 218
 Byrde, 25

 Calico, 13
 Caldwell, 298, 320
 Calthorpe, 37, 210-
 212, 220, 222, 225,
 238, 269
 Calton, 149, 169
 Calybutte, 26, 83
 Camocke, 171
 Camp, 317
 Capon, 187
 Carlton, 141
 Carr, 171
 Carswell, 297
 Carter, 53
 Cartye, 13
 Carver, 98
 Carvyl, 160
 Cary, 54, 65
 Castell, pedigree of,
 271-273, 282
 Cator, 64, 79
 Cauldwell, 133
 Chaderton, 267
 Challis, 351
 Chamberlain, 332
 Chambers, 339
 Champion, 319
 Champney, 296
 Chanceaux, 40
 Chaplin, 58, 301,
 351
 Chapman, 15, 364
 Chappell, 340
 Chatten, 257
 Chaundler, 182
 Chenery, 165
 Chester, 243
 Chesterton, 110
 Chibborne, 244
 Chieves, 303
 Childerston, 181
 Childerson, 182
 Chiswell, 53
 Chittocke, 36
 Chosen, 181
 Church, 178
 Clare, 56, 96, 140
 Clarke, 14, 77, 187,
 270, 351
 Claudus, 11
 Clay, 33
 Cleamonds, 187
 Cleere, 95
 Cler, 211
 Clerk, 243
 Clerke, 296
 Clifford, 14, 190
 Clinche, 182
 Clopton, 27, 267
 Clough, 165
 Cloville, 104, 305
 Clyff, 74
 Coape, 139
 Cobb, 225
 Cobbes, 176
 Cocke, 180, 182, 244,
 256
 Cocking, 13
 Codd, 149, 151
 Coddington, 267
 Coe, 139
 Cofer, 224
 Coggeshall, 40, 344
 Coke, 221
 Coleman, 42, 53
 Collins, 351
 Colombine, 300
 Colt, 213
 Colvyll, 7, 168
 Comberbach, 65
 Conforth, 301
 Cooke, 12, 13, 38,
 39, 256, 302, 351,
 359
 Cooper, 176, 258,
 284, 312, 316
 Coppinge, 160, 181
 Coppinger, 267
 Corbet, 142, 197,
 267, 292
 Cornwallis, 153, 163,
 180
 Cory, 270
 Cosyn, 226
 Cotton, 205, 267, 310
 Covell, 258
 Courtenaye, 270
 Cowle, 169
 Cowper, 60, 256
 Cox, 15
 Coxall, 59
 Cozan, or Cozantz, 13
 Crabb, 106
 Crabbe, the poet,
 account of family,
 259, 316
 Crackenthorp, 7
 Crafford, 298
 Crane, 165, 166, 267
 Craske, 351
 Creffield, 39
 Crewe, Lord, 304
 Crisp, 181, 258
 Croft, 38
 Crofts, 18
 Cromwell, 218
 Crooke, 76
 Croose, 317
 Cromptley, 13, 110
 Cropwell, 59
 Crosby, 256, 257
 Cross, 326
 Crowe, 60, 132
 Crounfield, 213, 214
 Crowse, 350
 Crud, 110, 169
 Cubyte, 134
 Cufaude, 309
 Cullam, 181
 Culver, 298
 Culverwell, 267
 Cundall, 60
 Cunningham, 316
 Curson, 96, 98
 Cursson, 176
 Curde, 58, 110, 169
 Curtis, 96, 97, 98,
 109, 226, 298
 Cutherne, 13
 Cutler, 165
 Cutting, 187
 Dacres, 53
 Dalton, 274, 301
 Dandy, pedigree of,
 141, 163-166
 Daniell, 180
 Dansell, 79
 Danyell, 79, 281
 Darby, 33
 Darcy, 140, 171,
 208
 Darrant, 351
 Darell, 296
 Darkin, 180
 Dasset, 283
 Dave, 96
 Daveney, 307
 Davey, 16
 Davidson, 302
 Davies, 38
 Daubeney, 134
 Daubney, 307
 Dauckes, 14
 Daundy, 141, 163-
 166
 Dawes, 40, 105
 Dawson, 12, 154
 Day, 238, 267
 Daye, 220, 338
 De Bacon, 325
 Debenham, 118, 173
 De Berkeley, 114
 De Braose, 56
 Decarle, 131
 De Clare, 56
 De Coggeshall, 40,
 344
 D'Ewes, 267
 De Ferrars, 114
 De Gant, 45
 De Grey, 114
 De Holland, 115
 De la Pole, 114
 De Lascy, 45
 Deligne, 5
 Denny, 54, 364
 De Spencer, 336
 De Stapel, 41
 De Stutevill, 47
 De Vere, 33, 291
 Dey, 98
 Deyville, 154
 Dickerson, 339
 Disbrowe, 305
 Disney, 74
 Ditchell, 301, 302
 Dixie, 12
 Dixon, 58
 Dobbs, 77
 Dockerye, 59
 Dockwray, 58
 Dod, 12, 60, 111,
 154, 351
 Do'ly, 89
 Donston, 60
 Dorrington, 110
 Dove, family of Thos.
 Bishop of Peter-
 boro', 203-205,
 223, 235

- Downes, 159, 160, 176
 Downing, 267
 Dowsing, 256, 258 359-362
 D'oyly, 16
 Drew, 39
 Drewell, 179
 Driffeld, 60
 Drummond, 244
 Drewry, 75, 76, 77
 Drewrye, 176
 Drury, 180, 208, 211, 221
 Duke, 37, 181
 Dunbar, 243
 Duncombe, 320
 Dune, 181
 Durrant, 13

 Earle, 302
 Easett, 63
 East, 206
 Eaton, 353
 Eden family, 334
 Edgar, 154, 281
 Edgerley, 50
 Edmonds, 58
 Edwards, 35, 58, 66, 118, 129, 229
 Egremond, 37
 Elgar, 96
 Elgood, 37
 Elliott, 97, 159
 Ellis, 327, 339
 Elson, 296
 Elton, 111
 England, 309
 Escall, 178
 Eston, 14
 Everrerd, 181
 Ewin, 351
 Fyre, 16

 Fairfax, 262
 Fairford, 344
 Falke, 195
 Falstaff, 167
 Fanshawe, 119-127
 Farrell, 74
 Fastolf, 164
 Faux, 96
 Fayerman, 196
 Felawe, 18
 Felsted, 367
 Felton, 219
 Fenn, 141, 367

 Fermer, 75
 Ffermour, 26, 83
 Fernly, 141, 163
 Ferrars, 114
 Fetherston, 319
 Fetherstonhaugh, 319
 Finch, 33, 353, 367
 Fincham, 307
 Firmin, 267, 317
 Fish, 305
 Fisher, 29, 327
 Fishpoole, 344
 Fiske, 267
 Fitz Langley, 140
 Fitz Warren, 140
 Flambert, 40, 344
 Flamsteed, 348
 Flatman, 35
 Flaxman, 97
 Fleetwood, 105
 Flower, 94, 306
 Floyd, 291
 Flude, 159
 Foly, 53
 Forman, 307
 Forster, 96
 Foster, 77, 181, 307
 Fortescue, 267
 Fosdike, 187
 Fowlser, 177
 Fox, 367
 Francis, 14, 310
 Francklin, 12
 Freeborne, 38
 Freeman, 15, 90
 Freeston, 89
 French, 29
 Frenell, 12
 Fresell, 208
 Freshwater, 172
 Freston, 99, 131
 Frevill, 58
 Frith, 353
 Frog, 110, 111
 Frohock, 13, 367
 Frost, 39, 98, 340
 Fryer, 196
 Fuller, 29, 181, 283
 Fulmerston, 161
 Fyschepond, 148

 Gager, 267
 Gages, 165
 Gant, 45
 Gardiner, 223, 301

 Gardner, 33, 96
 Garland, 11, 58
 Garlick, 97
 Garneys, 95
 Garnon, 165
 Garrod, 187
 Gates, 233
 Gawdy, 76, 291
 Gauell, 76
 Gerye, 12
 Gibsen, 36
 Gidney, 339
 Gifford, 306
 Gilbert, 62, 164
 Gillett, 28, 214
 Gilpin, 36
 Gislingham, 245
 Glascock, 53
 Glynne, 75
 Godbed, 31
 Godfrey, 37, 177
 Godsalve, 291
 Goffe, 178
 Gold, 307
 Goldsmith, 96
 Gooch, 284, 333, 339
 Good, 344
 Gooding, 37
 Goodman, 76
 Goodwin, 76, 304
 Gorham, 367
 Gosnold, 89
 Gough, 206
 Gould, 16
 Gouldringe, 35
 Gouldsborough, 58
 Gowsell, 140
 Gowyn, 181
 Grant, 320, 321
 Grave, 26
 Gray, 218, 243
 Graye, 12, 159, 160
 Greek, 12
 Greene, 14, 94, 181, 220, 360
 Greenwood, 327
 Greengrass, 81
 Gresham, 90
 Grey, 114
 Griggs, 170
 Grime, 58
 Grimmer, 339
 Grimeston, 58
 Grinling, 361
 Groom, 164
 Grosvenor, 327
 Gryse, 292

 Gunes, 159
 Gunning, 130
 Gurdon, 267
 Gurnay, 44, 211
 Gwicherden, 208
 Gylles, 246
 Gyllett, 28, 214
 Gyllson, 26

 Hacheston, 178
 Hacon, 189
 Haddon, 98
 Haggett, 58
 Hale, 14
 Halford, 270
 Hall, 40, 98, 102, 284
 Hamond, 25, 53, 94, 340, 346
 Hamp, 292, 299
 Hampson, 367
 Hanchet, 130
 Hanscombe, 13
 Harber, 340
 Harding, 98
 Hare, 181, 342
 Hargate, 52
 Harle, 353
 Harlie, 350
 Harlock, 16
 Harlowe, 113
 Harlston, 140
 Harmer, 303
 Harper, 34, 35
 Harris, 13, 171, 172
 Harrison, 120, 121, 123
 Harvey, 80, 140, 206, 207, 208, 267
 Harwood, 367
 Haselden, 211
 Haselfoot, 244
 Hatcher, 102
 Hatley, 58
 Hatt, 296
 Hatton, 11, 343
 Hawke, 367
 Hawkwood, 344
 Haydon, 26
 Haynes, 267
 Hayward, 187
 Heaslop, 306
 Heath, 367
 Heber, 38, 54, 117
 Heigham, 4, 310
 Hempsted, 94
 Hemynges, 90

- Hennant, 134
 Henry, 36
 Henry VIII, 172
 Herbert, 110
 Hercy, 102
 Herez, 304
 Hering, 172
 Hern, 111
 Heron, 344
 Herringham, 312
 Herris, 140
 Hervey, 80, 140, 206, 207, 208
 Hewitt, 205, 232
 Heydon, 83, 225
 Heigham, 27
 Hill, 98
 Hills, 12
 Hinde, 13, 267
 Hinsley, 180
 Hobart, 4, 5, 90, 160, 280, 291, 299
 Hobbard, 160, 176, 181
 Hobbes, 12
 Hobson, 13
 Hodilowe, 11
 Hodson, 58
 Hoet, 53
 Hoghton, 367
 Holland, 105, 115, 135, 345
 Hollden, 353
 Hollis, 74
 Holmes, 16
 Honinge, 75
 Hopton, 102
 Horne, 13
 Horsley, 178
 Howard, 76, 114, 302, 341, 358
 Howgate, 180
 Howlett, 159 ; account of family, 263-265
 Howman, 82, 94, 99
 Howse, 28, 177, 182
 Howsego, 176, 182
 Hubberd, 90
 Hulse, 105
 Humfrey, 134, 297
 Humphry, 165, 166
 Hune, 149, 150
 Hungate, 344
 Hunt, 177
 Hunter, 11
 Hurst, 325
 Hussey, 54, 57
 Huxster, 181
 Hyade, 13, 267
 Ibbetson, 41
 Impey, 309
 Ingate, 333
 Inglishe, 178
 Innes, 286
 Intwode, 127, 358
 Ives, 326
 Jacob, 35
 Jackson, 293
 Jaxon, 316
 James, 35
 Jarvis, 59
 Jeckson, 316
 Jefferson, 207
 Jeffrey, 171
 Jegon, Bp., 152
 Jennens, 226
 Jenner, 344
 Jennifer, 321
 Jennings, 165, 166, 367
 Jerman, 367
 Jermy, 33
 Jermyn, 10, 179
 Jettor, 181
 Joanes, 12
 Jobson, 176
 Jocelyne, 219
 Johnson, 12, 58, 164, 268, 367
 Jones, 29
 Keeble, 187
 Kegyll, 211
 Keightley, 268
 Kemp, 141, 187
 Kendall, 154
 Kendlemarsh, 206
 Kent, 37, 133, 159
 Kersteman, 39, 320
 Ketteringham, or Ketelingham, 79
 Kevell, 233
 Kiddle, 307
 Kilf, 339
 Killingworth, 130
 Kilwood, 97
 King, 97, 302
 Kingsman, or Kinsman, 321
 Kirkpatrick, 50
 Kittredge, 284
 Knewstubs, 268
 Knolton, 165
 Knowles, 14
 Knyvett, 90
 Kortright, 74
 Lachelow, 177
 Lacey, 179
 Lampkin, 96
 Lane, 111
 Lavyle, 80
 Laurence, 10, 12
 Lawes, 52, 178, 272, 298
 Laycon, 270
 Layton, 160
 Lea, 258
 Leach, 187
 Leader, 226
 Leadley, 60
 Leake, 269, 301, 302, 303
 Lee, 93
 Leeke, 82, 94, 102, 230
 Leeke, 262
 Legard, 222
 Legge, 26
 Le Greys, 326
 Le Gros, 245
 Le Hunt, 27
 Leigh, 268
 Lenard, 246
 Lenny, 317
 Lens, 99
 Lensie, 13
 Lentall, 182
 L'Estrange, 20, 21, 55, 103, 220, 221, 266
 Lethieullier, 320
 Lewknor, 221, 268
 Life, 78
 Lillie, 92
 Linsey, 367
 Lisle, 206, 222
 Lively, 110
 Locke, 358
 Long, 302, 367
 Lorker, *alias* Lorder, 33
 Lorkin, 110, 169
 Love, 29
 Lovell, 89, 104, 159, 160, 176, 180, 182, 359
 Lowcocke, 52
 Lowry, 367
 Luckyn, 244
 Ludborrowe, 11
 Ludbrooke, 182
 Lusher, 159
 Lymner, 160
 Lynaker, 159
 Lyng, 283
 Lynne, 12, 159, 160
 Lyntall, 180
 Lyster, 154
 Machell, 7
 Mackworth, 102
 Macro, 283
 Maden, 286
 Magnus, 97
 Mahew, 11
 Maies, 368
 Man, 75
 Manby, 187, 269, 298
 Manford, 352
 Manning, 16
 Mannock, 180, 181
 Mapes, 224
 Marcall, 176
 Marker, 134
 Marshall, 143
 Marston, 368
 Martin, 325
 Martyn, 4, 134, 180
 Mason, 302, 339
 Master, 344
 Matham, 79
 Matthew, 12
 Matthews, 296
 Maule, 296
 Mayfield, 368
 Maylyn, 12
 Maymans, 4
 Meadows, 187
 Meller, 65
 Meene, 4, 34
 Meeres, 58
 Merry, 16
 Mickleburgh, 195, 196
 Micklebury, 308
 Middleton, 302
 Mildmay, 268, 353
 Miller, 16
 Milnes, 41
 Milse, 13
 Milton, 182
 Mitchell, 35, 165
 Mobbs, 339

- Montacute, 103
 Montague, 268
 Montgomery, 208
 More, 6, 110, 345
 Moore, 181
 Morley, 154
 Morse, 159, 181, 326
 Mortimer, 57
 Moss, 339
 Moubray, account
 of, 43-47, 55-57,
 69-72, 86-89, 100-
 104, 114-117, 137-
 138
 Mould, 53, 160
 Moundeforde, 26
 Mounford, 83
 Muilman, 53
 Mules, 16
 Munford, 176
 Munson, 258
 Murray, 245
 Murrell, 159
 Mydelton, 160, 182
 Mylde, 358

 Naunton, 187
 Neave, 134, 160, 304
 Neech, 36
 Nellson, 182
 Nettleton, 98
 Neville, 104, 116,
 204, 207, 344
 Newell, 11
 Newson, 187
 Newton, 53, 368
 Nicholls, 298
 Nicholson, 58, 76
 110, 154
 Nickles, 368
 Nightingale, 13, 110
 Nix, 336
 Noades, 97
 Nokes, 58
 Nole, 102
 Norden, 305
 Norfolk, Duke of, 135
 Normanvill, 102
 Nornat, 208
 North, 222
 Norton, 181
 Nott, 40
 Nurss, 302
 Nuttall, 181

 Oates, 307
 Odell, 165
 Odierna, 164

 Offwood, 178
 Oftewood, 182
 Ogard, 250
 Oldring, 187
 Oliver, 179
 Onley, 269
 Oram, 134
 Ormsby, 134
 Overman, 98
 Oxborowe, 76
 Oxenford, Earls, 33

 Pace, 97
 Page, 37, 177, 219
 Paine, 284, 317, 328
 Pake, 283
 Palavicino, 218, 231
 Palgrave, 99
 Pallant, 339
 Palmas, 13
 Palmer, 13, 177, 279,
 325
 Pamphilon, 53
 Pank, 302
 Parke, 106, 316
 Parker, 163, 181, 297
 Parsefall, 111
 Partridge, 301
 Paston, 223, 231, 232,
 345
 Paten, 148
 Pattisson, 207
 Payne, 339
 Payton, 110
 Peacock, 244
 Peage, 317
 Pecke, 368
 Pedder, 26
 Peirson, 65, 269
 Pelham, 268
 Pell, 353
 Pells, 165
 Pendleton, 179
 Penn, 34
 Penrice, 134
 Penrose, 16
 Pepys, 141
 Perera, 110
 Perne, 11, 12
 Peryn, 79
 Peters, 14, 268
 Petre, 73, 92
 Pettewarde, 12
 Pettit, 94
 Peverell, 172
 Peyton, 111, 170, 368
 Phillips, 224
 Pickard, 12

 Pigg, 13, 50, 233
 Pigott, 139, 140, 320
 Pinchon, 73
 Pitcairne, 327
 Pitchers, 366
 Pitt, 284
 Pittman, 13
 Plafer, 58
 Plantagenet, Earls
 of Lancaster, 72
 Playters, 272
 Plowden, 298
 Plumbly, 301
 Plume, 172
 Pockington, 218
 Poe, 6
 Pooley, 219
 Poley, 48, 165, 166,
 246
 Pollard, 335
 Pollerd, 177
 Polley, 59
 Polye, 246
 Pomfret, 97
 Pope, 369
 Porte, 177
 Potter, 368
 Powell, 368
 Preston, 309
 Prideaux, 105, 202
 Proctor, 169, 201,
 249, 279
 Prowde, 160
 Pryckytt, 148
 Pumfrett, 150
 Pureas, 178
 Pye, 224, 233, 295
 Pygge, 233
 Pynchon, 268
 Pype, 359, 361

 Quarles, 14, 165
 Quise, 77
 Quy, 77

 Rade, 339
 Ramey, 284
 Rand, 244
 Randall, 269
 Randolph, 243, 307
 Raney, 286
 Rant, 111
 Raper, 368
 Ratcliffe, 53
 Rawle, 307
 Raymond, 305
 Rayney, 294
 Read, 141, 316

 Rede, 79, 163
 Redgrave, 339
 Redman, 58
 Redmayne, 75
 Reede, 64
 Reeve, 141, 163, 165
 333
 Renowe, 11
 Reve, 25, 316
 Reynolds, 10
 Rice, 187, 301
 Rich, Robert Lord,
 171
 Richardson, 296, 343
 Richer, 295
 Richis, 302
 Richmond, 218
 Richmond, Duchess,
 135
 Rightwise, 83
 Ringer, 339
 Rising, 5
 Rix, 352, 363
 Roberds, 307
 Roberts, 73
 Robins, 207
 Robinson, 29
 Robsart, 26, 83
 Rochester, 5
 Rochford, 74
 Rodocanates, 110
 Rogers, 15, 16, 268
 Rokes, 291
 Rood, 346
 Rook, 302
 Rookwood, 179, 182,
 268
 Roope, 269
 Roose, 164, 369
 Roper, 149
 Ross, 154
 Rosse, 129
 Rowlatt, 345
 Rowlye, 110
 Rows, 60
 Rudd, 340
 Rudge, 305
 Rugg, 176
 Russell, 50, 368
 Rust, 53, 301, 307
 Ryece, 268
 Rye, 303
 Ryvett, 89, 182

 Saffery, 77
 Sainthill, 298
 St. Leger, 208
 St. Nicholas, 306

- St. Vincent, Earl, 304
 Samford, 291
 Sammes, 14
 Sandford, 321
 Sands, 268
 Sandys, 14
 Sankroft, 37
 Sapham, 208
 Sarn, 305
 Saunders, 298, 332
 Saunderson, 302
 Sawyer, 187
 Say, 11
 Sayer, 269
 Scambler, 326
 Schaffler, 298
 Scolding, 187
 Scott, 110
 Scratton, 320
 Seudamore, 219
 Seamer, 53
 Seymour, 172
 Shannon, 307
 Sharman, 339
 Sheffield, 97
 Sheffielding, 111
 Sheldrake, 339, 340
 Shelton, 6, 141, 165
 Sherman, 243, 247
 Shernborn, 76
 Shildrick, 339, 340
 Shilling, 134
 Shippe, 13
 Shore, 364
 Sibbs, 301, 302
 Simmons, 187
 Simonds, 317
 Skinnet, 195
 Slegge, 12
 Slipper, 82, 93
 Smith, 39, 97, 208,
 231, 257, 270, 296,
 304, 333, 339, 364,
 368
 Smithson, 283
 Smyth, 36, 98, 180
 Soame, 243
 Somaster, 74
 Some, 12
 Somes, 27
 Sondsale, 151
 Sone, 229
 Sotheby, 165, 166
 Southcott, 13, 207,
 208
 Southoke, 83
 Southwell, 12, 90,
 224, 232, 233
 Spalding, 29
 Spanton, 179
 Sparkes, 368
 Sparrow, 317
 Spayn, 272
 Spence, 368
 Spencer, 336
 Spenser, 139
 Spilling, 306
 Spilman, 244
 Spitty, 344, 345
 Spooner, 53
 Spratt, 233
 Springs, 98, 268
 Spurgeon, 39
 Spyce, 178
 Spyllman, 76
 Squire, 340
 Stafford, Earl of, 73
 Standish, 14
 Stanford, 246
 Stanley, 12, 245
 Stannard, 246, 286
 Stansby, 268
 Staunton, 344
 Stead, 339
 Steevens, 171
 Sterne, 14, 110, 111
 Steward, 309
 Stewart, 245
 Stevenson, 59
 Stoakes, 58, 182
 Stone, 179, 370
 Stoneley, 310
 Stones, 90
 Stonhouse, 218
 Stookes, 180
 Strabolgi, 245
 Strange, 245
 Strangman, 38
 Strawcock, 58
 Stringer, 58, 178
 Strutt, 244, 268
 Stubbes, 178, 221
 Sturyn, 60
 Sturwood, 188
 Stuteville, 47
 Sty, 83
 Style, 79
 Suckling, 53, 99, 182
 Suffeld, 182
 Sulyard, 153, 163,
 180, 181, 297, 344
 Sumner, 73
 Surrey, Earl of, 161
 Sussex, Earl of, 90
 Sutler, 83
 Swan, 169, 170, 302
 Swanson, 97
 Swinbourne, 14
 Sydnor, 28, 32
 Sym, 107
 Symonds, 268, 326,
 309
 Symons, 22
 Talbot, 102
 Tanfield, 104
 Tanner, Bishop of St.
 Asaph, 214
 Taylor, 15, 77, 154,
 218, 270, 283, 303
 Tebald, 179, 316
 Teniers, 124
 Terry, 302
 Thackeray, 59
 Thexton, 134
 Thimblethorpe, 176
 Thomas, 110
 Thompson, 159, 160,
 182, 332
 Thomson, 108
 Thornman, 302
 Thornton, 219
 Thorold, 170
 Thorowgood, 31
 Thorps, 96
 Thurnall, 218
 Thurketyll, 17, 182,
 247
 Thurlby, 316
 Thurston, 339
 Thurton, 98
 Tickell, 96
 Tidd, 97, 369
 Tifford, 368
 Tillett, 58, 187
 Tilney, 268, 339
 Titmouse, 169
 Tod, 328
 Toftewood, 180
 Toldervey, 320
 Tolver, 309
 Tonstall, 13
 Tooley, 307
 Tostood, 4, 5
 Tovill, 29
 Towers, 102
 Towin, 243
 Townsend, 159, 176
 Townshend, 272
 Trerice, 163
 Trerise, 154
 Trott, 160
 Truman, 339
 Tryer, 58
 Tubby, 160, 182, 354
 Turner, 12, 58, 149,
 177, 322
 Tunsdall, 11
 Tunstal, 19, 181
 Tuthill, 5
 Twedy, 105
 Tybnam, 149, 150,
 229, 233
 Tyller, 181, 182
 Tymperley, 176, 181
 Tyndall, 58, 268
 Tyrell, 40, 41, 163,
 298, 344
 Tyssen, 105
 Ufford, 166
 Ugge, 32
 Unwin, 304
 Upson, 187
 Urquhart, 326
 Usher, 286, 294
 Utting, 160
 Vachell, 105
 Vanden Anker, 305
 Vane, 54
 Vaughan, 291
 Ventris, 59, 110
 Verdon, 6
 Vere, 33, 291
 Vernon, 171
 Vessye, 326
 Veysey, 218
 Vowell, 113, 181
 Wade, 160
 Wakeman, 269
 Waking, 73
 Waldegrave, 181,
 268, 354
 Walkinge, 218
 Waller, Sergeant,
 account of, 236
 Walmsley, 74
 Walpole, 7, 30,
 Walsingham, 54
 Ward, 59, 77, 182,
 268, 270, 339
 Wardner, 77
 Ware, 76
 Warner, 284, 291
 Warnes, 134, 332
 Warwick, Countess,
 82, 94
 Waterman, 306
 Waterson, 368
 Wattes, 12

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Watts, 360 | Whiskins, 12 | Wiseman, 173, 246 | 272, 298, 302, 304 |
| Wayte, 159 | White, 40, 159, 169 | Wodehouse, 134 | Wylls, 150 |
| Webb, 94, 111, 302 | Whiting, 339 | Woilley, 98 | Wyllyse, 177 |
| Webster, 317 | Whitt, 13 | Wood, 98, 307 | Wyles, 268 |
| Weeke, 306 | Widville, 116 | Woodcocke, 148 | Wyllyson, 177 |
| Weld, 195 | Wilkinson, 29, 200 | Woodhouse, 75, 159, | Wyndham, 159, 301, |
| Well, 368 | Willaman, 302 | 224, 233 | 302 |
| Welshe, 268 | Williams, 16, 368 | Woodrow, 98 | Wynne, 154 |
| Wendye, 218 | Williamson, 319 | Woods, 187 | Wyrley, 171 |
| Wentbrugge, 110 | Willoughby, 177, | Woodstock, 73 | |
| Wentford, 226 | 272 | Woodward, 106, 109 | Yaxley, 90, 159, 246, |
| Wentworth, 139, 140 | Wilson, 98 | Woolsey, 177 | 247 |
| Wescomb, 172 | Windham, 301 | Worlsby, 165 | Yeldham, 53 |
| West, 25 | Wingfield, 104, 268, | Worthington, 325 | Yellopp, 34 |
| Western, 245, 319 | 298 | Wortley, 98 | Yull, 355 |
| Whatling, 339 | Winnington, 105 | Wosler, 98 | Yelverton, 160 |
| Whetcombe, 104 | Winthrop, 268 | Wren, 14, 191, 268 | Yermouth, 32 |
| Whish, 130 | Wise, 59 | Wright, 53, 110, 187, | |

END OF VOL. II.

PRINTED BY SAMUEL TYMMS,
60, HIGH STREET, LOWESTOFT.
